PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTER
S.LUNGLENG

Compiled by
Members of Biodiversity Management Committee, S.Lungleng
&
Mizoram State Biodiversity Board
Office of Chief Wildlife Warden
Environment, Forest & Climate Change Department
MINECO, Khatla, Aizawl
Mizoram

MSBB/PBR/

Year 2021

Mizoram State Biodiversity Board
Office of Chief Wildlfie Warden
Environment, Forest & Climate Change Department
MINECO, Khatla, Aizawl
Mizoram

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.

General Details of People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) of S. LUNGLENG

Name of the village	:	S.Lungleng
Block	:	Hnahthial
District	:	Hnahthial
State	:	Mizoram
Geographical Area of the Panchayat Samity	:	10 Sq.Km.
Population under the Panchayat Samity	:	167
Male	:	93
Female	:	74
Habitat and Topography	:	Tropical evergreen forest, Hilly terrain & Plain
Climate (Rainfall, Temperature and other weather patterns)	:	
Land use (Nine fold classification available with village records)	:	Agriculture/Farming
Date, Month and Year of PBR preparation	:	
Management Regime: Reserve Forests (RF)/ Joint Management (JM)/Protected areas (PA)/ Community Owned and Managed Forests (COM)	:	COM

Annexure I

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

1.	Name of the Chairman	:	H. LALBIAKCHUNGA
	Age	:	62
	Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	S. Lungleng
	Area of specialization	:	Farmer
2.	Name	:	J. LALNEIHRINGA
	Age	:	58
	Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	S. Lungleng
	Area of specialization	:	Farmer
3.	Name	:	LALBIAKZUALA
	Age	:	56
	Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	S. Lungleng
	Area of specialization	:	Farmer
4.	Name	:	B. LALHLUTA
	Age	:	64
	Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	S. Lungleng
	Area of specialization	:	Farmer

5.	Name	:	K.LALRINCHHANA
	Age	:	40
	Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	S. Lungleng
	Area of specialization	:	Farmer
6.	Name	:	LALDINMAWII
	Age	:	50
	Gender	:	Male
	Address	:	S. Lungleng
	Area of specialization	:	Farmer

Annexure II

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

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

Annexure III

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

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

Annexure IV

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

1)	Contact Person	:	Dr. Lalneihpuia Chhakchhuak
	Name and Address	:	Technical Assistant Mizoram State Biodiversity Board
2)	Contact Person	:	Derrick Zothanmawia
	Name and Address	:	Computer/Field Assistant Mizoram State Biodiversity Board
3)	Contact Person	:	
	Name and Address	:	

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**
Turmeric	*Curcuma longa*	Aieng	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Para cress	*Acmella paniculata*	Ankasa	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Mustard	*Brassica rapa*	Antam	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	Not measured	Abundant	Abundant
Deccan hemp	*Hibiscus cannabinus*	Anthur	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
White or Winged yam	*Dioscorea alata*	Bachhim	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Wild coriander	*Eryngium foetidum*	Bahkhawr	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Perennial herb	*Colocasia* sp	Baibing	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Taro	*Colocasia esculenta*	Bal	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Brinjal	*Solanum melongena*	Bawkbawn	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Lady's finger	*Abelmoschus esculentus*	Bawrhsaiabe	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Bean	*Phaseolus vulgaris*	Bean	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Cow pea	*Vigna unguiculata*	Behlawi	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Pigeon pea	*Cajanus cajan*	Behliang	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Soyabean	*Glycine max*	Bekang	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Hyacinth bean	*Lablab pupureus*	Bepui	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Insufficient
Winged Bean	*Psophocarpus tetragonolobus*	Bepuipawr	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	NIL
Snake gourd	*Trichosanthes anguina*	Berul	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	-	Bete	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Broccoli	*Brassica olearcea* var *italica*	Brocoli	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	NIL
Rice	*Oryza sativa*	Buh	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Green pea/Matar	*Pisum sativum*	Chana	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Bitter gourd	*Momordica charantia*	Changkha	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
White durra	*Sorghum cernuum*	Chhawhchhi	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Cucumber	*Cucumis sativas*	Fanghma	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Broad or sword bean	*Canavalia ensiformis*	Fangra	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Chilli	*Capsicum annuum*	Hmarchapui	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Birds eye chilli	*Capsicum frutescens*	Hmarchate	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Aromatic herb	*Elsholtzia communis*	Lengser	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Pumpkin	*Cucurbita maxima*	Mai/Maian	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Ash gourd	*Benincasa hispida*	Maipawl	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Wild celery	*Trachyspermum roxburghianum*	Pardi	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Bitter tomato	*Solanum aethiopicum*	Samtawk	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Abundant	Abundant
Ginger	*Zingiber officinale*	Sawhthing	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tobacco plant	*Nicotiana tabacum*	Vaihlo	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	Insufficient	Insufficient
Maize	*Zea mays*	Vaimim	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	Not measured	Insufficient	Insufficient
Chinese Onion	*Allium chinense*	Zo purun	Local	Hilly terrain, Jhum land	-do-	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**
Rhizome is used as condiment	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of rhizome is used for stomach ulcer, jaundice, doarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, asthma, food poisoning, and also used as a tonic for blood purifier	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and stems as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Flowers are chewed to relieve toothache and affections of the gum and throat	-	Local	Mizo
Young leaves are eaten as vegetables	Mar-April	Edible	Seeds and oil are used in medicine	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves are eaten as vegetables, curry	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are used as diuretic, sedative, refrigerant	-	Local	Mizo
Tuber is anthelmintic	Mar-April	Edible	Tubers and bubils are used as vegetable, tuber is used in treating cancer, piles, and gonorrhoea	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves used as flavouring dishes	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are used for expulsion of threadworms from the body, as a remedy for food poisoning. Roots and leaves are boiled and the water is drunk for malarial fever, diabetes, pneumonia, and constipation	-	Local	Mizo
Spadix is eaten cooked as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Corm, stem and young leaves are eaten as vegetables	Mar-April	Edible	Acrid juice is applied to wounds and bee sting. Whole plant is used for pig feed	-	Local	Mizo
Unripe fruit as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Root, leaves, fruits and seeds are used as medicine	-	Local	Mizo
Unripe fruit eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Cut fruit soaked in water overnight (water) is used to control diabetes	-	Local	Mizo
Green immature pods are cooked and eaten as vegetables	Mar-April	Edible	Beans are also used for diarrhoea, dysentery, burns, diabetes, rheumatism, sciatica etc	-	Local	Mizo
Young leaves, pods and seeds as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Seed is useful to strengthen stomach and kills worm in the stomach	-	Local	Mizo
Tender leaves, pods as vegetable, yellow seeds as pulse	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves and seeds are medicinal, leaves as cattle fodder	-	Local	Mizo
Seeds are edible rich in protein, oils and minerals	August	Edible	Seeds are cooked , fermented and eaten as delicacies (called ***Bekang*** famous –traditional Mizo dish). Boiled water of seeds are given to pigs for fertility control	-	Local	Mizo
Young pods, seeds as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of crushed leaves is used against diarrhoea, stomach-ache	-	Local	Mizo
Young pods as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	The plant is a good fodder, green manuring and ground cover	-	Local	Mizo
Fruit and young leaves as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Fruits and leaves are considered antidote for snake bite	-	Local	Mizo
Seeds are eaten cooked as vegetable	July	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Flower buds and leaves are eaten as vegetable	September	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Grain is the staple food	April	Edible	Chipstraw is boiled and the water is used for kidney stone and urinary problems. Rice wash water is also used for diarrhoea, dysentery	-	Local	Mizo
Seeds as pulse and young leaves are eaten as vegetable	May	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Young fruit and leaves are cooked or fried eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves and fruits are medicinal used to treat fever, jaundice, diabetes, dysentery, intestinal worms etc	-	Local	Mizo
-	Mar-April	Edible	Baked grains are pounded and eaten as curry	-	Local	Mizo

Fruit is edible	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of the leaves and stem are used in high blood pressure. Fruits and seeds are also medicinal	-	Local	Mizo
-	Mar-April	Edible	Grains are cooked and eaten	-	Local	Mizo
Fruits are condiment and leaves as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of the fruits is applied to burns, snake bite and centipede sting	-	Local	Mizo
Fruits are condiment and leaves as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of the fruits is applied to burns, snake bite and centipede sting	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and flowers -are used for flavouring curry-	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Flowers, fruit, you-ng leaves and stem are all eaten as v-egetables	Mar-April	Edible	Seeds are used to expel worms from the body	-	Local	Mizo
Fruits and tender leaves are eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Juice of the fruit is a cure for cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, fever, asthma, vomiting and kidney diseases. Infusion of leaves and fruit are used externally in snake bite	-	Local	Mizo
Leaves and flowers are used as condiment	Mar-April	Edible	-	-	Local	Mizo
Green- fruit are eaten as vegetable	Mar-April	Edible	Fruit is good for high blood pressure, skin problems and anti microbial	-	Local	Mizo
Rhizomes are used as spice and condiment, taken as cure for food poisoning	Mar-April	Edible	Tender leaves, young flowers are eaten cooked as vegetable, juice of the pounded rhizomes is given to women in case of insufficient supply of milk for their babies and also dropped into the ear when attacked by ticks.	-	Local	Mizo
-	Mar-April	Edible	Leaves are pounded, dried and used for making cigarette	-	Local	Mizo
Grains are eate-n cooked, roasted, fried-	Mar-April	Edible	Grains and leaves are used to feed poultry, pigs and cows. Decoction of the grain is used as hip bath for piles, lessen pain	-	Local	Mizo
Fresh bulb and leaves as condiment	Mar-April	Edible	Bulbs are used for treating fever, hypertension, indigestion, pneumonia, common cold etc. Juice of bulb is applied to muscle sprains, earache etc	-	Local	Mizo

Format 2 : Fruit plants

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant	**Scientific name**	**Local name**	**Variety**	**Landscape/habitat**	**Local status**	
					Past	**Present**
Herb	*Musa acuminata*	Balhla	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	*Hylocereus costaricensis*	Dragon fruit	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	*Citurs reticulata*	Serthlum	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient

7	8	9	10	11	12
Source of seeds/plants	**Season of fruiting**	**Associated TK**	**Uses**	**Other details Market/ Own use**	**Community Knowledge holder**
Locally available	Mar-Dec	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Introduced	July-Sept	-	Fruit is edible	Market/own use	Mizo
Locally available	September	Fruit is a rich source of vitamin C, eaten by man	Water of boiled leaves used for bathing in fever	Market/own use	Mizo

Format 3 : Fodder crop

1	2	3	4	5	
Plant	**Scientific name**	**Local name**	**Landscape/habitat**	**Local status**	
				Past	**Present**
Herb	*Brassica rapa*	Antam	Jhum field	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	*Colocasia esculenta*	Bal	Jhum field	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	*Musa acuminata*	Balhla	Cultivated land	Insufficient	Insufficient
Grass	*Oryza sativa*	Buh	Jhum field	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	*Musa* sp.	Changel	Hilly terrain, fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	*Colocasia esculenta*	Dawl/Bal	Cultivated and fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
BroomGrass	*Thysanolaena latifolia*	Hmunphiah	Cultivated and fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Mile-a minute	*Mikania micrantha*	Japanhlo	Hilly terrain, fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	*Ipomoea batatas*	Kawlbahra	Cultivated land	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Lamkhuang	Hilly terrain, Forest	Insufficient	Insufficient
Grass	*Saccharum longisetosum*	Luang	Cultivated and fallow land	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	*Litsea monopetala*	Nauthak	Hilly terrain	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	*Manihot esculenta*	Pangbal	Jhum field	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	*Morus alba*	Theihmu	Hilly terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient
Maize	*Zea mays*	Vaimim	Cultivated land	Insufficient	Insufficient

6	7	8	9	10
Source of seeds/plants	**Associated TK**	**Part Used**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Wild /Local	Leaves are used for pig feed	Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Corm , leaves and stem are used for pig feed	Corm, leaves, stem	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Stems and unripe fruit are used for pig feed	Stem, unripe fruit	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Grains are cooked and used for pig feed	Grains	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Stem is used for pig feed. Leaves are used for serving food when feast is prepared	Stem	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Whole plant is used for pig feed and corm is eaten by wild boar etc. Corm, stem and young leaves are eaten as vegetables. Juice of corm and leaves are medicinal	Whole plant	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Flower panicles are used for making brooms, leaves are for cattle fodder	Panicles & Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Juice of crushed leaves used for fever,stomachache,diarrhoea,dysentery,fresh cuts.	Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Cooked leaves are used against diarrhoea,dysentery,stomach problems, diabetes etc	Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	-		-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Young leaves are good for cattle fodder	Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Levaes are used for cattle fodder, pig feed	Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Leaves are used for cattle fodder, pig feed	Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Levaes are used for cattle fodder, pig feed	Leaves	-	Mizo
Wild /Local	Grains are eaten as vegetables. Used for feeding poultry and pigs	Grains & Leaves	-	Mizo

Format 4 : Weeds

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	**Scientific name**	**Local name**	**Affected Crop**	**Impact**	**Landscape/habitat**
Herb	*Acmella paniculata*	Ankasate	All the jhum crops	Growth is effecte, which leads to decrease in crop production	Hilly terrain, cultivated and fallow land.
Climber	*Cyclanthera pedata*	Ar-a fanghma	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Solanum viarum*	Athlo hling	-do-	-do-	-do-
Shrub	*Ageratina adenophora*	Bihar Hlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Vernonia cinerea*	Buar	-do-	-do-	-do-
Erect herb	*Conyza stricta*	Buarthar rang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Crassocephalum crepidioides*	Buarthau	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Blumea lanceolaria*	Buarze	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Stellaria media*	Changkalrit	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	-	Changkawr	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Lobelia nummularia*	Choak-a-thi	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Asystasiella neesiana*	Dai hlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Commelina benghalensis*	Dawng	-do-	-do-	-do-
Grass	*Imperata cylindrical*	Di	-do-	-do-	-do-
Shrub	*Mimosa pudica*	Hlonuar	-do-	-do-	-do-
Erect shrub	*Inula cappa*	Hmeithai sarawh tul	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Hypoestes phyllostachya*	Hnahde	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	-	Hnimthei	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	-	Hrakawng	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	*Dysolobium grande*	Hruichun	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	*Mucuna bracteata*	Hruiduk	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	*Mikania micrantha*	Japanhlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
-	-	Kaihphihrit	-do-	-do-	-do-
Fern	*Dryopteris sp.*	Katchat	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	*Hedyotis capitellata*	Kelhnamtur	-do-	-do-	-do-
-	-	Kelsih Hlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climbing shrub	*Pericampylus glaucus*	Khauchhim	-do-	-do-	-do-
-	-	Kutthak	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Centella asiatica*	Lambak	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Saccharum longisetosum*	Luang	-do-	-do-	-do-
-	-	Mauhnuai hlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Phyllanthus urinaria*	Mitthi sunhlu	-do-	-do-	-do-
-	-	Pawih chek hlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Grass	*Cynodon dactylon*	Phaitualhlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Grass	*Chrysopogon aciculatus*	Phaitualhnim	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	*Byttneria pilosa*	Sazuk nghawnghlap	-do-	-do-	-do-
Under shrub	*Urena lobeta*	Se hnap	-do-	-do-	-do-

Under shrub	*Triumfetta pilosa*	Se meibawm	-do-	-do-	-do-
Shrub	*Rubus birmanicus*	Siali nu chhu	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Cheilocostus speciosus*	Sumbul	-do-	-do-	-do-
Shrub	*Persicaria chinensis*	Taham	-do-	-do-	-do-
-	-	Tangzang	-do-	-do-	-do-
-	-	Tawnhniang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Grass	*Eulalia trispicata*	Thang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Lindernia ruellioides*	Thasuih	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	*Merremia vitifolia*	Thiannu	-do-	-do-	-do-
Climber	*Merremia umbellata*	Thianpa	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Carex baccans*	Thip	-do-	-do-	-do-
Shrub	*Chromolaena odorata*	Tlangsam	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Houttuynia cordata*	Uithinthang	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Mollugo stricta*	Vahmima bung	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Ageratum houstonianum*	Vailenhlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Ageratum conyzoides*	Vailenhlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Lepidagathis incurva*	Vangvat hlo	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Bidens pilosa*	Vawkpuithal	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Croton caudatus*	Vawkze	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Cyanotis cristata*	Vawmkur	-do-	-do-	-do-
Herb	*Hibiscus surattensis*	Zawng anthur	-do-	-do-	-do-

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		**Uses if any**	**Management options**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Past	**Present**					
Abundant	Abundant	Some weeds have medicinal properties and were used for treating fresh cuts, and certain illness. While other weeds like *Imperata cylindrical, Mikania micrantha* etc are used for pig feed and cattle fodder.	Weeding is done by using hands/knives. Herbicides or any other chemicals were not used for mangaging weeds.	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo

Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant			-	-	Mizo

Format 5 : Pests of Crops -

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant	**Insect/Animal**	**Scientific Name**	**Local Name**	**Habitat**	**Time/Season of attack**
Maize	Insect pest	*Spodoptera frugiperda*	Fall army worm	Jhum field	Apr – May
Jhum crops	Insect	*Caelifera* sp.	Khau	Jhum field	Mar – May
Rice	Bird	*Lonchura* sp	Pit	Jhum field	Oct – Nov
Rice	Bird	*Gallus gallus*	Ram-Ar	Jhum field	March - April
Rice	Animal	*Sus scrofa*	Sanghal	Jhum field	Oct – Nov
Pumpkin	Animal	*Melursus ursinus*	Savawm	Jhum field	Oct – Nov
Rice	Animal	*Rattus rattus*	Sazu	Jhum field	Oct – Nov
Maize	Animal	*Tamiops macclellandi*	Thehlei	Jhum field	July – Aug
Orange	Insect	*Eusthenes* sp.	Thlangdar	Forest	June-September
Fruits & Vegetables	Bird	*Pycnonotus cafer*	Tlaiberh	Forest & Jhum field	When the crop is cultivated
Fruits & Vegetables	Bird	*Babusicola fytchii*	Vahlah	Forest & Jhum field	When the crop is cultivated
Jhum crops	Bird	*Psittacula* sp.	Vaki	Jhum field	Mar – May
Rice	Bird	*Carpodacus erythrinus*	Vasuih	Jhum field	Oct – Nov

7	8	9	10
Management Mechanism	**Associated TK**	**Other Details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	--	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo
	-	-	Mizo

Format 6 : Market for domesticated animals ----- NIL

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**
			-	-		NIL	NIL	NIL

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, 167	30 families & Farmer/ Cultivator	Rearing of domestic animals, Labour (Daily), Carpentry, Govt. employees	Forest	Forest products including timber, firewood, raw materials for constructions and furniture, wild vegetables and medicinal plants etc are the major resources obtained and season of access may vary from their availability.	-

7	8	9	10	11
Resource Management Practices	**Cast/ Tribe**	**Social Condition**	**Nature of inhabitants**	**No of Households**
There is no specific mechanism followed for the resource management.	Mizo	Lower & Middle class	Assam type, Pucca Assam type and RCC Building	30

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**					
6sq.kms	1 Hac.	3 Sq. Km.		Hill Slope/Hilly Terrain	Mizo (Local Commu-nity)	*Acmella paniculata, Ageratina adenophora Alseodaphne petiolaris, Ananus comosus Bauhinia variegata , Bidens pilosa, Brassica rapa Cajanus cajan, Callophyllum polyanthum, Citrus limon Colocasia esculenta , Commelina benghalensis,Croton tiglium,Drimycarpus racemosus,Dryopteris sp. Engelhardtia spicata ,Erythrina variegate,Fragaria ananassa,Haematocarpus validus,Hibiscus cannabinus Imperata cylindrical,Inula cappa ,Ipomoea batatas Juglans regia,Lablab pupureus,Leucosceptrum canum Lithocarpus obscurus,Magnolia oblonga ,Mallotus paniculatus,Mangifera indica,Mangifera sylvatica Mikania micrantha,Mucuna bracteata,Musa acuminata Nyssa javanica,Pachylarnax pleiocarpa,Phaseolus vulgaris,Phoebe lanceolata,Psophocarpus tetragonolobus,Saccharum longisetosum,Sapium eugeniaefolium ,Schima khasiana,Schima wallichii Solanum viarum,Sterculia villosa,Syzygium claviflorum Syzygium cumini ,Terminalia myriocarpa,Tetrameles nudiflora,Thysanolaena latifolia,Trema orientalis Vernonia cinerea,Vigna unguiculata,Vitis vinifera Wedlandia bundleioides,Zea mays* etc etc	*Arctogalidia trivirgata, Trachypithecus pileatus , Aonyx cinerea, Nyctiebus bengalensis Stump-tailed Macaque , Macaca fascicularis Callosciurus pygerythrus, Catopuma temmincki Neofelis nebulosa, Trachypithecus pileatus Trachypithecus phayrei,Arctonyx collaris Helarctos malayanus, Leopoldamis edwardsi Petaurista petaurista, Arctictis binturong Berylmys mackenziei, Ptyas korros, Coelognathus radiatus, Rhabdophis subminiatus, Oreocryptophis porphyraceus Dendrelaphis cyanochloris, Ovophis monticola Trimeresurus erythrurus/ albolabris, Ophiophagus Hannah, Boiga cyanea, Xenochropis piscator, Python bivittatus, Boiga ochracea, Ptyas mucosa, Argyrophis diardii Melanochelys tricarinata, Kaloula assamensis Chiromantus vittatus, Hyla annectans, Occidozyga* sp, *Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis Hoplobatrachus crassus, Bufo stomaticus* etc etc

7	8	9	10	11	12
User Groups	**Management Practices**	**General Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community accessed**
Local people (Mizo)	No specific management practice followed by the community or BMC. Members of the village councils have followed and practice land management systems adopted by them with their own skills and knowledge. Most of the land were owned and managed by the land owner himself.	For cultivation of agricultural crops	-	-	Mizo

Format 9 : Waterscape

1	2	3	4	5	6
Waterscape Element type	**Sub-type**	**Features and approx. area**	**Ownership**	**General Flora**	**General fauna**
Ngharte Lui		Not measured	Mizo, Local community	-	Prawn, Crab and indigenous fishes like *Garra* sp (Nghalim), *Neolissochilus* sp (Nghahrah), *Garra lissorhynchus* (Nghazawngek), *Macrognathus* sp. (Nghalerh), *Barilius barila* (Lengphar), *Devario devario* (Nghadawl), *Anguilla bengalensis* (Ngharul), *Botia* sp (Nghasanghal).Nghatun, Dawntial, Nghameidum, Thaichhawni Nu, Sumsi, Satel, Nghakhing, Nghavawk, Nghafunglawr, Sarba, Hmursawp

7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Major Uses	**User Groups**	**Management Practices**	**General Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community accessed**
Domestic uses like cooking, washing etc.	Local people	No specific management were practiced but the Village council and YMA and NGOs in the community preserved and protected their water sources (rivers) with their own skills and knowledge	Domestic uses	-	-	Local Community

Format 10 : Soil type

1	2	3	4
Soil Type	**Color & Texture**	**Features**	**Soil Management**
Red soil and sandy loamy soil	-	-	Soil fertility is maintained and preserved by practicing terrace system for cultivation of agricultural crops. Contour trenching has been practiced by some locals. The community does not practice any other systematic mechanism for the management of soils. Usually they practice using pig/cow dung and chicken manure as fertilizers for their crops. Soils are highly fertile and any kind of jhum crops can be cultivated and thrives very well in this kind of soils.

5	6	7	8
Plants/Crop Suitable	**Flora and Fauna**	**Associated TK**	**Other Information**
Nearly all kinds of agricultural crops and jhum crops are cultivated.	**Flora:** *Acmella paniculata, Ageratina adenophora, Alseodaphne petiolaris, Ananus comosus Bauhinia variegata , Bidens pilosa, Brassica rapa, Cajanus cajan, Callophyllum polyanthum, Citrus limon, Colocasia esculenta , Commelina benghalensis,Croton tiglium,Drimycarpus racemosus, Dryopteris sp.Engelhardtia spicata ,Erythrina variegate,Fragaria ananassa,Haematocarpus validus,Hibiscus cannabinus, Imperata cylindrical,Inula cappa ,Ipomoea batatas, Juglans regia, Lablab pupureus,Leucosceptrum canum, Lithocarpus obscurus,Magnolia oblonga ,Mallotus paniculatus,Mangifera indica,Mangifera sylvatica, Mikania micrantha,Mucuna bracteata,Musa acuminate, Nyssa javanica,Pachylarnax pleiocarpa,Phaseolus vulgaris,Phoebe lanceolata, Psophocarpus tetragonolobus,Saccharum longisetosum,Sapium eugeniaefolium ,Schima khasiana, Schima wallichii, Solanum viarum,Sterculia villosa,Syzygium claviflorum, Syzygium cumini , Terminalia myriocarpa,Tetrameles nudiflora,Thysanolaena latifolia,Trema orientalis, Vernonia cinerea,Vigna unguiculata,Vitis vinifera, Wedlandia bundleioides, Zea mays* etc etc **Fauna:** *Arctogalidia trivirgata, Trachypithecus pileatus , Aonyx cinerea, Nyctiebus bengalensis Stump-tailed Macaque , Macaca fascicularis, Callosciurus pygerythrus, Catopuma temmincki Neofelis nebulosa, Trachypithecus pileatus, Trachypithecus phayrei,Arctonyx collaris, Helarctos malayanus, Leopoldamis edwardsi, Petaurista petaurista, Arctictis binturong, Berylmys mackenziei, Ptyas korros, Coelognathus radiatus, Rhabdophis subminiatus, Oreocryptophis porphyraceus Dendrelaphis cyanochloris, Ovophis monticola, Trimeresurus erythrurus/ albolabris, Ophiophagus Hannah, Boiga cyanea, Xenochropis piscator, Python bivittatus, Boiga ochracea, Ptyas mucosa, Argyrophis diardii, Melanochelys tricarinata, Kaloula assamensis, Chiromantus vittatus, Hyla annectans, Occidozyga* sp, *Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis, Hoplobatrachus crassus, Bufo stomaticus* etc	-	-

DOMESTICATED BIODIVERSITY

Format 11 : Fruit Trees

1	2	3	4	5	6		7
Plant type	**Local name**	**Scientific name**	**Variety**	**Landscape Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Source of Plants/Seeds**
					Past	**Present**	
Tree	*Protium serratum*	Bil	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Psidium guajava*	Kawlthei	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Rhus chinensis*	Khawmhma	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	*Artocarpus heterophyllus*	Lamkhuang	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Baccaurea ramiflora*	Pangkai	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Pyrus communis*	Pear	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Citurs reticulate*	Serthlum	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Phyllanthus emblica*	Sunhlu	Local	Hilly Terrain	Abundant	Abundant	Locally available
Tree	*Laurocerasus undulata*	Theiarlung	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Mangifera indica*	Theihai	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Bruinsmia polysperma*	Theipalingkawh	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Carallia brachiata*	Theiria	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Artocarpus lacucha*	Theitat	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Prunus persica*	Theitehmul	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Garunga floribunda*	Tuairam	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Antidesma bunius*	Tuaitit	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available
Tree	*Parkia timoriana*	Zawngtah	Local	Hilly Terrain	Insufficient	Insufficient	Locally available

8	9	10	11	12
Season of Fruiting	**Uses (Usage)**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Apr – Jun	Fruit is edible. Wood is used for furniture, gunstock etc		Own use/Market	Mizo
Sept-Nov	Bark & young leaves are used against diarrhoea, dysentery. Richest natural source of vitamin C	Juice of pounded bark, leaves & ripe fruits are applied to carbuncle. Bark paste is applied to toothache.	Own use/Market	Mizo
Dec-Jan	Decoction of fruit used for colic, diarrhoea, dysentery	Wood used for fence posts & gun powder	Own use/Market	Mizo
Jun-Aug	Decoction of root used in fever,asthma,leaves used in fever, skin diseases, wounds, boils etc	Young fruits and seeds used as vegetable	Own use/Market	Mizo
June-Aug	Bark is used for constipatioan and leaves for toothache	-	Own use/Market	Mizo
Apr-May	Fruits are eatable	-	Own use/Market	Mizo
Oct-Feb	Fruit is a rich source of vitamin C, eaten by man	Water of boiled leaves used for bathing in fever	Own use/Market	Mizo
Whole year	Fruit which is very rich in vitamin C.	Bark is used for poisoning fish. Juice of the crushed bark is used for lung diseases, tarantula bite, dysentery and diarrhoea. Bark is boiled and water is used for washing rash or sores. Pounded fruits are soaked in water and are	Own use/Market	Mizo

		taken for expelling the retained placenta. Fruits are boiled in water and drunk for diabetes.		
Aug-Sept	Fruit is edible, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Decoction of the bark/leaves is drunk for heart diseases.	Own use/Market	Mizo
May-Aug	Wood is used fir furniture, boat building, planking, tea boxes, pcking cases etc. Fruits is eadible and used for making pickles.	Decoction of young leaves used in diabetes, diarrhoea, ash of dried leaves is also taken to stop hiccough.	Own use/Market	Mizo
Dec-Feb	Fruits are edible	Juice of fruits and leaves are applied on sharp pain caused bu nettles or by poisonous hairs of caterpillars	Own use/Market	Mizo
Dec – Mar	Fruit is edible. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Bark and leaves are used in septic poisoning and itch.	Own use/Market	Mizo
May-July	Fruit is edible, wood is used for firewood.	-	Own use/Market	Mizo
Oct – Dec	Fruit is edible and leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Own use/Market	Mizo
Aug- Nov	Fruit is edible	-	Own use/Market	Mizo
Aug - Oct	Bark is used for making rope	Acid leaves are used in snake bites. Juice of crushed leaves are also used for whooping cough.	Own use/Market	Mizo
Nov-Feb	Unmatured pods and tender leaves are eaten as vegetable.	Young leaves and seeds are useful against food allergy, colic, diarrhoea and dysentery. Bark and fruits are prescribed to check excessive bleeding during menstruation. Juice of the green rind of the pod is applied to fresh cuts, scabiea and itching.	Own use/Market	Mizo

Format 12 : Medicinal Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6
Plant type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Landscape/habitat**	**Source of Plant/Seeds**
Herb	Aieng	*Curcuma longa*	Local	Cultivated	Tuber
Fern	Awmvel	*Platycerium wallichii*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Bachhim	*Dioscorea alata*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Bahkhawr	*Eryngium foetidum*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds
Shrub	Chawng	*Euphorbia royleana*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Chhawntual	*Aporosa octandra*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Choak-a thi	*Lobelia angulata*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Hlozak/Hlonuar	*Mimosa pudica*	Local	Wild	Plantlet
Tree	Hnahkiah	*Callicarpa arborea*	Local	Wild	Plantlet/seeds
Climber	Japanhlo	*Mikania micrantha*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Kamsahulh	*Croton tiglium*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Kawhtebel	*Trevesia palmata*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Shrub	Kawldai	*Justicia adhatoda*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Kelhnamtur	*Hedyotis scandens*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Khawmhma	*Rhus chinensis*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds
Climber	Maipawl	*Benincasa hispida*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds/Plantlet
Tree	Neem	*Azadirachta indica*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Tree	Pasaltakaza	*Helicia robusta*	Local	Wild	Seeds/Plantlet
Shrub	Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum colebrookianum*	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Seeds/Plantlet
Shrub	Saisiak	*Flueggea virosa*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Saithei	*Gynocardia odorata*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Sarzuk	*Elaeagnus* sp	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Seeds
Herb	Sawhthing	*Zingiber officinale*	Local	Cultivated	Tuber
Herb	Sekhupthur	*Begonia* sp.	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Sumbul	*Cheilocostus speciosus*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Shrub	Tawkpui	*Solanum torvum*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds/Plantlet
Shrub	Tawkte	*Solanum anguivi*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Seeds/Plantlet
Herb	Thasuih	*Lindernia ruellioides*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Theihai	*Mangifera indica*	Local	Cultivated	Seeds
Tree	Thingsia	*Castanopsis tribuloides*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Thuamriat	*Alstonia scholaris*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Shrub	Tlangsam	*Chromolaena odorata*	Local	Wild	Seeds/Plantlet
Herb	Tumbu	*Musa* sp.	Local	Wild	Seeds
Herb	Uithinthang	*Houttuynia cordata*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Va ko	*Thunbergia alata*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Shrub	Vakep	*Mussaenda roxburghii/Mussaenda glabra*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Climber	Vawihuihhrui	*Paederia foetidia*	Local	Wild	Seeds
Tree	Zihnghal	*Stereospermum tetragonum/chelonoides*	Local	Wild	Seeds

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		**Uses (Usage)**	**Part Used**	**Associated TK**	**Other details market/ own use**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Past	**Present**					
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Rhizome	Juice of rhizome is used for stomach ulcer, jaundice, doarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, asthma, food poisoning, and also used as a tonic for blood purifier	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Juice of leaves is applied to herpes eruptions	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Tuber, Bulbil	Tubers and Bulbil are use as vegetable and also used to treat cancer	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves, roots	Leaves are used for flavouring curry. They are used for expulsion of threadworms from the body, as a remedy for food poisoning. Roots and leaves are boiled for treating malarial fever, diabetes, pneumonia, constipation	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Shrub, milky juie	Pith of this shrub and unripe fruit of papaya are cooked with chicken and water is taken against diseases of liver, chronic fever. Milky juice is used externally for ringworm, rheumatism, sciatica, boils, warts etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark, Leaves	Bark and leaves decoction used in stomach ulcer, diarrhoea and dysentery.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves & Fruits	Juice of crushed leaves & fruits are used against diarrhoea, sore throat, stomach ulcer, tonsillitis and toothache	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Roots	Roots decoction used in piles and jaundice, diseases of liver and kidney etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark & Leaves	Decoction of bark and leaves used for diabetes,cholera,internal bleeding, stomach ulcer etc. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya bean (*Bekang)*, famous mizo dish.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Leaf juice applied on fresh wounds, stomach pain & ulcer	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Fruits, leaves, bark	Fruits and leaves are used for poisoning of fish. Decoction of bark and leaves are used in treatment of cancer.	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Root, leaves	Roots and leaves are used to treat stomachache	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves	Decoction of leaves is used for dysentery, jaundice, malarial fever, asthma, bronchitis, and juice of the crushed leaves is also applied to fresh cuts	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Roots & leaves	Decoction of roots/leaves is medicinal. The plant is also used as fish poison	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves & fruits	Decoction of fruit & Leaves used in various diseases	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Fruit & Leaves	Juice of fruit is used for diarrhoea, cholera, diabetes, vomiting, kidney problems	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves	Boiled water of leaves is used to treat diabetes, hypertension, stomach problems etc	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Bark & Leaves	Decoction of Bark & leaves used in stomach ulcer, indigestion, womb troubles etc	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves	Leaf juice used in High blood pressure	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves	Decoction of leaves used in measles, chicken pox, scabies etc	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Fruit, root	Fruit is hit, anthelmintic, used in bronchitis, ulcers, skin diaseses, small tumors and slightly inflammations, leprosy, diabetes, etc. decoction of rott bark is also recommended for diabetes.	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Roots & leaves	Decoction of roots and leaves is used for treating menstrual and urinary	Own use	Mizo

				problems		
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Rhizome	Rhizomes are used as spice and condiment, taken as a cure for food poisoning. Juice of pounded rhizome is is given to women in case of sufficient supply of milk for their children and also dropped into the ear when attacked by ticks.	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves, stem	Stem and leaves are eaten against diarrhoea and dysentery, juice of the sten or stalk is also applied to rash or sores etc	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Roots	Juice of crushed roots used in diseases of kidney, fever, jaundice, bronchitis etc	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Fruit	-do-	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Fruit	Unripe fruit are eaten as vegetable. Roots and fruit are used in high blood pressure, asthma, dysuria, fever, colic. Crushed fruit is used in burns, boils etc	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Whole plant	Whole plant is used as poultice for cramps, rheumatism, sciatica, wounds etc	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves	Young leaves are cooked and juice is eaten for food poisoning, diarrhoea, dysentery etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark, stem	Juice of bark and stem is used for infection, wounds and cuts etc	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Bark and juice	Bark is useful in treatment of high blood pressure, asthma, typhoid, malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery. Milky juice applied in fresh cuts, sores, ringworm, wart,etc	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves	Juice of the leaves applied to fresh cuts	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Buds	Plaintain is cooked with water and water is drink for treating deficiency of white blood	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Whole plant	Whole plant is used in medicine, used for treating cancer, liver problems etc	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Leaves	Decoction of leave used against diabetes, new cuts, stomach problem etc and also for treatment of cancer	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Bark, Levaes	Bark and leaves are useful in snake bites	Own use	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	Medicinal	Whole plant	The whole plant is regarded as a specific for rheumatic affection, in which it is administered both internally and externally. Juice of crushed leaves is used in diarrhoea and dysentery. Stem and leaves are also chewed for relief in tooth-ache	Own use	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	Medicinal	Leaves	Leaves are lopped for fodder. Bark and young leaves are used as remedy for fever, stomach pain etc	Own use	Mizo

Format 13 : Ornamental Plants

1	2	3	4	5
Plant type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Source of Plants/Seeds**
Perennial Herb	Dingdi	*Asclepias curassavica*	Local variety	Locally available
Evrgereen Tree	Far	*Pinus* sp.	Local variety	Locally available
Annual slender Herb	Hnahsinpar	*Cosmos bipinnatus*	Local variety	Locally available
	Di par	*Gladiolus dalenii/natalensis*	Local variety	Locally available
Tree	April par	*Delonix regia*	Introduced	Locally available
Tree	Chawnpui	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	Local variety	Locally available
Tree	Fartuah	*Erythrina stricta*	Local variety	Locally available
Tree	Makpazangkang	*Cassia javanica* spp *nodosa*	Local variety	Locally available
Epiphyte	Nauban	*Orchid*	Local variety	Locally available
Tree	Vaube	*Bauhinia variegata*	Local variety	Locally available

6	7	8	9	10
Commercial/Non commercial	**Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Other Details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	Mizo
Non commercial	Ornamental purpose	-	-	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	Anku	*Celtis australis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood tough, used for building. Tool handles, firewood etc
Tree	Batling	*Wedlandia bundleioides*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal,firewood etc
Tree	Belphuar	*Trema orientalis*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal,firewood etc
Tree	Berawchal	*Canarium bengalense*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood heartwood, reddish brown, used for firewood etc
Tree	Bul	*Alseodaphne petiolaris*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for building, furniture, firewood etc
Tree	Bung	*Ficus benghalensis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for fuelwood, well curbs etc
Tree	Char	*Terminalia myriocarpa*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for furniture, house building, firewood etc
Tree	Chawmzil	*Ligustrum robustum*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Chhawntual	*Aporosa octandra*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Fah	*Lithocarpus dealbatus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for rice pestle, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Fartuah	*Erythrina variegata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for drums, toys etc and bark fibre for cordage
Tree	Haidai	*Mangifera sylvatica*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for cheap furniture, house building, frames etc
Tree	Haivahmim	*Mangifera indica*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for cheap furniture, house building, frames etc
Tree	Hmawng	*Ficus* sp	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for fuel and charcoal etc
Tree	Hmuipui/Lenhmui	*Syzygium cumini*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is moderately hard, used for plywood, furniture, tool handles, panels, posts and firewood etc
Tree	Hnahkhar	*Mallotus paniculatus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for firewood
Tree	Hnum	*Engelhardtia spicata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for house construction, tea boxes, packing etc
Tree	Kamsahulh	*Croton tiglium*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	-
Tree	Kawihthuang	*Leucosceptrum canum*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood can be used as firewood
Tree	Kharduap	*Macaranga indica*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood can be used for firewood etc
Tree	Kharuan	*Elaeocarpus lanceifolius*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for house building, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Khaupui	*Sterculia villosa*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood very soft is used for drums and paper pulp
Tree	Khawkherh	*Juglans regia*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for cabinet making, furniture, carving etc
Tree	Khiang	*Schima wallichii*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood durable is used in planking, building,plywood,firewood
Tree	Muk	*Cordia fragrantissima*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood durable, used for gunstocks, posts and firewood etc
Tree	Nganbawm	*Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for furniture, motor bodies, planking, flooring etc
Tree	Nghalchhun	*Eriobotrya bengalensis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for firewood, charcoal etc
Tree	Ngiau	*Magnolia oblonga*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood hard and durable used in furniture, building, planking
Tree	Pang	*Bombax insigne*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes, splints
Tree	Pangkai	*Baccaurea ramiflora*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	-
Tree	Phan	*Ulmus lanceifolia*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood durable used for posts, gunstocks, tool handles etc
Tree	Phuanberh	*Macropanax undulatus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is soft and can be used for firewood
Tree	Sentezel	*Callophyllum polyanthum*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood moderately hard, strong and elastic is used for building,

							firewood, bridges etc
Tree	Sevuak	*Olea dioica*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood hard used for tool handles, firewood and charcoal
Tree	Sihneh	*Eurya japonica*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	-
Tree	Siksil	*Pterospermum acerifolium*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for furniture, building, planking, motorbodies etc
Tree	Taitaw	*Spondias pinnata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for drums, firewood etc
Tree	Thalteh	*Kydia calycina/glabrescens*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood soft suitable for plywood, packing cases etc
Tree	Theipalingkawh	*Bruinsmia polysperma*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Sawn timber used for house construction
Tree	Theipui	*Ficus semicoradata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for mortars, firewood etc
Tree	Thelret	*Hevea brasilliensis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for furniture industry and can be used as firewood
Tree	Thil	*Lithocarpus polystachyus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for building, firewood etc
Tree	Thingdawl	*Tetrameles nudiflora*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood is used for flooring,walling,matches, plywood etc .
Tree	Thingkha	*Derris robusta*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for house posts, firewood and charcoal
Tree	Thingpuithing	*Lithocarpus elegans/obscurus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for firewood, building, charcoal etc
Tree	Thingsaphu	*Dysoxylum mollissimum*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for house building, furniture, boats etc
Tree	Thingsia	*Castanopsis tribuloides*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for house posts, firewood, charcoal etc
Tree	Thingtheihmu	*Morus alba*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for house construction, furniture, tool handles etc
Tree	Thingvawkpui	*Balakata baccata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for plywood, packing cases, firewood etc
Tree	Thlanvawng	*Gmelina arborea*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for planking, furniture, house posts etc
Tree	Vaiza	*Hibiscus macrophyllus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood soft but durable used for posts, rafters etc
Tree	Vang	*Albizia chinensis*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for making drum, firewood and charcoal etc
Tree	Vaube	*Bauhinia variegata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for tool handles, firewood, charcoal etc. leaves are a good fodder. Decoction of bark/leaves is used in menstrual disorders, piles,diabetes,diarrhoea and dysentery
Tree	Vawmbal	*Drimycarpus racemosus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood is used for building, boats, firewood etc
Tree	Zaihri	*Ficus virens*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood moderately hard, used for firewood etc
Tree	Zairum	*Anogeissus acuminata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	Wood used for house posts, tool handles, fuel and charcoal etc
Tree	Zihnghal	*Stereospermum chelonoides*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for house construction, cabinet making, furniture
Tree	Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wild	Wood used for building, plywood, firewood etc

8	9	10
Associated TK	**Other details**	**Community/ knowledge holder**
-	Leaves and fruits are used in medicine	Mizo
	Wood pole is used for fencing post.	Mizo
Bark yields a strong fibre and leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demanding tree, fsat growing and short lived tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	Ripe fruit is eaten by birds and animals	Mizo
Bark and aerial roots are used for making coarse ropes	Leaves are good for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	Leaves are good for fodder,it is a fast growing tree	Mizo
-	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Tender pods are edible, seeds edible roasted or boiling, bark and leaves are also used in medicine	It is a fast growing tree and cultivated as ornamental and hedge plant	Mizo
Decoction of young leaves is used in diabetes, diarrhoea and ash of dried leaves is taken to stop hiccough	It prefers deep well drained loamy soil and it is a shade bearer	Mizo
Decoction of young leaves is used in diabetes, diarrhoea and ash of dried leaves is taken to stop hiccough	It prefers deep well drained loamy soil and it is a shade bearer	Mizo
Leaves and twigs are lopped for cattle fodder	Bark, fruit and leaves are used in medicine	Mizo
Seed is very useful for treating diabetes and the bark for fever, jaundice, urinary problems, sore throat, ronchitis, asthma, ulcers and chronic dysentery etc	Fruits are eaten by man, birds and wild animals	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Bark is medicinal and also used for poisoning fish. Leaves are lopped for fodder	It is a light demander	Mizo
Fruits and leaves are used for poisoning fish.	Decoction of leaves are used for treating cancer	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Different parts of the plant are used in various traditional medicine	-	Mizo
Bark is scraped with dao and the powder is used for stupefying bees (Khawivah)	Fruits are used for poisoning fish	Mizo
Seeds are eaten roasted or fried. Bark yields a strong fibre	Decoction of the bark is used in cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and tonsilities	Mizo
Rind of the unripe fruit and young leaves are used to intoxicate fish and nuts for tanning and dyeing	Leaves are used for cattle fodder, it is a light demander and moderate fats growing tree	Mizo
Powdered fruit is used in scorpion sting,bites of centipede, juice of the bark for chronic ulcer and fresh cuts. Leaves are lopped for fodder	Tender leaves are cooked eaten. It is moderate light demander and moderately fast growing tree	Mizo
Bark is used for constipation and leaves for toothache	-	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	This tree is a quick growing and moderate light demander	Mizo
-	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder.	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Leaves are used for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Tender leaves are cooked and eaten without its water as vegetables	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Fruits are eaten by wild animals. Trunk is used for making mortars for pounding	It is a moderate shade bearer in youth. Seed often germinate soon after falling	Mizo

rice	under its mother tree	
-	-	Mizo
Leaves are used by Mizos for lining *Siksil* (Umbrella) and *Thul* – Basket lids	-	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used in treating diarrhoea, dysentery and rheumatism	Juice of crushed bark is also applied to fresh cuts	Mizo
Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (*Bekang)*, a traditional mizo delicacy	-	Mizo
Bark yields a strong fibre and used for making ropes and cordage . leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demander and fast growing tree. Tolerates moderate shade in youth	Mizo
Juice of fruits and leaves are applied on sharp pain caused by nettles or poisonous hairs of caterpillars	It is a fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
--	It yields the para rubber, the finest and the most durable catoutchouc known	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Leaves are used as soap for washing '*Mizo Pawnpui'* (Blanket)	It is a fast growing, good coppice and facvoured for birds nesting. Bark can be used for poisoning fish, juice of crushed bark and leaves are used to tick bite.	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used as an effective remedy for diabetes and high blood pressure	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Saplings used as pendant for scorching off the bristles of the pig killed	--	Mizo
Bark is used internally for pain in stomach	--	Mizo
Juice of the stem is recommended for mouth infection in children	--	Mizo
Silkworm fed on its leaves. Leaves are sometimes boiled with meats and eaten as curry. Root bark, leaves and fruits are also medicinal.	Young leaves and twigs are good for cattle fodder	Mizo
Bark fibre which is called *Hruikhau* is used for making into rope and *Hnam hrui.* Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (*bekang)* and sometimes for wrapping food in.	-	Mizo
Flowers are eaten cooked as vegetables, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demander and frie resistant, fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Bark used to poison fish. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a moderate light demander and fast growing tree	Mizo
Leaves, tender fruits and flower buds are eaten as vegetable	It is a moderate light demander and wind firm tree	Mizo
Thick paste of the plant is applied on broken bone. Juice of the plant is also applied on sore of baby's navel	Plant is laxative and cooling used for cold, sinusitis and menstruation problems	Mizo
Young shoots are eaten in curries, amd fibre can also be used as rope	Fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Root, leaves and flowers are also used medicinally. Bark and young leaves are used as a remedy for fever, stomach ache etc	--	Mizo
Bark is bruised, boiled with soil impregnated with urine to produce a bluish dye	Fast growing tree	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 house made up of bamboo, poles and GI Sheets near the house
Dog	Ui	*Cannis familiaris*	Local	-	Inside house alongwith the owner's family but mostly they stayed around the balcony at night
Pig	Vawk	*Artiodactyla suidae*	Local	-	Pig shed built separately near the owner's house
Cat	Zawhte	*Felis catus*	Local	-	Inside house alongwith the owner's family
Poultry	Broiler Ar	*Gallus gallus domesticus*	Broiler	-	Poultry House/Shed
Cattle	Bawng	*Bos gaurus*	Local	-	Cattle Shed

7		8	9	10	11	12
Local Status		**Uses**	**Associated TK**	**Commercial Rearing**	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge holder**
Past	Present					
Abundant	Abundant	These domestic animals were mostly reared for their meat. Dogs are used as a house keeper. Poultry farming is common, for bulk production of eggs and meat. Cows are for their milk and meat.	Chickens are used for sacrifice in olden days	Commercial and own use	Dung is used as fertilisers for cultivated crops	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient		Fresh blood used for inflammatory disease of gland (Hrilawn	-		Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient		-	Commercial	Dung is used for cultivated crops	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant		-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient		-	Commercial	Dung is used as fertilisers for cultivated crops	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant		-	Commercial	Cow dung is used as fertilizers	Mizo

Format 16 : Culture Fisheries

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Fish type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Features**	**Waterscape**	**Local status**	
						Past	**Present**
Carp	Common carp	*Cyprinus carpio*	Fish seeds were either supplied by Fisheries department or bought from neighbouring state (Assam)	-	-do-	Less frequent	Frequent
Carp	Grass carp	*Ctenopharyngodon idella*		-	-do-	Less frequent	Frequent
Carp	Silver carp	*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*		-	-do-	Less frequent	Frequent

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

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

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**
		Weekly	-	-

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**
-			

WILD BIODIVERSITY

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant type	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Habit**	**Habitat**	**Local status**	
					Past	**Present**
Herb	Aidu	*Amomum dealbatum*	Perennial herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Builukham nu	*Melastoma malabathricum*	Evergreen large shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Builukham pa	*Osbeckia stellata*	Erect branched shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Chawmzil	*Ligustrum robustum*	Evergreen tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Hruiduk	*Mucuna bracteata*	Climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Cane	Hruipui	*Calamus flagellum*	Cane	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Hruirithet	*Tetrastigma rumicispermum*	Large climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Kai ha	*Smilax perfoliata*	Large climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Fern	Katchat	*Nephrolepis cordifolia*	Terrestrial or Epiphytic fern	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Kawhte bel	*Trevesia palmata*	Small evergreen tree	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Kawihrui	*Entada phaseoloides*	Large climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Kawihthuang	*Leucosceptrum canum*	Small evergreen tree	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Kawlbahra	*Ipomoea batatas*	Perennial prostrate herb	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Kawldai	*Justicia adhatoda*	Evergreen shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Nauthak	*Litsea monopetala*	Small tree	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Phaiphek	*Molineria capitulata*	Tufted perennial herb	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Phulrua	*Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*	Large tufted bamboo	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Rawnal	*Dendrocalamus longispathus*	Long sheath bamboo	Cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Bamboo	Rawthing	*Bambusa longsipiculata*	Evergreen clumped bamboo	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Sernam	*Litsea cubeba*	Small tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Siali nu chhu	*Rubus birmanicus*	Large shrub	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Sihneh	*Eurya cerasifolia/japonica*	Evergreen shrub or small tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Vakep	*Mussaenda glabra/macrophylla*	Large erect shrub	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Vako	*Thunbergia grandiflora*	Large climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Vawihuih hrui	*Paederia foetida*	Slender wiry foetid climber	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Zairum	*Anogeissus acuminata*	Big tree	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	Big tree	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient

7	8	9	10	11
Commercial/ own use	**Part collected**	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community Knowledge Holder**
Own use	Young shoots, Buds	Stem is used for tying purposes, leaves are also used for fermenting cooked soya beans	Plant is used for a cure of enlargement of the liver, young shoots and buds are eaten cooked or fired as vegetables	Mizo
Own use	Whole plant	Fruits edible, leaves are used for cuts, diarroea and dysentery	Whole plant is used for high blood pressure	Mizo
Own use	Root	Decoction/infusion of root is useful in diseases of kidney, dysuria, stomach complaints, dysentery and for expelling threadworms from the body	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Leaves are sometimes lopped for cattle fodder	In some places, planted as hedge plant	Mizo
Own use	-	The plant is used as a cover crop in Rubber and Oil palm plantation	-	Mizo
Own use	Cane, leaves	Cane is used for making furniture and basket , leaves for thatching	-	Mizo
Own use	Fruit	-	Ripe fruit is edible	Mizo
Own use	Stem	Pieces of stem are used for cleaning teeth	-	Mizo
Own use	-	-	-	Mizo
Own use	Shoots, flowers, fruits	Shoots, young fruits and flower buds are eaten as vegetable	Roots and leaves are used to treat stomach-ache	Mizo
Own use	Leaves, seeds	Seeds are used for washing hairs and splitted stem for tying purposes. It is also used for playing games by Mizo boys and girls. Pounded seeds mixed with water is used for expelling leeches from cattle nostrils	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable. Seeds are roasted and eaten.	Mizo
Own use	-	-	Wood can be used for firewood	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable, and also used against diarrhoea, dysentery, stomach-ache, digestive troubles, diabetes etc	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Decoction of leaves is used for dysentery, jaundice, malarial fever, asthma, bronchitis and juice of the crushed leaves is applied to fresh cuts.	Leaves dired and made into cigarettes are smoked in asthma, juice is used for diarroea and dysentery	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Muga silkworm feeds on the leaves, leaves for cattle fodder	Roots abrk and leaves are used in medicine	Mizo
Own use	Tuber, Petiole	Juice of the crushed tuber is used to cure abdominal pain and to stop bleeding	Tender white petiole is also used for liver problems and stomach pain	Mizo
Own use	Culms, shoots	Culms are used for temporary building, mats, baskets, agarbati sticks, paper, fuel, gutters, water vessel etc	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetables	Mizo
Own use	Culms, Shoots	Culms are used for making paper pulp, baskets, building etc	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetables	Mizo
Own use	Culms, shoots	Culms are used for building purposes	Young shoots are eaten cooked as vegetables	Mizo
Own use	Leaves, berries	Silkworm reared on the leaves. Boiled water of berries are used for sciatica and high blood pressure	Young berries are used for flavouring	Mizo
Own use	-	-	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Tender leaves are eaten cooked with rice or meats	Wood used for firewood and charcoal	Mizo
Own use	Bark, Leaves	Bark and leaves are useful in application of snake bites	-	Mizo
Own use	Leaves	Juice of the leaves is useful for diabetes, eye diseases, fresh cuts. Decoction of leaves is used for stomach troubles	-	Mizo

Own use	Stem , Leaves	Juice of the crushed leaves is used for diarrhoea and dysentery. Stem and leaves are also chewed for relief in toothache	-	Mizo
Own use	Wood, bark, leaves	Wood is hard used for house posts, tool handles, fuel and charcoal. Decoction of bark is used in stomach pain, fever, diarrhoea, measles, chicken pox, sprains and burns.	Leaves are cooked with water and the water is used for treating high blood pressure	Mizo
Own use	Wood , bark	Bark is bruised and boiled with soil impregnated with urine to produce a bluish dye	Wood is used for house building, scaffolding,plywood, firewood etc	Mizo

Format 19 : Wild Plant Species of Importance

1	2	3	4	5
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Importance (Economic, Social & Cultural)**	**Status**
Beltur	*Ostodes paniculata*	Wild	Wood used for firewood. Gum from tree is used for making paper. Leaves as fodder	Abundant
Builukham	*Osbeckia* sp.	Wild	Leaves are used for cuts, diarrhoea nad dysentery. Whole plant is used for hypertension	Abundant
Hnahthial	*Phrynium/Stachyphrynium* sp.	Wild	Leaves are used for packing and wrapping food stuff and vegetables, also used for carpeting rice bin	Abundant
Khaupui	*Sterculia villosa*	Wild	Bark yields a strong fibre. Decoction of bark is used cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and tonsilities	Abundant
Lal ruanga dawibur	*Zanonia indica*	Wild	Water is put inside the empty fruit and shaken, the water becomes bitter and drunk for stomachache etc.	
Phaktel	*Bridelia montana*	Wild	Wood is used for posts, tool handles, house construction, firewood etc. Roots and bark are medicine.	Abundant
Rulei	*Millettia pachycarpa*	Wild	Roots and pods are used to poison fish. Juice of crushed roots is applied on mange of pigs	Abundant
Zairum	*Anogeissus acuminata*	Wild	Wood is used for charcoal,fuel, tool handles. Water of cooked leaves is taken as remedy for high blood pressure. Decoction of bark is used in stomach troubles, fever, diarrhoea and also applied on measles, chicken pox, sprains and burns	Abundant
Zihnghal	*Stereospermum tetragonum*	Wild	Wood is used for house construction, furniture, tool handles, firewood etc. leaves are lopped for fodder. Bark and young leaves are used as remedy for fever, stomach-ache etc. roots and flowers are also used medicinally.	Abundant

Format 20 : Aquatic Biodiversity :

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Features**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**	
					Past	**Present**
Chakai	*Potamonautes* sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant
Chengkawl	*Bithynia tentaculata*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Abundant
Dawntial	*Acanthocobitis botia*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Dawntial	*Nemacheilus savona*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Dawntial	*Nemacheilus scaturigina*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Dawntial	*Schistura* sp/ *Acanthococbitis botia*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Hmursawp	*Garra* cf. *gotyla*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Kaikuang	*Macrobrachium rosenbergii*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Lengphar	*Barilius barila*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghadawl	*Devario devario* and *Devario aequipinnatus*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghahrah	*Neolissochilus hexagonolepis*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghakhing	*Channa marulius*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghalerh	*Macrognathus* sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghalim	*Garra manipurensis* and *Gara tyao*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghameidum	*Pethia* sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Ngharul	*Anguilla bengalensis*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghasanghal	*Botia* sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghavang	*Semiplotus modestus*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Nghavawk	*Channa gachua*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Sarba	*Glyptothorax* sp	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Satel	*Melanochelys tricarinata*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Uchang	*Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent
Utawk	*Bufo stomaticus*	Local	-	Rivers and Streams	Abundant	Less frequent

7	8	9	10
Uses	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/Knowledge Holder**
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local
Own use, edible	-	-	Local

Format 21 : Wild Aquatic Plant Species of Importance - NIL

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

Format 22 : Wild Plants of Medicinal Importance

1	2	3	4	5	6	
Plant (tree, shrub, herb)	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Landscape /Habitat**	**Local Status**	
					Past	**Present**
Herb	Aieng	*Curcuma longa*	Local	Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Fern	Awmvel	*Platycerium wallichii*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Bachhim	*Dioscorea alata*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Bahkhawr	*Eryngium foetidum*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Chawng	*Euphorbia royleana*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Chhawntual	*Aporosa octandra*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Choak-a thi	*Lobelia angulata*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Hlozak/Hlonuar	*Mimosa pudica*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Hnahkiah	*Callicarpa arborea*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Japanhlo	*Mikania micrantha*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Kamsahulh	*Croton tiglium*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Kawhtebel	*Trevesia palmata*	Local	Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Kawldai	*Justicia adhatoda*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Kelhnamtur	*Hedyotis scandens*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Khawmhma	*Rhus chinensis*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Maipawl	*Benincasa hispida*	Local	Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Neem	*Azadirachta indica*	Local	Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Pasaltakaza	*Helicia robusta*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum colebrookianum*	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Saisiak	*Flueggea virosa*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Saithei	*Gynocardia odorata*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Sarzuk	*Elaeagnus* sp	Local	Wild/Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Sawhthing	*Zingiber officinale*	Local	Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Sekhupthur	*Begonia* sp.	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Sumbul	*Cheilocostus speciosus*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Tawkpui	*Solanum torvum*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Tawkte	*Solanum anguivi*	Local	Wild/cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Thasuih	*Lindernia ruellioides*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Theihai	*Mangifera indica*	Local	Cultivated	Insufficient	Insufficient
Tree	Thingsia	*Castanopsis tribuloides*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Tree	Thuamriat	*Alstonia scholaris*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Shrub	Tlangsam	*Chromolaena odorata*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Herb	Tumbu	*Musa* sp.	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Herb	Uithinthang	*Houttuynia cordata*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient
Climber	Va ko	*Thunbergia alata*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Shrub	Vakep	*Mussaenda roxburghii/Mussaenda glabra*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant
Climber	Vawihuihhrui	*Paederia foetidia*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant

Tree	Zihnghal	*Stereospermum tetragonum/chelonoides*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient

7	8	9	10	11
Associated TK	**Uses (Usage)**	**Part used**	**Other details Market/ own use**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
Juice of rhizome is used for stomach ulcer, jaundice, doarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, asthma, food poisoning, and also used as a tonic for blood purifier	Medicinal	Rhizome	Own use	Mizo
Juice of leaves is applied to herpes eruptions	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Tubers and Bulbil are use as vegetable and also used to treat cancer	Medicinal	Tuber, Bulbil	Own use	Mizo
Leaves are used for flavouring curry. They are used for expulsion of threadworms from the body, as a remedy for food poisoning. Roots and leaves are boiled for treating malarial fever, diabetes, pneumonia, constipation	Medicinal	Leaves, roots	Own use	Mizo
Pith of this shrub and unripe fruit of papaya are cooked with chicken and water is taken against diseases of liver, chronic fever. Milky juice is used externally for ringworm, rheumatism, sciatica, boils, warts etc	Medicinal	Shrub, milky juie	Own use	Mizo
Bark and leaves decoction used in stomach ulcer, diarrhoea and dysentery.	Medicinal	Bark, Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Juice of crushed leaves & fruits are used against diarrhoea, sore throat, stomach ulcer, tonsillitis and toothache	Medicinal	Leaves & Fruits	Own use	Mizo
Roots decoction used in piles and jaundice, diseases of liver and kidney etc	Medicinal	Roots	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of bark and leaves used for diabetes,cholera,internal bleeding, stomach ulcer etc. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya bean (*Bekang),* famous mizo dish.	Medicinal	Bark & Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Leaf juice applied on fresh wounds, stomach pain & ulcer	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Fruits and leaves are used for poisoning of fish. Decoction of bark and leaves are used in treatment of cancer.	Medicinal	Fruits, leaves, bark	Own use	Mizo
Roots and leaves are used to treat stomachache	Medicinal	Root, leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of leaves is used for dysentery, jaundice, malarial fever, asthma, bronchitis, and juice of the crushed leaves is also applied to fresh cuts	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of roots/leaves is medicinal. The plant is also used as fish poison	Medicinal	Roots & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of fruit & Leaves used in various diseases	Medicinal	Leaves & fruits	Own use	Mizo
Juice of fruit is used for diarrhoea, cholera, diabetes, vomiting, kidney problems	Medicinal	Fruit & Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Boiled water of leaves is used to treat diabetes, hypertension, stomach problems etc	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of Bark & leaves used in stomach ulcer, indigestion, womb troubles etc	Medicinal	Bark & Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Leaf juice used in High blood pressure	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of leaves used in measles, chicken pox, scabies etc	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Fruit is hit, anthelmintic, used in bronchitis, ulcers, skin diaseses, small tumors and slightly inflammations, leprosy, diabetes, etc. decoction of rott bark is also recommended for diabetes.	Medicinal	Fruit, root	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of roots and leaves is used for treating menstrual and urinary problems	Medicinal	Roots & leaves	Own use	Mizo
Rhizomes are used as spice and condiment, taken as a cure for food poisoning. Juice of pounded rhizome is is given to women in case of sufficient supply of milk for their children and also dropped into the ear when attacked by ticks.	Medicinal	Rhizome	Own use	Mizo

Stem and leaves are eaten against diarrhoea and dysentery, juice of the sten or stalk is also applied to rash or sores etc	Medicinal	Leaves, stem	Own use	Mizo
Juice of crushed roots used in diseases of kidney, fever, jaundice, bronchitis etc	Medicinal	Roots	Own use	Mizo
-do-	Medicinal	Fruit	Own use	Mizo
Unripe fruit are eaten as vegetable. Roots and fruit are used in high blood pressure, asthma, dysuria, fever, colic. Crushed fruit is used in burns, boils etc	Medicinal	Fruit	Own use	Mizo
Whole plant is used as poultice for cramps, rheumatism, sciatica, wounds etc	Medicinal	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Young leaves are cooked and juice is eaten for food poisoning, diarrhoea, dysentery etc	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Juice of bark and stem is used for infection, wounds and cuts etc	Medicinal	Bark, stem	Own use	Mizo
Bark is useful in treatment of high blood pressure, asthma, typhoid, malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery. Milky juice applied in fresh cuts, sores, ringworm, wart,etc	Medicinal	Bark and juice	Own use	Mizo
Juice of the leaves applied to fresh cuts	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Plaintain is cooked with water and water is drink for treating deficiency of white blood	Medicinal	Buds	Own use	Mizo
Whole plant is used in medicine, used for treating cancer, liver problems etc	Medicinal	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Decoction of leave used against diabetes, new cuts, stomach problem etc and also for treatment of cancer	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	Mizo
Bark and leaves are useful in snake bites	Medicinal	Bark, Levaes	Own use	Mizo
The whole plant is regarded as a specific for rheumatic affection, in which it is administered both internally and externally. Juice of crushed leaves is used in diarrhoea and dysentery. Stem and leaves are also chewed for relief in tooth-ache	Medicinal	Whole plant	Own use	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for fodder. Bark and young leaves are used as remedy for fever, stomach pain etc	Medicinal	Leaves	Own use	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**	
Aidu	*Amomum dealbatum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young shoots and buds are eaten cooked or fried as vegetables
Anhling	*Solanum americanum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetables
Ankasate	*Acmella paniculata*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves with stem are used as a vegetable
Ankhapui	*Marsdenia maculata*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Young stem and leaves are cooked eaten as vegetables
Ankhate	*Marsdenia formosana*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Archangkawm	*Oroxylum indicum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Decoction of root & bark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhoea etc. Poultice of the bark is applied to rheumatism, sprains, imflammations and skin diseases. Deccoction of leaves is used in flatulence, ulcers, etc. decoction of fruit is used to treat diseases iof liver, hepatitis etc
Baibing	*Alocasia fornicate*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Spadix and stem are eaten cooked as vegetables
Chakawk	*Diplazium esculentum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Chimchawk	*Aralia foliosa* var. *sikkimensis*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetables
Hulhu	*Aganope thyrsiflora*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Kawhtebel	*Trevesia palmata*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	The shoots, flower buds and young fruits are eaten as vegetable
Kha um	*Hodgsonia heteroclita*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Seeds are eaten roasted or fried
Khanghu	*Acacia pennata*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Lairawk	*Musa ochracea*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Flower buds are eaten cooked as vegetable , stems are used for pig's feed and leaves for cattle fodder
Nauawimu	*Solena amplexicaulis*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Tender leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable
Phuihnam	*Clerodendrum colebrookianum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Tender leaves are cooked eaten as vegetable, also used for fermenting cooked soyabean
Reng an	*Senna occidentalis*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Tender leaves are eaten cokked as vegetable
Saisu	*Ensete glaucum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Succulent leaf sheaths, young flowers and bracts of spadix are eaten cooked as vegetable
Sapthei	*Passiflora edulis*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves are cooked eaten as vegetable
Sihneh	*Eurya cerasifolia*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Tender leaves are eaten cooked with rice or meals
Tawkpui	*Solanum torvum*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Fruits are eaten cooked or fried as vegetables
Telhawng	*Amorphophallus* sp.	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Corm and young leaf stalk and shoots are eaten cooked as veg.
Thangtung	*Arenga pinnata*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young underdeveloped leaf shoot is used as vegetable
Theibate	*Ficus fistulosa*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young shoots and fruits are used as vegetable

Thilte	*Calamus erectus*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves are used for thatching
Thingthupui	*Calamus tenuis*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Under developed shoots are used as vegetable
Thurpui	*Tetrastigma lanceolarium*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Ripe fruits are edible
Tum	*Caryota urens*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is employed for many domestic purposes
Tumbu	*Musa* sp.	All Jhum crops	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Young bud is eaten cooked as vegetable
Uithinthang	*Houttuynia cordata*	All Jhum crops	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Whole plant is eaten raw or cooked as vegetable

7	8	9	10
Part Used	**Associated TK**	**Other details**	**Community/ knowledge holder**
Shoots, buds	The plant is used for a cure of enlargement of liver and the stem for tying purposes. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soya beans.	-	Mizo
Leaves, berries	Water of boiled leaves is taken against urinary problems and stones in kidney. Juice of green berries is applied to ringworm, boils etc.	-	Mizo
Stem, leaves	Flowers are chewed to relive toothache and affections of the gums and throat	-	Mizo
Stem, leaves	As the taste of this plant is bitter, it is used to take for High Blood pressure and diabetes	-	Mizo
Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Roots, bark, leaves	Decoction of root & bark is used in fevers, colic, stomach ulcer, indigestion, dysentery, diarrhoea etc. Poultice of the bark is applied to rheumatism, sprains, imflammations and skin diseases. Deccoction of leaves is used in flatulence, ulcers, etc. decoction of fruit is used to treat diseases of liver, hepatitis etc	-	Mizo
Spadix, stem	Juice of the plant is used externally for snake bite. Leaf is also used for catching land leech from the body	-	Mizo
Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Leaves	Plant is purgatice, laxative, anti malarial, and used for liver complaints, fever, cough, bronchitis, high blood pressure etc. Fresh leaves are taken to expel intestinal worms and parasites	-	Mizo
Whole plant	Roots and leaves are used to treat stomachache, leaves are also used as fodder	-	Mizo
Leaf, flowers, spadix	Juice of stem is used in severe fever and giddiness of children.	-	Mizo
Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Fruit, shoots, leaves	Decoction of leaves is given to women after birth	-	Mizo
Leaves	Fruit is used as soap for washing clothes, fibrous fruit as brush for pots, plates etc. decoction of roots is recommende for treating malaria, diabetes and seeds as a purgative	-	Mizo
Leaves, Flowers	Decoction of leaves is used to reduce high blood pressure and decrease breast feeding mother's breast milk, also used to heal acute mastities	-	Mizo
Leaves, flowers	-	-	Mizo
Whole plant	-	-	Mizo
Leaves, fruit	Ripe fruit is useful for jaundice and liver problems	-	Mizo
Leaves	Wood is used for firewood and charcoal	-	Mizo

Fruit	fruit is medicinal used to treat hypertension and diabetes	-	Mizo
Corm, young leaf, shoot	The corm with *Ching-al* (Lye) is boiled to remove irritants. So, the boiled corm is mixed with *Sa-um* (fermented pork fat), *Ching-al* (Lye) and Salt and then eaten as curry (Traditional Mizo Dish)	-	Mizo
Whole plant	Fibres are used for fiddle strings, traps etc. the down beneath the laef stalks on the trunk is used for tinder and is known as '*Meibu'.* Midrib of the leaflets is good for sweeping like a broom.	-	Mizo
Leaves	-	-	Mizo
Leaves, shoot	Shoots are eaten cooked as vegetables, fruits are also edible	-	Mizo
Shoot, leaves	It is used for making baskets, mats, furniture, chairs etc and fruit is edible	-	Mizo
Fruit, leaves	Leaves are eaten cooked as vegetable and also used for pig's feed	-	Mizo
Whole plant	Fibre is made into ropes, brushes, brooms, basket etc. terminal bud is eaten cooked as vegetable	-	Mizo
Bud, stem, leaves	Leaves are used for feasts instead of rice plates. Stems are used for pig feed. Leaves are also used for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Whole plant	Whole plant is used in medicine, used for treating cancer 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**
Dingdi	*Asclepias curassavica*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Far	*Pinus* sp.	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Hnahsinpar	*Cosmos bipinnatus*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Di par	*Gladiolus dalenii/natalensis*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
April par	*Delonix regia*	Introduced					
Chawnpui	*Lagerstroemia speciosa*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Fartuah	*Erythrina stricta*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Makpazangkang	*Cassia javanica* spp *nodosa*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Nauban	*Orchid*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo
Vaube	*Bauhinia variegata*	Local variety	Home garden	Non commercial	-	-	Mizo

Format 25 : Fumigate / Chewing Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6		7
Plant (Herb, shrub,tree)	**Local Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Variety**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Uses (Usage)**
					Past	**Present**	
Herb	Ankasa	*Acmella oleracea*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Leaves and flowers are eaten cooked as vgetable
Herb	Ankasate	*Acmella paniculata*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves and flowers are eaten cooked as vgetable
Tree	Kamsahulh	*Croton tiglium*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	-
Tree	Kangtek	*Albizia procera*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves are used as cattle fodder
Climber	Khangpawl	*Acacia pruinescens*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Tender leaves are acid and eaten as vegetable
Climber	Khangsen	*Acacia megaladena*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	-
Tree	Khawkherh	*Juglans regia*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves are used for cattle fodder
Tree	Khiangzo	*Schima khasiana*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	-
Shrub	Ngaihhih	*Linostoma decandrum*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	-
Climbing shrub	Rulei	*Millettia pachycarpa*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Roots and Pods are used to poison fish
Tree	Thelret	*Ficus elastica*	Local	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Leaves are good fodder. Leaf scales edible
Climber	Tling	*Embelia vestita*	Local	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Decoction of leaves is used for chicken pox, itching and other skin diseases; leaves are eaten cooked with fish.

8	9	10	11
Part used *	**Associated TK**	**Other details (mode of use)**	**Community Knowledge Holder**
Leaves, flowers	Plant is used for poisoning fish	-	Mizo
Leaves, flowers	Plant is used for poisoning fish	-	Mizo
Fruits & Leaves	Fruits and leaves are used for poisoning fish	-	Mizo
Bark	Bark is used to poison fish	It is a light demander, can stand moderate shade in youth. Coppices fairly well	Mizo
Leaves, whole plant	Plant is prescribed for asthma, bronchitis and pneumonia	Leaves are also used in scabies and snake bites	Mizo
Bark	Bark is used as fish poison and medicine	-	Mizo
Leaves	Young leaves are used to intoxicate fish	-	Mizo
Bark	Pounded bark is used for poisoning fish	-	Mizo
Roots	Roots are used for poisoning fish	Roots are boiled in water and used for dressing scabies	Mizo
Roots & Pods	-	-	Mizo
Latex, Fruit & Leaves	Latex (Rubber) is chewable,it yields Indian Rubber of commerce	Fruit eaten by man and animals,birds etc	Mizo
Leaves	-	Leaves of this plant boiled with hibiscus leaves and water is taken to cure hiccough and difficult urination	Mizo

Format 26 : Timber Plants

1	2	3	4		5
Local Name	**Scientific Name**	**Habitat**	**Local Status**		**Other uses (if any)**
			Past	**Present**	
Anku	*Celtis australis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood tough, used for building. Tool handles, firewood etc
Batling	*Wedlandia bundleioides*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal,firewood etc
Belphuar	*Trema orientalis*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for gunpowder, charcoal,firewood etc
Berawchal	*Canarium bengalense*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood heartwood, reddish brown, used for firewood etc
Bul	*Alseodaphne petiolaris*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for building, furniture, firewood etc
Bung	*Ficus benghalensis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for fuelwood, well curbs etc
Char	*Terminalia myriocarpa*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for furniture, house building, firewood etc
Chawmzil	*Ligustrum robustum*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc
Chhawntual	*Aporosa octandra*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for firewood and charcoal etc
Fah	*Lithocarpus dealbatus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for rice pestle, firewood and charcoal etc
Fartuah	*Erythrina variegata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for drums, toys etc and bark fibre for cordage
Haidai	*Mangifera sylvatica*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for cheap furniture, house building, frames etc
Haivahmim	*Mangifera indica*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for cheap furniture, house building, frames etc
Hmawng	*Ficus* sp	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for fuel and charcoal etc
Hmuipui/Lenhmui	*Syzygium cumini*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is moderately hard, used for plywood, furniture, tool handles, panels, posts and firewood etc
Hnahkhar	*Mallotus paniculatus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for firewood
Hnum	*Engelhardtia spicata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for house construction, tea boxes, packing etc
Kamsahulh	*Croton tiglium*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	-
Kawihthuang	*Leucosceptrum canum*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood can be used as firewood
Kharduap	*Macaranga indica*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood can be used for firewood etc
Kharuan	*Elaeocarpus lanceifolius*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for house building, firewood and charcoal etc
Khaupui	*Sterculia villosa*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood very soft is used for drums and paper pulp
Khawkherh	*Juglans regia*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for cabinet making, furniture, carving etc
Khiang	*Schima wallichii*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood durable is used in planking, building,plywood,firewood
Muk	*Cordia fragrantissima*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood durable, used for gunstocks, posts and firewood etc
Nganbawm	*Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for furniture, motor bodies, planking, flooring etc
Nghalchhun	*Eriobotrya bengalensis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for firewood, charcoal etc
Ngiau	*Magnolia oblonga*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood hard and durable used in furniture, building, planking
Pang	*Bombax insigne*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for packing cases, matchboxes, splints
Pangkai	*Baccaurea ramiflora*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	-
Phan	*Ulmus lanceifolia*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood durable used for posts, gunstocks, tool handles etc
Phuanberh	*Macropanax undulatus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is soft and can be used for firewood
Sentezel	*Callophyllum polyanthum*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood moderately hard, strong and elastic is used for building, firewood, bridges etc
Sevuak	*Olea dioica*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood hard used for tool handles, firewood and charcoal

Sihneh	*Eurya japonica*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	-
Siksil	*Pterospermum acerifolium*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for furniture, building, planking, motorbodies etc
Taitaw	*Spondias pinnata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for drums, firewood etc
Thalteh	*Kydia calycina/glabrescens*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood soft suitable for plywood, packing cases etc
Theipalingkawh	*Bruinsmia polysperma*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Sawn timber used for house construction
Theipui	*Ficus semicoradata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for mortars, firewood etc
Thelret	*Hevea brasilliensis*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for furniture industry and can be used as firewood
Thil	*Lithocarpus polystachyus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for building, firewood etc
Thingdawl	*Tetrameles nudiflora*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood is used for flooring,walling,matches, plywood etc .
Thingkha	*Derris robusta*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for house posts, firewood and charcoal
Thingpuithing	*Lithocarpus elegans/obscurus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for firewood, building, charcoal etc
Thingsaphu	*Dysoxylum mollissimum*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for house building, furniture, boats etc
Thingsia	*Castanopsis tribuloides*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for house posts, firewood, charcoal etc
Thingtheihmu	*Morus alba*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for house construction, furniture, tool handles etc
Thingvawkpui	*Balakata baccata*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for plywood, packing cases, firewood etc
Thlanvawng	*Gmelina arborea*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for planking, furniture, house posts etc
Vaiza	*Hibiscus macrophyllus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood soft but durable used for posts, rafters etc
Vang	*Albizia chinensis*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for making drum, firewood and charcoal etc
Vaube	*Bauhinia variegata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for tool handles, firewood, charcoal etc. leaves are a good fodder. Decoction of bark/leaves is used in menstrual disorders, piles,diabetes,diarrhoea and dysentery
Vawmbal	*Drimycarpus racemosus*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood is used for building, boats, firewood etc
Zaihri	*Ficus virens*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood moderately hard, used for firewood etc
Zairum	*Anogeissus acuminata*	Wild	Abundant	Abundant	Wood used for house posts, tool handles, fuel and charcoal etc
Zihnghal	*Stereospermum chelonoides*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for house construction, cabinet making, furniture
Zuang	*Duabanga grandiflora*	Wild	Insufficient	Insufficient	Wood used for building, plywood, firewood etc

6	7	8
Associated TK	**Other details**	**Community/ Knowledge Holder**
-	Leaves and fruits are used in medicine	Mizo
	Wood pole is used for fencing post.	Mizo
Bark yields a strong fibre and leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demanding tree, fsat growing and short lived tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
-	Ripe fruit is eaten by birds and animals	Mizo
Bark and aerial roots are used for making coarse ropes	Leaves are good for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	Leaves are good for fodder,it is a fast growing tree	Mizo
-	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Tender pods are edible, seeds edible roasted or boiling, bark and leaves are also used in medicine	It is a fast growing tree and cultivated as ornamental and hedge plant	Mizo
Decoction of young leaves is used in diabetes, diarrhoea and ash of dried leaves is taken to stop hiccough	It prefers deep well drained loamy soil and it is a shade bearer	Mizo
Decoction of young leaves is used in diabetes, diarrhoea and ash of dried leaves is taken to stop hiccough	It prefers deep well drained loamy soil and it is a shade bearer	Mizo
Leaves and twigs are lopped for cattle fodder	Bark, fruit and leaves are used in medicine	Mizo
Seed is very useful for treating diabetes and the bark for fever, jaundice, urinary problems, sore throat, ronchitis, asthma, ulcers and chronic dysentery etc	Fruits are eaten by man, birds and wild animals	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Bark is medicinal and also used for poisoning fish. Leaves are lopped for fodder	It is a light demander	Mizo
Fruits and leaves are used for poisoning fish.	Decoction of leaves are used for treating cancer	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Different parts of the plant are used in various traditional medicine	-	Mizo
Bark is scraped with dao and the powder is used for stupefying bees (Khawivah)	Fruits are used for poisoning fish	Mizo
Seeds are eaten roasted or fried. Bark yields a strong fibre	Decoction of the bark is used in cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea and tonsilities	Mizo
Rind of the unripe fruit and young leaves are used to intoxicate fish and nuts for tanning and dyeing	Leaves are used for cattle fodder, it is a light demander and moderate fats growing tree	Mizo
Powdered fruit is used in scorpion sting,bites of centipede, juice of the bark for chronic ulcer and fresh cuts. Leaves are lopped for fodder	Tender leaves are cooked eaten. It is moderate light demander and moderately fast growing tree	Mizo
Bark is used for constipation and leaves for toothache	-	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	This tree is a quick growing and moderate light demander	Mizo
-	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder.	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	-	Mizo

Leaves are used for cattle fodder	-	Mizo
Tender leaves are cooked and eaten without its water as vegetables	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Fruits are eaten by wild animals. Trunk is used for making mortars for pounding rice	It is a moderate shade bearer in youth. Seed often germinate soon after falling under its mother tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Leaves are used by Mizos for lining *Siksil* (Umbrella) and *Thul* – Basket lids	-	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used in treating diarrhoea, dysentery and rheumatism	Juice of crushed bark is also applied to fresh cuts	Mizo
Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (*Bekang)*, a traditional mizo delicacy	-	Mizo
Bark yields a strong fibre and used for making ropes and cordage . leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demander and fast growing tree. Tolerates moderate shade in youth	Mizo
Juice of fruits and leaves are applied on sharp pain caused by nettles or poisonous hairs of caterpillars	It is a fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
--	It yields the para rubber, the finest and the most durable catoutchouc known	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Leaves are used as soap for washing '*Mizo Pawnpui'* (Blanket)	It is a fast growing, good coppice and facvoured for birds nesting. Bark can be used for poisoning fish, juice of crushed bark and leaves are used to tick bite.	Mizo
Decoction of bark is used as an effective remedy for diabetes and high blood pressure	Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	Mizo
Saplings used as pendant for scorching off the bristles of the pig killed	--	Mizo
Bark is used internally for pain in stomach	--	Mizo
Juice of the stem is recommended for mouth infection in children	--	Mizo
Silkworm fed on its leaves. Leaves are sometimes boiled with meats and eaten as curry. Root bark, leaves and fruits are also medicinal.	Young leaves and twigs are good for cattle fodder	Mizo
Bark fibre which is called *Hruikhau* is used for making into rope and *Hnam hrui*. Leaves are used for fermenting cooked soyabean (*bekang)* and sometimes for wrapping food in.	-	Mizo
Flowers are eaten cooked as vegetables, leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a light demander and frie resistant, fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Bark used to poison fish. Leaves are lopped for cattle fodder	It is a moderate light demander and fast growing tree	Mizo
Leaves, tender fruits and flower buds are eaten as vegetable	It is a moderate light demander and wind firm tree	Mizo
Thick paste of the plant is applied on broken bone. Juice of the plant is also applied on sore of baby's navel	Plant is laxative and cooling used for cold, sinusitis and menstruation problems	Mizo
Young shoots are eaten in curries, amd fibre can also be used as rope	Fast growing tree	Mizo
-	-	Mizo
Root, leaves and flowers are also used medicinally. Bark and young leaves are used as a remedy for fever, stomach ache etc	--	Mizo
Bark is bruised, boiled with soil impregnated with urine to produce a bluish dye	Fast growing tree	Mizo

Format 27 : 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	Awrrang	*Ratufa bicolor*	Forest	-	Not recorded
Mammal	Chepa	*Tupaia bengaleri*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleikapsen	*Callosciurus erythraeus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleilubial	*Callosciurus pygerythrus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Hleimeipar	*Dremomys lokriah*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Kuhpui	*Hystrix brachyura*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Kuhsi	*Atherurus macrourus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Ngau	*Trachypithecus pileatus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Safia	*Martes flavigula*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sahmaitha	*Melogale moschata/personata*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sahuai	*Nyctiebus bengalensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sakhi	*Muntiacus vaginalis*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sanghal	*Sus scrofa*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sanghar	*Prionailurus bengalensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Saphu	*Manis pentadactyla*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sarivaithun	*Herpetes javanicus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Savawm	*Melursus ursinus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Saza	*Capricornis sumatraensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Sihal	*Canis aureus*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Tlumpui	*Viverra zibetha*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zawbuang	*Paguma larvata*	Forest	-	-do-
Mammal	Zawng hmaisen/mawt/hmaitai	*Stump-tailed Macaque*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Bawng	*Pericrocotus brevirostris*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Bullut	*Ducula badia*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chhawlhring	*Chloropsis aurifrons*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chhemhur	*Lanius* sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chhimbuk	*Bubo bengalensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chhuangtuar	*Upupa epops*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chingpirinu	*Strix leptogrammica*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chinrang	*Enicurus scouleri*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Chip te	*Anthus hodgsoni*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Daikat	*Orthotomus sutorius*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Dawithiama arpa	*Aethopyga* sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Dawntliang	*Cissa chinensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Irliak	*Coracina macei*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Kawlrit	*Hemixos flavala*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Kireuh	*Arachnothera longirostra*	Forest	-	-do-

Bird	Koro	*Garrulax leucolophus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Lailen	*Motacilla flava*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Lalruanga sehnawt	*Centropus sinensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Mitval	*Zosterops palbebrosa*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Muvanlai	*Spilornis cheela*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Ramar	*Gallus gallus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Ramparva	*Chalcophaps indica*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tawllawt	*Megalaima virens*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thangfen	*Myiophonus caeruleus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thangfen	*Myophonus caeruleus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Thloh	*Blythipicus pyrrhotis*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tlaiberh	*Pycnonotus cafer*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tukkhumvilik	*Pycnonotus melanicterus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Tuklo	*Megalaima asiatica*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahai	*Anthracoceros albirostris*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahlah	*Bambusicola fytchii*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahmim	*Turnix suscitator*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahrit	*Lophura leucomelanos*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vahui	*Treron* sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vaki	*Psittacula krameri*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Valeisawt	*Pnoepyga albiventer*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Varihaw	*Polyplectron bicalcaratum*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Varung	*Arborophila* sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vasuih	*Carpodacus erythrinus*	Forest	-	-do-
Bird	Vazar	*Garrulax* sp.	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul hlai	*Ptyas korros, Coelognathus radiatus*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul nghawngsen	*Rhabdophis subminiatus*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul vankai	*Dendrelaphis cyanochloris*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rulmuk (Zo Rulpui)	*Ovophis monticola*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rultuha	*Trimeresurus erythrurus/albolabris*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul ngan	*Ophiophagus hannah*	Forest & Human habitation		
Reptiles	Tui Rul	*Xenochropis piscator*	Ponds and near water bodies		
Reptiles	Saphai	*Python bivittatus*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Rul sakhi	*Boiga ochracea*	Forest & Human habitation		
Reptiles	Hlaivawm	*Ptyas mucosa*	Forest & Human habitation		
Reptiles	Changpat rul	*Argyrophis diardii*	Forest & Human habitation		
Reptiles	Satel	*Melanochelys tricarinata*	Forest		
Reptiles	Tui satel	*Cyclemis gemeli*	Rivers, streams etc		
Reptiles	Tangkawng /Tangkeu	*Varanus bengalensis*	Forest	-	-do-
Reptiles	Laiking	*Christidorsata otai*	Forest, open areas		-do-
Reptiles	Awk-e	*Gecko gekko*	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Reptiles	Bang daidep	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	Human habitation, House	-	-do-

Amphibians	Utum	*Kaloula assamensis*	Rivers, Ponds etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	Dawngthlek	*Chiromantus vittatus*	Rivers, Ponds etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	U Chang	*Euphlyctis cyanophlyctis*	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	U Sai	*Hoplobatrachus crassus*	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Amphibians	Utawkphar	*Bufo stomaticus*	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Khauphar	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Perhpawng	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Khauchher	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Chep chep	-	Rivers Ponds etc	-	-do-
Insects	Khawibel	*Vespa velutina*	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Insects	Khawi sanghar	*Parapolybia* sp.	Forest & Human habitation	-	-do-
Insects	Khawifung	*Apis florea*	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khawi chhunmu	*Provespa* sp.	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khawikeilu	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khawivah	*Apis cerana indica*	Forest & Human habitation		-do-
Insects	Khawichhinkhup	*Polistes tenebricosus*	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Nghalfek	*Vespa tropica*	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khawidang	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khawipui	*Apis dorsata*	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Rengchal	*Psaltoda* cf. *plaga*	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Dawlrem	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Thereng	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Losul thereng	*Magicicada* sp.	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Nipui thereng	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Ngirtling	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Uifawm	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Tekral	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Khuang chiri/ Khuangbai	*Gryllus* sp.	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Taivang	*Tetraponera* sp.	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Reksen	-	Forest, open areas		-do-
Insects	Sihsen	-	Forest, open areas		-do-

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**					
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Rare	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Decreasing	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo

Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	By Gun or trap	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Insufficient	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo

Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo
Abundant	Abundant	-	-	-	-	Mizo

AGROBIODIVERSITY

Crop Plants

Trichosanthes anguina

Fruits of Cucurbita maxima

Capsicumfrutescens

Brassica rapa

Fruit Plants

Citrullus lanatus

Musa acuminata

Citrus reticulata

Medicinal Plants

Zingiber officinale

Mikania macrantha

Clerodendrum colebrookianum

Eryngium foetidum

Ornamental Plants

Bauhinia purpurea

Weeds

Unidentified plant

Unidentified plant

Unidentified plant

Impatiens balsamina

Ageratum conizoides

Members of Biodiversity Management Committee, S.Lungleng