

People Biodiversity Register (PBR): General Details

Name of the Panchayat Samiti: Vijaypur

Taluk: Vijaypur

District: Samba

State: J&K

Geographical Area of the Panchayat Samiti: 700 sq Km

Population under the Panchayat Samiti: Total 3123

Male: 1639

Female: 1484

Habitat and Topography:

Climate (Rainfall, Temperature and weather patterns)

Land Use (Nine fold classification available with village records)

Date, Month and Year of PBR Preparation: 23/10/2020

Management Regime: Reserve Forest (RF)/Joint Forest Management(JGM)/Protected Areas(PA)/ Community Owned and Managed Forest(COM)

Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) of the Panchayat (One elected Chairperson and six persons nominated by less than one third to be women and not less than 18% belonging to SC/ST)

Chairperson: Joginder Paul (sarpanch) (SC)

Vijaypur

Occupation: Ex-servicemen and Farmer

516

Chairperson: Nisha Kumari w/o Rajesh Kumar (SC)

Alori Gujran

Occupation: Housewife

144

evi

Morh, Vijaypur

Occupation: Housewife

6678

Chairperson: Singh S/o Lal Singh (General)

Morh, Vijaypur

Occupation: Ex-servicemen (Police department)

584

Chairperson: Mathia S/o Tilak singh (General)

Morh, Vijaypur

Occupation: Private Job

Chairperson: Ahmed S/o Gulab Din (ST)

Gujjaran

Occupation: Domestic animals

085

Chairperson: Ram S/o Sundar Dass (SC)

Bagar, partap singh Pora

Occupation: Agriculture (Farmer)

Annexure-2
List of Vaid, hakims and traditional health care (Human and livestock) practitioners residing and or using biological resources occurring within the jurisdiction of the village
1) Name : NA
Age:
Gender:
Address:
Area of specialization:
Location from which the person accesses biological material:
Perception of the practitioner on the resource status:
Medicinal Use:
2) Name: NA
Age:
Gender:
Address:
Area of specialization:
Location from which the person accesses biological material:
Perception of the practitioner on the resource status:
Medicinal Use:
3) Name:
Age:
Gender:
Address:
Area of specialization:
Location from which the person accesses biological material:
Perception of the practitioner on the resource status:
Medicinal Use:

Annexure 3

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

1)Name of the Chairperson: Sh Joginder Paul S/o Sh Nanak chand

Age: 63

Gender: Male

Address: Vijaypur Kothi

Area of specialization: Agriculture

2)Name of the chairperson : Sh Janak Raj S/o Sh Maru Ram

Age: 62

Gender: Male

Address: Vijaypur Kothi

Area of specialization: Agriculture, Domestic Animals

3) Name :

Age:

Gender:

Address:

Area of specialization:

4)Name :

Age:

Gender:

Address:

Area of specialization:

Annexure 4

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

1) Contact Person:

Name and Address:

2) Contact Person:

Name and Address:

3) Contact Person:

Name and Address:

4) Contact Person:

Name and Address:

You may add names of more institutions/NGO/Individuals etc, if necessary

Annexure 5**Detail of access to biological resources and traditional knowledge granted, details of the collection fee imposed and details of the benefit derived and the mode of their sharing**

S.no	Name and address of the Person/Institute/company others	Local and Scientific Name of the biological material Accessed and quantity	Date and resolution of the BMC and endorsement by the Panchayat	Detail of collection fee imposed	Anticipated mode of sharing benefits or quantum of benefits shared
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

End of Part I

Format 1: Crop Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Crop	Scientific Name	Local Name	Variety	Landscape / Habitat	Approx. area shown	Local Status		Special features	Cropping season	Uses	Associated TK	Other details	Source of Seeds/Plants	Community/ Knowledge Holder
						Past	Present							
Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Dhan, Munji	PR-113	Suitable for Sub Tropical areas . Matures in 135 -140 day approx.	2 sq. Km	Abundant	Abundant	Dwarf High Yielding variety	June - Oct	Food Fodder		Suitable for Cultivation in Low land , Mid Hills Areas, Hot & Humid Climate	Agri Deptt. / Private Agencies	
	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Dhan, Munji	Pusa - 1121	Suitable for Sub-tropical areas		Abundant	Abundant	Exception kernel elongation and volume expansion more than 4 times after cooking	June-Oct	Food Fodder	Easy digestibility	Suitable for typical water logged area where crop remains submerged	Agri Deptt. / Private Agencies	
	<i>Oryza sativa</i>	Dhan, Munji	Jaya	Plant Height 140-145 cm		Abundant	Abundant	Dwarf High Yielding variety	June - Oct	Food Fodder			Agri Deptt. / Private Agencies	
Maize+bajra	<i>Zea mays</i>	Makk, kukri, challi, Buhhta, jobawr	Double Dekalb Yellow	Mostly warm weather Plant		Abundant	Abundant	High yeilding Variety	July to Oct. kharif season crop	Grain, Fodder	Raw material used in industries producing starch oil, Pahramceuticals , Cosmetics and Paper	Suitable of Plain & Mid Hills	Agri. Deptt. / Private Agencies	
	<i>Zea mays</i>	Makk, kukri, challi, Buhhta, jobawr	KH-517	Mostly warm weather Plant		Abundant	Abundant	Lodging resistant	July to Oct. kharif season crop	Grain, Fodder	Fodder is of good quality, remains green and fresh for long time	Suitable of Plain & Mid Hills	Agri. Deptt. / Private Agencies	
pulses	<i>Vigna mungo</i>	Maa/ Mash	T-9	Suitable of Plain & Mid Hills		Abundant	Abundant	High yeilding Varity	June- Aug kharif season crop	Dhal, Papad, wadi, Nutritive fodder for milch animals	hight Protein contents	Can be used as green manuring crops	Agri. Deptt. / Private Agencies	

pulses	<i>Vigna radiata</i>	Moong	ML 131 ,ML181, PDM 54	Suitable of Plain & Mid Hills thrives best under hot and humid climate		Abundant	Abundant	High yeilding Varity	June- Aug kharif season crop	Dhal, Papad, wadi, Nutritive fodder for milch animals	hight Protein contents	Can be used as green manuring crops	Agri. Deptt. / Private Agencies	
Til (OILSEED)	<i>Seasamum indicum</i>	til	Punjab til -1	Suitable of Kandi areas & Mid Hills		Abundant	Abundant	High yeilding Varity	June- Oct	Oil,	high oil content	White seed Variety . Matures in 80-85 days . Plant hight 1.3-1.6 mtr.	Agri. Deptt.	
Okra	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus Moench</i>	Bhindi	Pusa A-4	Suitable for Plain & Mid Hills		Abundant	Abundant	High yield Variety	Feb- March June- July (rainy season)	Food	Rich source of fibre	tolerant to YVM and aphids , dark green fruit , size 12-15 cm long and first picking starts in 45 days	Agri. Deptt. / Private Agencies	
Bottle Gourd	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	Loki, Tumbdi	Pusa Summer prolific long	Sub-tropical and intermediate		Abundant	Abundant	The fruits are long, the skin colour is llowish green	Spring & Summer	Vegetables, raita, soup & Juice	it can grow in all types of soils	It can tolerate cold climate but not frost	Agri. Deptt. / Private Agencies	
BRINJAL	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Baingan	janak ,pusa purple long	Mostly warm weather Plant		Abundant	Abundant	fruits are both round and long depending upon variety. Colour of fruit is dark purple , light purple .	it requires a long growing season with average day and night temperature	food	sandy loam soil is preffered. Silt loams and clay loams are also suitable.	it cannot tolerate frost	Agri. Deptt. / Private Agencies	
Wheat	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Kanak	HD-2967	150-155 cm		Abundant	Abundant	Dwarf High Yielding variety	Nov- Apr.	Food Fodder	Moderatley resistant to yellow rust	Suitable for Plain & Mid Hills	Agri Deptt. / Private Agencies	
	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Kanak	Raj -3077	135-140 cm		Abundant	Abundant	Dwarf High Yielding variety	Nov- Apr.	Food Fodder	late sown variety suitable for kndi areas	Suitable for Plain & Mid Hills	Agri Deptt. / Private Agencies	
	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Kanak	PBW-644	Tropical / Subtropical zones			New Variety	Drought resistant	Nov- Apr.	Food Fodder	Early sown variety for more Fodder	Suitable for Plain & Mid Hills	Agri Deptt. / Private Agencies	
Chickpea (pulse)	<i>Cicer arietinum</i>	Chana / Gram	C-235	Kandi Areas / Irrigated		Abundant	Abundant	Highly stable variety, seeds are small and yellowish brown	Rabi	for human consumption and animal feed	rich source of protien and energy	Thrives best on well drained sandy or light soils.	Agri. Deptt. / Private Agencies	
mustard (OILSEED)	<i>brassica rapa</i>	sarson	pusa bold, RH-30	sub tropical plains/ kandi area		Abundant	Abundant	high yielding varieties .	Rabi season crop sowing time 2nd fortnight Oct to 1st week Nov.	Oil,	rich source of oil	Thrives best on well drained loamy soils.crop duration 90-95days	Agri. Deptt. / Private Agencies	

Format 2: Fruit Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12
Plant	Scientific Name	Local Name	Variety	Landscape / Habitat	Local Status		Source of Seeds/Plants	Season of Fruiting	Associated TK	Uses	Other details market / own use	Community / Knowledge holder
					Past	Present						
Woody	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Amb	Wild, Dashehari,	Sub-tropical	Good	Good	Seedling trees, grafted plants.	March to	Record vailable in old books.	Sucking, table, processing	Own uses	Popular in local population.
Tree			Malda, Amrapali,					August				
			Mallika, Langra,					Aug				
			Swarn Rekha,									
			Chausa, Fazli,									
			Totapuri, Ramkila, Baramasim etc.									
Woody	<i>litchi chinensis</i>	Lychee	Dehradun, Calcutti,	Sub-tropical	Good	Good	Layered plants.	March to	Introduced by traders and domesticated locally.	Table and processing	Own uses	Popular in local population.
Tree			Seedless, Rose Scented					July				
Woody	<i>Pidium guajava</i>	Amrood	Wild, Allahbad,	Sub-tropical	Good	Good	Seedling trees, grafted/ layered.	March to	Introduced by traders and domesticated locally.	Table and processing.	Own uses	Popular in local population.
Tree			Sardar, Lalit, Arka					August,				
			Amulaya, Sheveta,					Dec. To				
			Punjab Pink					January				
Climber	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Angoor	Wild, Perilet,	Sub-tropical	Good	Good	Cuttings	Feb. To	Introduced by traders and domesticated locally.	Table and processing.	Own uses	Popular in local population.
			Beauty Seedless					June				
Woody	<i>Emblica</i>	Amla	wild, Banarsi,	Sub-tropical	Good	Good	Seedling trees, grafted plants.	March to Nov.	Record vailable in old books.	Processing	Own uses	Popular in local population.
Tree	<i>officinalis</i>		Neelam, NA 7.									
Tree			Red Blood				Plants					
Woody	<i>Citrus reticlata</i>	Sangtra	Kinnow, Sangtra	Sub-tropical	Good	Good	Grafted	March to Jan.	Record vailable in old books.	Table and processing.	Own uses	Popular in local population.
Tree							Plants					
Woody	<i>Citrus aurantifoli a</i>	Nimboo	Wild, Kagzi, Italian,	Sub-tropical	Good	Good	Grafted	March to Oct.	Record vailable in old books.	Processing.	Own uses	Popular in local population.
Tree			Eureka				Plants					
Woody	<i>Ctrus limon</i>	Galgal	Wild	Sub-tropical	Good	Good	Seedling andn Grafted Plants	March to Sept.	Record vailable in old books.	Processing.	Own uses	Popular in local population.

Format 3: Fodder Crops / Species

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10
Plant	Scientific Name	Local Name	Landscape / Habitat	Local Status		Source of Plants / Seeds	Associated TK	Part Used	Other details	Community / Knowledge holder
				Past	Present					
Sorghum	<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	Jowar	Warm climate crop	Plenty	Plenty	Agri. Deptt. /Private	It has resistance to desiccation and tolerate to water logging condition .	whole plant	Soil with clay loam texture having good water retention capacity are best suitable for its cultivation	
Pearl Millet	<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>	Bajra	tropical /sub-tropical climate	Plenty	Plenty	Agri. Deptt. /Private	high tillering crop	whole plant	It is quick growing , disease and frost resistant	
Barseem	<i>Trifolium alexandrinum</i>	satala								
Charri		Charri								

Other details include fodder for which animal, special features, medicinal uses if any, seasons of availability, propagation methods, collecting from wild or cultivated etc.

Format 4: Weeds

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12
Plant	Scientific Name	Local Name	Affected crop	Impact	Landscape / Habitat	Local Status		Uses if any	Management options	Associated TK	Other details like exotic	Community / Knowledge holder
						Past	Present					
Dhoob	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Dhoob	Maize	Weed emerg with the germination with Maize seed and grow along with plants till the early growth period and cause sever crop weed compitation.	Grows with Maize crop	Plenty	Plenty		1). 2-3 Weeding follwed by earthingup. 2). pre emergence appliation Atrazine @ 1-1.25 Kg / per ha of 50% WP		Losses caused by Weeds are more during early stage than in later stages.	
Bathua	<i>Chenopodium sp</i>	Baathu	Wheat	Broad leaf and consumed the nutrients of the plants and reduces the production	Germination in the field after 20 days	Plenty	Plenty	Nil	1.Use of weedicide		Hady and wider adoptability, multiply very fast	
Sitti	<i>Phalaris minor</i>	Sitti, Gehoon ka mama, Gulli Danda	Wheat	Compete with nutritions, light and space with wheat crop and reduces the productionNarrow Leav Weed	Grows with Wheat crop	Plenty	Plenty	Nil	1. Use of Weedicides metribuzinie @200Gms/ha dissolved in 500-600 l of water		Hady and wider adoptability, multiply very fast	

Chauli	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Chaulai	Sesame	Compete with nutrients, light and space with wheat crop and reduces the production.	grows with the sesame crop	Plenty	Plenty	eaten as a green leafy vegetable in parts of india	Alachlor (1.0) or Thiobencarb(2.0).	In rainfed conditions herbicide use is very limited due to low yield, which may not compensate for the cost of the herbicide.	Hady and wider adoptability, multiply very fast	
Dhoob	<i>Cynodon Doctylon</i>	Dhoob, Bermuda Grass	Sesame	Compete with nutrients, light and space with wheat crop and reduces the production Narrow Leav Weed	grows with the sesame crop	Plenty	Plenty	Nil	Alachlor (1.0) or Thiobencarb(2.0).		Hady and wider adoptability, multiply very fast	
Jangli Pudina	<i>Agerantum conyzoides</i>	Goat weed , Jangli pudina	mustard	Broad leaf and consumed the nutrients of the plants and reduces the production	grows with mustard crop	Plenty	Plenty	Nil	.Use of weedicide		90-100 cm tall hairy herbaceous unpleasent smell	
Krishna Neel	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Blue Pimpernel	mustard	Compete with nutrients, light and space with wheat crop and reduces the production.	grows with mustard crop	Plenty	Plenty	Nil	.Use of weedicide		Hady and wider adoptability, multiply very fast 10- 30 cms tall	

Satyanashi	<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	krishnaneel	mustard	Compete with nutrients, light and space with wheat crop and reduces the production.	commonly found in the waste lands. But also grow along mustard	Plenty	rare	medicinal properties 2. used for reclamation of alkaline soils. Satyanashi oil is famous for	use of glyphosate is recommended pre emergence		Hady and wider adoptability, multiply very fast	
Congrass grass	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>											
Deela	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>											
Sonchal												

Other details may include how long the weeds have been suppressing/ adversely affecting the crops in this locality, when it came under notice, intensity of natural multiplication, etc

Format 5: Pests of Crops

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Host	Insect / Animal	Scientific name	Local name	Habitat	Time / season of attack	Management mechanism	Associated TK	Other details	Community knowledge holder
Paddy	Grasshopper	<i>Hieroglyphus niogrorepletus</i>	Tidda , Raja da Gorha ,	Polyphagus	June to Novemeber	1.Destroy eggs by cleaning bunds 2. Spray the bunds with Malathion 5 % D @ 25 Kg / Ha	Both nymphs and Adults feed on the leaves , they devour the young shoots and newly farm ear heads.	Adults are like locust but smaller in size	
Paddy	Rice Hispa	<i>Dicladispa armigera</i>	Neela tittu	Appeaqr in all varieties of rice	July -Sep	1. Clip the affected tips of leaves before transplanting	Quinalphos 25EC 1 litre per ha in 750 ltr of water	The grubs this pest mine into the leaves and adults are external feeders.	
Wheat	Field Rats	<i>Bandicota sp.</i> <i>Tatera sp.</i>	Chua, Kees,	Burrow in soil .Rats are found in nearly all areas of Earth which are inhabited by human beings.	Through out the year	1. Poison baiting 2. bund trimming to minimize harborage 3. use indigenous traps	Thjey cause have loss to standing wheat crop and harvested crop in stores.	Domestic rats differ from wild rats in many ways. They are calmer and less likely to bite; they can tolerate greater crowding; they breed earlier and produce more offspring; and their brains, livers, kidneys, adrenal glands, and hearts are smaller	
	Termites	<i>Microtermes obesi</i>	seenak, seonk, white ant,	Generally appears at wet places, lives in nests made under ground	Through out the year	1. Destroy termitaria in an around field 2. Never use raw FYM 3. For termites control in standing crop, dilute 4l of chlorpyriphos 20EC in 5l of water and mix in 50 kg of sand thoroughly . Boradcast this treated soil in the infested areas.	These are Social insect that lives under gound in colonies.	The damage plant dry up completely and are easily pulled out	
cole crops	Cabbage butterfly	<i>Pieris brassicae</i>	Titili	The large white butterfly's habitat consists of large, open spaces, as well as farms and vegetable gardens, because of the availability of its food source.	Oct onwards	1. Release of <i>Trichogramma chilonis</i> @50000 adults/ha per release (6 times)at weekly interval in Mid January 2. Donot spray the crop near harvesting			

Cucurbits	Fruit fly	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i>	Titili	Fruit flies are of concern both as nuisance pests and as serious contaminators of food.	After Summer Rains when Humidity is high.	1. Install methyl eugenol traps @ 5-100/Ha 2. Spray Malathion @ 1ml +10 Grms gur/ ltr of water at evening hours when fruits flies are congregated on the leave surface.	Female fruit flies lay their eggs on the surface of rotting fruits and vegetables. Each female may lay as many as 500 eggs. These eggs hatch into larvae which molt twice before becoming fully grown.	Adults may be dull yellowish, brownish yellow, or brownish black in color and range from 1/10 to 1/5 inch long. Most species have red eyes. Larvae are very small (ranging from 1/10 to 1/5 inch long), dirty white, and maggot-shaped. They can be recognized by the stalked posterior spiracles on the last abdominal segment.	
Brinjal	Brinjal fruit & shoot borer	<i>Leucinodes orbonalis</i>		Tropics & sub tropics	Rainy Season	1. Regular clipping of infested shoots and fruits and destroy them 2. Installation of Pheromone traps @ 100/Ha. 3. Spary Cypermethrin @ 1ml/Ltr. Of water	Caterpillars bore into the shoots and fruits. The hole remains plugged with black excreta		
sesame	hairy caterpillars, leaf rollers, pod borer, aphids, white fly			sub tropics	kharif season	dust the crop with chloropyriphos 1.5%D or lindane 1.3%D @ 1.25KG/Kanal or carbyl 50 WP 75g/kanal .	all these insects suck the cell sap of the crop from leaves and pods. Also spread yellow mosaic virus (white fly)		
mustard	mustard aphids	<i>lipaphis erysimi</i>	tella, keeda		mostly in late sown crop . Mostly during mid Jan	a.cultural control 1. early sowing of crop by first fortnight of october. 2. use recommended dose of fertilizer b. biological control.1. conserve potential bio control agents like parasitoids, Ladybird beetles.c. chemical control 1. combination of chloropyriphos + acitamiprid 0.05% is highly effective.2.spray chloropyriphos 20 EC or imidacloprid @ 0.5ml/ltr water.	These insects attack tender growth if the plants especially new shoots , young leaves , flowers and pods.		
	mustard sawfly	<i>athalia lugens proxima</i>	makhi		rabi season	spray crop with carbyl 50 WP @ 1.5kg/ha.	the larve attack young crop , bite holes and skeletonize leaves completely such plants do not bear seeds		
	Hairy Catterpillar		luhri		rabi season	collect and destroy cogregating caterpillars spray the crop 0.03% quinalphos 20 EC @ 1.25L of water/ ha	they feed on leaves, ypung shoots and green pods		

Okra	Blister Beetal	<i>mylabris pustulatus</i>	kida		comes at flowering stage	use of thiodicarb 0.09% can control the pest	mainly feed on the reproductive parts of the plants. Yield is reduced.		
	Leaf roller	<i>sytlepta derogata</i>	kida			spay quinalphos 25EC(2ml/lit of water or carbyl 4gm/lit water to control	larve feed on the okra leaves and in severe infestation the whole plant gets defoliated		
	Whitefly	<i>bemisia tabaci</i>	makhi	habitat consists of farms and vegetable gardens, because of the availability of its food source.	comes during the vegetative stage of the crop	4-5 FOLIAR SPRAYS OF IMIDACLOPRID 0.02% OR DIMETHOATE 0.05% at an interval of 10 days.	the milky minute white fly sucks the sap from the leaves. The affected leaves curl and dry. The plant shows stunted growth	these flies are also responsible for transmitting the yellow vien mosaic virus (YVMV).	
	Fruit and Shoot Borer	<i>earias vittela</i>	luhri	Occurs through out the country	occurs during the humid conditions especially after the rainfall	spay quinalphos 25EC(2ml/lit of water or carbyl 4gm/lit water to control	adult female lays eggs on the leaves, floral buds and tender fruits. Small brown caterpillar bore into the shoots and later on they7 bore into the fruits.		
	Mealy Bug	<i>phenacoccus solenopsis</i>				spray quinalphos 25EC or 625gof Thiodicarb 75WP in 500litof water.	both nymph and adults suck the sap of the leaves , flowers , buds,fruit of the plant.	this is very destructive insect and needs to be controlled in its early stages of growth	
Tomato	Fruit borer	<i>helicoverpa armigera</i>	kida , luhri	habitat consists of farms and vegetable gardens, because of the availability of its food source.	they appear the flowering stage of the crop.	spray of endosulfan(0.07%) or dichlorovos(0.1%) should be sprayed to control the insect.	damage starts from flowering .Eggs are laid on young leaves which are damaged by young larvae. Later they migrate to developing fruits. They bore the fruit with half of the body outside the fruit.	one larva feeds on many fruits.causing 5-50% losses.	
	serpentine leaf minor	<i>liriomyza trifolli</i>	kida	this has become a common problem now a days	appear at vegetative stage of the crop	spray the azadiractin (neem oil)5ml/lit of water. Repeat after fortnight. Or spray triazophos(0.05%)	the larvae mine the leaves especially the basal leaves.	if more sprays are given due to mortality of natural enemies. Pest increases. Application of granular insecticide increases the incidence.	
Gram	Cut Worm	<i>Agrotis ipsilon</i>	Luhri	Occurs through out the country but especially Hilly areas	July onward .	1. Install light traps @2/Ha 2. Install Pheromones traps @40/Ha to attract to kill the male moths 3. Chlorpyriphos 30EC@3ml/of water	Larva cut the seedling at the ground level .	They live in soil during the day and feed at night . The caterpillar are in grey in colour	
	Termites	<i>Microtermes obesi</i>	seenak, seonk, white ant,	Generally appears at wet places, lives in nests made under ground	Through out the year	1. Destroy termitaria in an around field 2. Never use raw FYM 3. For termites control in standing crop, dilute 4l of chlorpyriphos 20EC in 5l of water and mix in 50 kg of sand thoroughly . Boradcast this treated soil in the infested areas.	These are Social insect that lives under ground in colonies.	The damage plant dry up completely and are easily pulled out	

Other details may include possible reasons for insects/animal attack

Format 6: Markets for Domesticated animals

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Name of the market & location	Weekly (D)/ Fortnightly (D) / Monthly (D) / Biannual (M) / Annual (M) [1]	Types of animals bought and sold [2]	Types and Average Number of animals transacted in a day	Places from which animals are brought	Places to which the animals are sold / transported	Name and location of fish market	Types of fishes sold	Source of fish
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Note: [1] (D) -day;(M) - month;

[2] Types of animals may include: Poultry/ sheep/ Goats/Cattle/Ducks/Pigs/Donkeys/Mules/Horses/Camels/others (specify)

Format 7: Peoplescape

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Community & Population	Families & Major occupation	Sub- occupation	Depending Landscape	Major resources accessed and seasons of access	Landscape management practices	Resource management practices	Cast / tribe	Social condition	Nature of inhabitants	No. of HHs
	Farming (agriculture)	1.Fishing 2. Animal Husbandary 3.collection of NTFP	Agriculture landscape	land, water,labour, capital , improved agriculture inputs and biodiversity for sustaining the profitability of agriculture, maintaining livelihoods and social well-being in rural communities. Seasons : KHARIF AND RABI	By following the Agronomic practices : that farmers incorporate to improve soil quality, enhance water usage, manage crops and better fertilizer management as a way of improving agricultural practices.	1.tillage practices and reconsolidation 2. plant and crop rotations 3.irrigation management 4. proper use of maure and fertilizer 5. IPM				
ST/312	Farming/animals	Agriculture/ animals						Muslim/Gujjar	Good	50
SC/248	Farming/Service	Agriculture						SC	Good	209
General/1092	Farming/Service	Agriculture						Rajput/Jatt	Good	175
OBC/468	Farming/Service	Agriculture						Verma/labana	Good	75
3123										509

Major occupation may be farming. Sub-occupations could be fishing, collection of NTFP animal husbandry, artisans, services
 Examples of depending landscapes are agriculture landscape, rivers, forest etc.
 Major resources accessed could be agriculture resources of different nature, fish, birds, water, mud, and etc
 How the community manages the landscapes they use for satisfying different needs, their strategies and perception
 How the community manages the resources they access for satisfying different needs, their strategies and perception, conflicts etc

Format 8: Landscape

Format 8: Landscape													
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Major Landscapes			Sub - Landscapes	Features and approx. area	Ownership	General flora	General fauna	User groups	Management practices	General uses	Associated TK	Other details	Community accessed
Agricultural land	Pond	Fallow land											
Plains			Plains	Nil	Private ,state lands,	Broad leaved mainly	Nil	Public,as well as pvt,and Govt also		Plantation and agriculture			

Provide a brief description of landscapes such as forests, plantations, cultivated land, estuary, pond, lake or other elements

Format 9: Waterscape

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Waterscape element type	Sub- type	Features and approx area	Ownership	General flora	General fauna	Major uses	User groups	Management practices	General uses	Associated TK	Other details	Community accessed
Ponds (03) seasonal			State land and Private land	kamal, Baryan	Frogs , fishes, Torotoise, snakes, snail,	Cattles, washing cloths, irrigation, Drinking etc	public					
Tube well			state land and Private land			Cattles, washing cloths, Drinking etc	public					
Canals			Private		Snakes		public					
Hand pumps			Private			Cattles, washing cloths, Drinking etc	public					
Borewell			Private			Cattle washing, irrigation	public					

Examples : Ponds,Streams,Rivers,Lake,Canal,Tubewell,Dug well etc

Format 10: Soil type

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Soil Type	Color & Texture	Features	Soil management	Plants / crop suitable	Flora and fauna	Associated TK	Other information
Alluvial sandy soi	Fine & coarse grain	rich in N,ca, fe,si					
Red podozolic soil	brown,red	fe,ca,fe,n,si					
Unconsolidated boulder soil	Coarse grain, rocky	fe, si					

DOMESTICATED BIODIVERSITY

Format 11: Fruit Trees

Format 11: Fruit Trees												
1	2	3	4	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13
Plant Type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Landscape/ Habitat	Local Status		Source of plant/seeds	Season of Fruiting	Uses (usage)	Associated TK	Other details market/own use	Community/ Know. holder
					Past	Present						
Woody	Amb	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Local, Dashehari,	Sub-tropical	Good	Good	Seedling trees, grafted plants.	March to August,	Sucking, table, processing	Record	Own uses	Popular in local population.
Tree			Malda, Amrapali,							available in old books.	and sold in market	
			Mallika, Langra, Swarn Rekha,									
			Chausa, Fazli, Totapuri, Ramkila, Baramasi.									
Woody	Lychee	<i>litchi chinensis</i>	Dehradun, Calcutti,	Sub-tropical	Good	Good	Layered plants.	March to July	Table and processing	Introduced by traders and domesticated locally.	Own uses and sold in market	Popular in local population.
Tree			Seedless, Rose									
			Scented									
Woody	Amrood	<i>Pidium guajava</i>	Local, Allahbad,	Sub-tropical	Good	Good	Seedling trees, grafted/ layered.	March to August, Dec. To January	Table and processing.	Introduced by traders and domesticated locally.	Own uses and sold in market	Popular in local population.
Tree			Sardar, Lalit, Arka									
			Amulaya, Sheveta, Punjab Pink									
Climber	Angoor	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Local, Perilet, Beauty Seedless	Sub-tropical	Good	Good	Cuttings	Feb. To June	Table and processing.	Introduced by traders and domesticated locally.	Own uses and sold in market	Popular in local population.
Woody	Amla	<i>Emblica</i>	Local, Banarsi, Neelam, NA 7.	Sub-tropical	Good	Good	Seedling trees, grafted plants.	March to Nov.	Processing	Record	Own uses and sold in market	Popular in local population.
Tree		<i>officinalis</i>								available in old books.		
Woody	Mosammi	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Mosambi, Jaffa,	Sub-tropical	Good	Good	Grafted	March to Jan.	Table and processing.	Record	Own uses and sold in market	Popular in local population.
Tree			Red Blood				Plants			available in old books.		
Woody	Sangtra	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Kinnow, Sangtra	Sub-tropical	Good	Good	Grafted	March to Jan.	Table and processing.	Record	Own uses and sold in market	Popular in local population.
Tree							Plants			available in old books.		
Woody	Nimboo	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	Local, Kagzi,	Sub-tropical	Good	Good	Grafted	March to Oct.	Processing.	Record	Own uses and sold in market	Popular in local population.
Tree			Italian, Eureka				Plants			available in old books.		

Format 12: Medicinal Plants (Herbs, Shrubs, Trees etc.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12
Plant Type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Landscape/ Habitat	Source of plant/seeds	Local status		Uses (usage)	Part used	Associated TK	Other details market/own use	Community/ Know. Holders
						Past	Present					
Herbs	Tarad	<i>Dioscorea belophylla</i>		Lower shiwalik	Seed	Abundant	Abundant	nil	Root	N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community
Herbs	Jungli putna	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>		Lower shiwalik/Temperate area	Root	Abundant	Abundant	nil	Leaves	N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community
Shrubs	brankad	<i>Adha toda vesica</i>		Lower shiwalik	Seed	Abundant	Abundant	nil		N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community
Shrubs	Drainkdu	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>		Sub-Tropical area	Seed	Rare	Rare	nil	Fruit	N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community
Shrubs	Dussa	<i>Colebrookia oppositifolia</i>		Lower shiwalik	Seed	Abundant	Abundant	nil	Flower	N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community
Shrubs	Bareyan	<i>Acorus calamus</i>		Lower shiwalik	Seed	Rare	Rare	nil	Leaves	N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community
Shrubs	Bhang	<i>Canabis sativa</i>		Lower shiwalik	Seed	Abundant	Abundant	nil		N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community
Tree	Amla	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>		Lower shiwalik	Seed	Abundant	Abundant	nil	Leaves/Fruit	N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community
Tree	Bair	<i>Ziziphus xylocarpa</i>		Lower shiwalik	Seed	Rare	Rare	nil	Stem	N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community
Tree	Bheda	<i>Terminalia bellerica</i>		Lower shiwalik	Seed	Rare	Abundant	nil	Fruit	N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community
Tree	Bill-Patre	<i>Angle mermelos</i>		Sub-Tropical area	Seed	Abundant	Abundant	nil	Root	N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community
Tree	Drankh	<i>Melia azedarach</i>		Lower shiwalik	Seed	Abundant	Abundant	nil	Leaves	N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community
Tree	Harad	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>		Lower shiwalik	Seed	Abundant	Abundant	Good for digestion	Stem/Fruit	N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community

Tree	Jaman	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>		Lower shiwalik	Seed	Abundant	Abundant	maintains sugar level in human body	Leaves/Fruit	N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community
Tree	Karal	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>		Lower shiwalik	Seed	Rare	Rare	nil	Leaves/Flower	N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community
Tree	Kringal	<i>Casia fistula</i>		Lower shiwalik	Seed	Rare	Rare	nil	Fruit	N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community
Tree	Lusada	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i>		Lower shiwalik	Seed	Rare	Rare	nil	Leaves/Fruit	N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community
Tree	Mangoo	<i>Mangifera Indica</i>		Lower shiwalik	Seed	Abundant	Abundant	nil	Stem/Fruit	N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community
Tree	Retha	<i>Sapindus Mukorossii</i>		Lower shiwalik	Seed	Rare	Rare	nil	Fruit	N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community
Tree	Sree	<i>Albizia lebbeck</i>		Lower shiwalik	Seed	Abundant	Abundant	nil	Leaves/Stem	N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community
Tree	Talli	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>		Lower shiwalik	Seed	Abundant	Abundant	nil	Stem	N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community
Tree	Trimbal	<i>Ficus auriculata</i>		Lower shiwalik	Seed	Rare	Rare	nil	Leaves/Fruit	N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community
Tree	Tuni	<i>Toona ciliata</i>		Lower shiwalik	Seed	Abundant	Abundant	nil	Stem	N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community
Tree	Arjun	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>		Lower shiwalik	Seed	Rare	Rare	nil	Leaves/Bark	N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community
Tree	Bheda			Lower shiwalik	Seed	Rare	Rare	nil	Leaves/Bark	N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community
Tree	Amla	<i>Amblica officinales</i>		Lower shiwalik	Seed	Rare	Rare	nil	Leaves/Bark	N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community
Tree	Neem	<i>Azadiracta indica</i>		Lower shiwalik	Seed	Rare	Rare	nil	Leaves/Bark	N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community
Shrubs	Bhang	<i>Cannabis sativum</i>		Lower shiwalik	Seed	Rare	Rare	nil	Leaves/Bark	N.A	N.A	Generally, held by community

Note: Uss: Food/Veterinary Medicine/Human Medicine(sub-divisions like for children, women etc)/ Agricultural purpose (Bio-pesticide)

Format 13: Ornamental Plants/ Trees/Climbers etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Plant Type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Source of plant/seeds	Commercial/ non- commercial	Uses	Associated TK	Other details	Community/ Know. holder
	Boganvilla	<i>Bougainvillea</i>							
	Sat patra								
	Raat Ki Rani	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>							
	Live hedge								
	Dahlia	Dahlia							
	Marigold	Tagetes							
	Palmtree	<i>Arecaceae</i>							
	Gulab	<i>Rosa</i>							
	Christmas tree	<i>Araucaria</i>							
	Bottle brush	<i>Callistemon</i>							
	Gadila	<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>							

Format 14: Timber Plants / Trees

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10
Plant Type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Local status		Wild/ home-garden	Other uses (multi)	Associated TK	Other details	Community/ Know. holder
				Past	Present					
Trees	Kiker	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Lower shiwalik	Rare	Rare	Wild	own	nil	nil	Generally, held by community
Trees	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Lower shiwalik	Abundant	Abundant	Wild/ home-garden	own	nil	nil	Generally, held by community
Trees	Safeda	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	Lower shiwalik	Rare	Abundant	Wild	commercial	nil	nil	Generally, held by community
Trees	Sree	<i>Albizzia lebbeck</i>	Lower shiwalik	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	own	nil	nil	Generally, held by community
Trees	Talli	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Lower shiwalik	Abundant	Abundant	Wild	own	nil	nil	Generally, held by community
Trees	Jammun	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Lower shiwalik	Rare	Abundant	Wild	own	nil	nil	Generally, held by community

Format 15: Domesticated Animals

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12
Animal Type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Breed (local/hybrid)	Features	Method of keeping	Local status		Uses	Associated TK	Commercial rearing	Other details including products and services	Community Know. Holders
						Past	Present					
Sheep	Bhed	<i>Ovis aries</i>	local	small size, Rough coat	flock rearing	least convern	least convern	mutton wool	-	yes	Bover skin gut	local
Goat	Bakri	<i>Capra hircus</i>	beeted	large size high body weight	flock rearing	least convern	least convern	milk/hair monueeer	-	yes	Bover skin gut	local
Goat	Bakri	<i>Capra hircus</i>	kaghar	large size high body weight	flock rearing	least convern	least convern	milk/hair monueeer	-	yes	Bover skin gut	local
Cow	Ghan	<i>Bosindicus</i>	ND	low yield	Back yard	constant	constant	Milk		No	Milk	all
Jersey Ghan	Jersey Ghan	<i>Bosiaurus</i>	CB jersey	Dished face	Back yard	few	increased	Milk		yes	Milk	all
	Austrilian Ghan	<i>Bostaurus</i>	CB HF	B/W spotted	Back yard	few	increased	Milk		yes	Milk	all
Buffalo	Manj	<i>Busales bubalis</i>	local	low yield	Back yard	abdundant	decreased	Milk		No	Milk	Gujjar community
Horse	Ghora	<i>Eqees caballus</i>	local	red coloured body	Back yard	abdundant	decreased	pack purpose		No	pack	all
Poultry	Bioller	<i>Galus</i>	hybrid	white in color	Back yard	very few	increased	meat		yes	meat	all
Dog	Kutta	<i>Canis familiares</i>	local	Nil	stray	abdundant	abdundant	Nil	-	No	No	stray

Uses include Milk, Meat, Skin, Fur and etc

Format 16: Culture Fisheries

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12
Fish Type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Features	Waterscape (pond/bheri/talao)	Local status		Uses	Associated TK	Commercial rearing	Other details	Community Know. Holders
						Past	Present					

Note: Other details include mode of catching fish, time of availability, breeding time, feeds and etc

WILD BIODIVERSITY

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

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11
Plant Type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Habit	Habitat	Local status		Commercial / own use	Part collected	Associated TK	Other details	Community Knowledge Holder
					Past	Present					
Tree	Amla	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Tree	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Fruits	Used in Gastro Problem	Medicinal use	Self observed
Tree	Ber	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>	Tree	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Fruits		Medicinal use	Self observed
Tree	Bour	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>	Tree	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Fruits	Unknown		Self observed
Tree	Daronkal	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Tree	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Leaves			Self observed
Tree	Jamun	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Tree	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Fruits/Wood	Used for Diabetes		Self observed
Tree	Kamla	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>	Tree	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Leaves and Wood			Self observed
Tree	Krongal	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Tree	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Leaves and Wood			Self observed
Tree	Lucenia	<i>Leucaena spp.</i>	Tree	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Leaves and Wood			Self observed
Tree	Plah	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Tree	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Leaves and Wood			Self observed
Tree	Reetha	<i>Sapindus mukorossi</i>	Tree	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Fruits and Wood			Self observed
Shrubs	Santa	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Shrubs	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Wood			Self observed
Tree	Sarri	<i>Albizia spp.</i>	Tree	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Wood			Self observed
Tree	Talli	<i>Dalbergia sisso</i>	Tree	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Wood			Self observed
Tree	Thub / Dudhruk	<i>Erythrina spp.</i>	Tree	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Wood			Self observed
Tree	Doss/sanan	<i>Colebrookea oppositifolia</i>	Tree	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Wood			Self observed
Tree	Badh	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	Tree	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Wood			Self observed

Tree	Behra	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	Tree	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Fruits/Wood			Self observed
Tree	Gandila	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Tree	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Wood			Self observed
Tree	Gulmorh	<i>Delonix regia</i>	Tree	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Wood			Self observed
Tree	Rumble	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>	Tree	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Fruits/ Wood			Self observed
Tree	Draink	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Tree	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Leaves/Wood			Self observed
Tree	Harad	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Tree	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Fruits/Wood			Self observed
Tree	Amb	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Tree	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Fruits/Wood			Self observed
Tree	Soyanjana	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>	Tree	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Fruits/Wood			Self observed
Tree	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Tree	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Wood			Self observed
Tree	Plakh	<i>Ficus virens</i>	Tree	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Leaves/Wood			Self observed
Tree	lasura	<i>Cordia myxa</i>	Tree	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Fruits/Wood			Self observed
Shrubs	BRANKED	<i>Justicia adhatoda</i>	Shrubs	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Leaves			Self observed
Tree	kamkam		Tree	Sub - Tropical	Available	Available	Own Use	Wood			Self observed

Format 19: Wild Plant Species of Importance

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sl. No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Importance (as economic, social, cultural etc.)	Status
	Talli	<i>Dalbergia sisso</i>			
	Kikar	<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>			
	Amb	<i>Magnifera indica</i>			
	Jamun	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>			

Format 20: Aquatic Biodiversity

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Features	Habitat	Local Status		Uses	Associated TK	Other details	Community/ Knowledge Holder
					Past	Present				
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Other details may include mode of catching fish, time of availability, breeding time, etc

Format 22: Wild Plants of Medicinal Importance

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10	11
Plant (Herb, Shrub, Tree)	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Landscape / Habitat	Local Status		Associated TK	Uses (usage)	Part used	Other details market/ own use	Community/ Knowledge Holder
					Past	Present					
	Tulsi	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>									
	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>									
	Kamila	<i>Mallotus phillippensis</i>									
	Safeda	<i>Manilkara zapota</i>									
	Harad	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>									

Note: Uses: Food/Veterinary Medicine/Human Medicine (Sub-divisions like for children, women etc)/Agricultural Purpose (Bio-pesticide)

Other details: Harvesting period /Perennial/annual/seasonal

Format 23: Wild relatives of Crops

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10
Local Name	Scientific Name	Associated crop	Landscape / Habitat	Local Status		Uses (usage)	Part Used	Associated TK	Other details	Community / Know holder
				Past	Present					
Tree	Phulai or Fly	<i>Acacia modesta</i>	Wild	Sub-tropical	Available	Available				
Tree	Kikar	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Wild	Sub-tropical	Available	Available				
Tree	Parkanda	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>	Wild	Sub-tropical	Available	Available				
Tree	Bel	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Wild	Sub-tropical	Available	Available				
Tree	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Wild	Sub-tropical	Available	Available				
Tree	Simbal	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Wild	Sub-tropical	Available	Available				
Shrubs	Bhang	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	Wild	Sub-tropical	Available	Available				
Tree	Krangal	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Wild	Sub-tropical	Available	Available				
Herbs	Brahmi buti	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Wild	Sub-tropical	Available	Available				
Tree	Fagora	<i>Ficus palmata</i>	Wild	Sub-tropical	Available	Available				
Tree	Toot	<i>Morus alba</i>	Wild	Sub-tropical	Available	Available				
Shrubs	Drenkeri	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Wild	Sub-tropical	Available	Available				
Tree	Amla	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>	Wild	Sub-tropical	Available	Available				
Tree	Reetha	<i>Sapindus mukorossi</i>	Wild	Sub-tropical	Available	Available				
Tree	Jamun	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Wild	Sub-tropical	Available	Available				
Tree	Arjun	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Wild	Sub-tropical	Available	Available				
Herbs	Giloe	<i>Tinospora sinensis</i>	Wild	Sub-tropical	Available	Available				

Format 24: Ornamental Plants

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Habitat	Commercial / Non-commercial Uses	Associated TK	Any other Detail	Community/ Knowledge Holder
Bottle brush	<i>Callistemon spp.</i>						
Gulab	<i>Rosa</i>						

Format 26: Timber Plants

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8
Local Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Local Status		Other Uses, if any	Associated TK	Other Details	Community/ Knowledge Holder
			Past	Present				
Phulai or Fly	<i>Acacia modesta</i>							
Kikar	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>							
Parkanda	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i>							
Bel	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>							
Nuriya	<i>Aerva sanguinolenta</i>							
Ramban	<i>Agave americana</i>							
Kala Siris	<i>Albizia lebbek</i>							
Kramblu	<i>Albizia odoratissima</i>							
Safed siris	<i>Albizia procera</i>							
Kuad Gandal	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i>							
Simbal	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>							
Jungli toot	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>							
Plaah	<i>Butea monosperma</i>							
Krangal	<i>Cassia fistula</i>							
Sanali or Dussa	<i>Colebrookea oppositifolia</i>							
Safeda	<i>Corymbia citriodora</i>							
Barna	<i>Crateva religiosa</i>							
Amar Bel	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i>							
Shudri	<i>Cynoglossum lanceolatum</i>							
Deela	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>							

Tali	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>							
Dhatura	<i>Datura stramonium</i>							
Baans	<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i>							
Palain	<i>Dichanthium annulatum</i>							
Sadhun	<i>Dioscorea melanophyma</i>							
Santha	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>							
Duranta	<i>Duranta erecta</i>							
Chamror	<i>Ehretia acuminata</i>							
Chamror	<i>Ehretia laevis</i>							
Dhol Dhak	<i>Erythrina suberosa</i>							
Pangara	<i>Erythrina variegata</i>							
Bubbeain	<i>Eulaliopsis binata</i>							
Thor	<i>Euphorbia royleana</i>							
Trimbal	<i>Ficus auriculata</i>							
Bohr	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i>							
Fagora	<i>Ficus palmata</i>							
Rumble	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>							
Badh or Pipal	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>							
Kakoa	<i>Flacourtia indica</i>							
Kanphuta	<i>Flemingia chappar</i>							
Bhattani	<i>Gomphrena celosioides</i>							
Dhaman	<i>Grewia optiva</i>							
Chameli	<i>Jasminum officinale</i>							
Kemal	<i>Lannea coromandelica</i>							
Kamila	<i>Mallotus philippensis</i>							
Aam	<i>Mangifera indica</i>							
Drehnk	<i>Melia azedarach</i>							

Toot	<i>Morus alba</i>							
Amla	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>							
Basant panchami	<i>Reinwardtia indica</i>							
Arnid	<i>Ricinus communis</i>							
Jamun	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>							
Arjun	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>							
Bahera	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>							
Harar	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>							
Tunu	<i>Toona ciliata</i>							
Kayalu	<i>Tulipa clusiana</i>							
Bachita	<i>Urena lobata</i>							
Pansar	<i>Wendlandia exserta</i>							
Ber	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>							

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12
Animal Type	Local Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Description	Season when seen	Local Status		Uses (if any)	Associated TK	Mode of Hunting, collecting (if any)	Other details	Community/ Knowledge Holder
						Past	Present					
Crow	kaa	<i>Corvus</i>	tree	-	All	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pigeon	kabotar	<i>Columbidae</i>	tree	-	All	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peacock	mor	<i>Pavo Cristalus</i>	tree	-	All	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monkey	bander	<i>Cercopithecidae</i>	tree	-	All	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
snakes	sap	<i>Serpentes</i>	Forest area	-	raining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lizard	Kirli	<i>Lacertilia</i>	Forest area	-	All	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongoose	neol	<i>Herpsters aurpunctatus</i>	Forest area	-	All	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Format 29 : Flora

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sr. No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Type of Plants	Habitat	Flowering Season	Remarks (Rare / Common etc.)

Note: Separate format should be used for road side plantation / Parks and Gardens / Housing estate / Commercial buildings/ other institutional areas, Private club premises and also for Aquatic (water) habitat and Terrestrial (land) habitat

Format 31: Any other information of local importance		
1	2	3
Sr. No.	Information of local importance	Remarks
	Nil	

End of Part II