

People Biodiversity Register (PBR): General Details

Name of the Panchayat Samiti: Gagla

Taluk: Kastigarh

District: Doda

State: J&K UT

Geographical Area of the Panchayat Samiti: 4 SqKms.

Population under the Panchayat Samiti: 1950

Male: 1014

Female: 936

Habitat and Topography: Hilly

Climate (Rainfall, Temperature and weather patterns): Seasonal, Moderate and Temperate:

Land Use (Nine fold classification available with village records): 386 Hac.

Date, Month and Year of PBR Preparation: 24.08.2020

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

Details of Biodiversity Management Committee (BMC) of the Panchayat (One elected Chairperson and six persons nominated body ; not less than one third to be women and not less than 18% belonging to SC/ST)**1) Name of the Chairperson:** Kuldeep Singh**Age:** 53**Gender:** Male**Address:** Gagla Doda**Area of specialization:** Farming**2) Name:** Amer Nath**Age:** 62**Gender:** Male**Address:** Gagla Doda**Area of specialization:** Farming**3) Name:** Salinder Singh**Age:** 45**Gender:** Male**Address:** Gagla Doda**Area of specialization:** Dairy Farming**4) Name:** Santokh Singh**Age:** 45**Gender:** Male**Address:** Gagla Doda**Area of specialization:** Agriculture**5) Name:** Khushal Singh**Age:** 40**Gender:** Female**Address:** Gagla Doda**Area of specialization:** Agriculture**6) Name:** Krishani Devi**Age:** 64**Gender:** Male**Address:** Gagla Doda**Area of specialization:** Farming**7) Name:** Mennu Devi**Age:** 35**Gender:** Female**Address:** Gagla Doda**Area of specialization:** Ayurveda / Hakeem

List of Vaid, hakims and traditional health care (Human and livestock) practitioners residing and or using biological resources within the jurisdiction of the village
1)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:
2) 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:
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:

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:

Age:

Gender:

Address:

Area of specialization:

2) Name of the Chairperson:

Age:

Gender:

Address:

Area of specialization:

3)Name of the Chairperson:

Age:

Gender:

Address:

Area of specialization:

4)Name of the Chairperson:

Age:

Gender:

Address:

Area of specialization:

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

1) Contact Person: Front Line Worker (Forest)

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

Part II
PBR – Formats
AGROBIODIVERSITY

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 Sown	Local Status		Special features	Cropping Season	Uses	Associated TK	Other Details	Source of Seeds / Plants	Community /Knowledge Holder
						Past	Present							
Rajmash	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Rajmaa	Vaspa, Local Varieties,	Temperate	4500 Ha	Local varieties	Improved Varieties	Sown majorly as an intercrop/ Mixed crop with maize	Kharif	Green beans used as vegetables, pods used as vegetables and grains used as pulse	Local varieties of Rajmash. Every village has its own local strain. Bhaderwahi rajmash has distinct aroma on cooking	-	Seed saved from the previous year's crop	Farmers of Entire Bhaderwah region. Calls for protection as Geographical Indication
Radish	<i>Raphanussativus</i>	Mooli	Local turnip shaped radish	Temperate conditions	280 Ha	Local Turnip Shaped Kansargerm plasm	-	-	2-3 crops Round the year	Eaten raw, used as vegetable and pickle making	Traditional variety and cultivation practices	Round shaped, white colored	Seed being traditionally cultivated and produced locally	Farmers of Kansar Village of Bhaderwah (Doda) J&K
Knolkhol	<i>Brassica oleracia var. Gongylodes</i>	Kaddam	Local, Purple Vienna	Temperate and intermediate	450 Ha	Local varieties	Improved varieties and scientific cultivation and management practices	Grown by almost every household in kitchen gardens as well	3-4 crops throughout the year	As vegetable and in pickle making	Traditional seed production technique of local varieties	Large sized knot of local varieties which does not produce foreseen after maturity	For local varieties, seed produced through indigenously adopted methods, moreover, for other varieties source is generally private dealers and department	Tk holders for seed production are farmers across the district especially from Bhaderwah, Chinta and Kelad areas.

Okra	<i>Abelmoschus Esculentus</i>	Bhindi	Pusa Swani, Barsha Uphar, Arka Anamika	Temperate and intermediate	140 Ha	Local varieties	Improved varieties and scientific cultivation and management practices	Grown by almost every household in kitchen gardens as well	Kharief	-	-	-	Department & Local	Local farming communities
Cucumber	<i>Cucumiss-Sativus</i>	Khera local	Japanese Long Green, Khera Local, Malini, Puma	Temperate and intermediate	80 Ha	Local varieties	Improved varieties and scientific cultivation and management practices	Grown by almost every household in kitchen gardens as well	Kharief	-	-	-	Department & Local	Local farming communities
Cauliflower	<i>Boleracea, botrytis,</i>	Fulgobhi	Barkha, Megha,	Temperate and intermediate	150 Ha	Local varieties	Improved varieties and scientific cultivation and management practices	Grown by almost every household in kitchen gardens as well	Kharief	-	-	-	Department & Local	Local farming communities
Cabbage	<i>Boleracea, Var. Capitata</i>	Bundgobhi	Navkaranti, Sumit,	Temperate and intermediate	120 Ha	Local varieties	Improved varieties and scientific cultivation and management practices	Grown by almost every household in kitchen gardens as well	Kharief	-	-	-	Department & Local	Local farming communities
Onion	<i>Allium Cepa</i>	Payaz	Pusa Red, N-53	Temperate and intermediate	236 Ha	Local varieties	Improved varieties and scientific cultivation and management practices	Grown by almost every household in kitchen gardens as well	Kharief	-	-	-	Department & Local	Local farming communities
Tomato	<i>Lycopersican Esculentum</i>	Tamatar	Pusa Rubi, Rupali, Menakshi, Alpine, Manisha +	Temperate and intermediate	180 Ha	Local varieties	Improved varieties and scientific cultivation and management practices	Grown by almost every household in kitchen gardens as well	Kharief	-	-	-	Department & Local	Local farming communities
Chilli	<i>Capsicum Annum L.</i>	Mirch	Pusa Kranti, Jalwa, Anmol	Temperate and intermediate	90 Ha	Local varieties	Improved varieties and scientific cultivation and management practices	Grown by almost every household in kitchen gardens as well	Kharief	-	-	-	Department & Local	Local farming communities

Potato	<i>Solanum Tuberosum L</i>	Aloo	Local Variety	Temperate and intermediate	125 Ha	Local varieties	Improved varieties and scientific cultivation and management practices	Grown by almost every household in kitchen gardens as well	Kharief	-	-	-	Department & Local	Local farming communities
<i>Capsicum</i>	<i>Capsicumannum</i>	Shimla Mirch	Local Variety	Temperate and intermediate	50 Ha	Local varieties	Improved varieties and scientific cultivation and management practices	Grown by almost every household in kitchen gardens as well	Kharief	-	-	-	Department & Local	Local farming communities

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 markt / own use	Community /Knowledge Holder
					Past	Present						
Citrus fruits	<i>Citrus Spp.</i>		Local selection, Kagzi Lime, Italian Lime, Hill Lemon etc.	Tree, regular bearing	Plenty	Plenty	Nurseries	through out year	Fruit,Pickling, Squashes etc.		Maketing , own use	
Apple	<i>Malus x domestica Borkh.</i>	Sabe	Red Delcious, Golden Delocious, Maharaji, American etc.	Tree, regular bearing	Rare	Plenty	Nurseries	Aug- Oct.	fruit, value addition		Maketing , own use	
Pear	<i>Pyrus spp.</i>	Nakh	Patharnakh, China pear	Tree, regular bearing	Plenty	Plenty	Nurseries	Aug-Sept	fruit		own use	
Peach	<i>Prunus persica(L.) Batsch.</i>	Aaroo	July Elberta, Quetta	Tree, regular bearing	Rare	Rare	Nurseries	June-july	fruit		Maketing , own use	

Apricot	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Khubani, Sadi	local apricot, Bebcu	Tree, regular bearing	Plenty	Plenty	Nurseries	June-july	fruit		own use	
Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Akrote	Paper shelled, Thin shelled, hard shelled medium shelled	Tree, regular bearing	Plenty	Plenty	Nurseries, locally raised	sept-oct	dry fruit		Marketing , own use	
Olive	<i>Olea europea</i>	Khao, jaiton	Local, Carotina	Tree, regular bearing	Rare	Rare	Govt. Nurseries	August-October	fruit		Marketing	
Quince	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i>	Bhai	Local	Tree, regular bearing	Rare	Rare	locally raised	July-September	fruit, seed		own use, Marketing	

Format-4 : Weeds

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12
Plant	Scientific Name	Local Name	Variety	Landscape /Habitat	Approx. Area Sown	Local Status		Special Features	Cropping Season	Uses	Associated TK	Other Details
						Past	Present					
Maize	<i>Ipomea spp.</i>	Zeharbael	7-8 species of ipomea weed affect the maize crop at different stages from sowing to maturity	Temperate and intermediate areas of the District	25000 Ha	No weed management	Weed management on scientific lines being followed by the farmers	Fast growing weed, grows as vines and affects maize crop badly	Kharif (in maize crop)	-	-	-
Maize	<i>Cyprus rotundus</i>	dheloo	-	Temperate and intermediate areas of the District	22000 Ha	No weed management	Weed management on scientific lines being followed by the farmers		Kharif (in maize crop)	-	-	-
Maize	<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	Ghass	Para grass	Temperate and intermediate areas of the District	23000 Ha	No weed management	Weed management on scientific lines being followed by the farmers		Kharif (in maize crop)			
Mash	<i>Cyprus esceluntus</i>	Ghass	-	Temperate and intermediate areas of the District	36000 Ha	No weed management	Weed management on scientific lines being followed by the farmers		Kharif (in mash and maize crops)			
Paddy	<i>Ipomea aqatica</i>			Temperate and intermediate areas of the District	1200 Ha	No weed management	Weed management on scientific lines being followed by the farmers		Kharif (Majorily paddy)			

Paddy	<i>Celosia argentina</i>	Neeli	Cocks comb	Temperate and intermediate areas of the District	800 Ha	No weed management	Weed management on scientific lines being followed by the farmers		Kharif (Paddy)			
All crops	<i>Saolanum xanthocarpum</i>	Janglipatha	Wild eggplant	Temperate and intermediate areas of the District	1350 Ha	No weed management	Weed management on scientific lines being followed by the farmers		All seasons			
Paddy	<i>Eichhornia crassepes</i>	Pannijadi	Water hyacinth	Temperate and intermediate areas of the District	1250 Ha	No weed management	Weed management on scientific lines being followed by the farmers		Kharif (paddy)			
All crops	<i>Viciahirsua</i>	-	Chingarisak	Temperate and intermediate areas of the District	14000 Ha	No weed management	Weed management on scientific lines being followed by the farmers		All seasons			
All crops	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	-	Lataphatkari	Temperate and intermediate areas of the District	26000 Ha	No weed management	Weed management on scientific lines being followed by the farmers		All seasons			
All crops	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Janglipalak		Temperate and intermediate areas of the District	17500 Ha	No weed management	Weed management on scientific lines being followed by the farmers		Spring season			
All crops	<i>Setaria viridis</i>	Shitta	Foxtail	Temperate and intermediate areas of the District	15600 Ha	No weed management	Weed management on scientific lines being followed by the farmers		Kharif			
All fields	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Chittaka		Temperate and intermediate areas of the District	200 Ha	No weed management	Weed management on scientific lines being followed by the farmers		Kharif and rabi			

Format-5: Pests of Crops

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Host	Insect /Animals	Scientific Name	Local Name	Habitat	Time / Season of Attack	Management mechanism	Associated TK	Other Details	Community /Knowledge Holder
Paddy	Leaf folder	<i>Cnaphalocrocis medinalis</i>	Patta modak	Paddy fields	Tillering stage/Rainy season (monsoon)	Dragging rope across the field, light traps, spraying chloropyryfos, cypermethrin, or Cartap hydrochloride to kill the larvae	Clipping of upper portion of seedlings is considered very effective management		
	Stem borer	<i>Scirpophaga incertulas</i>	Tanna shedak	Paddy fields	July to September	Soil solarisation in May or June.		ETL 5% Dead heart	
						1. Apply granules of Cartap Hydrochloride 4G @ 1.25 kg/kanal or Carbofuran 3G @ 1kg/kanal granules in 5-7.5 cm standing water & do not drain or irrigate the field for 72 hrs of application. 2. Or spray Cartap hydrochloride 50 SP @ 1gm/ lt water or Chloropyriphos 20 EC @ 2.5 ml/ lt water at ETL 5% Dead hearts			
Rice Hispa	<i>Dicladispa armigera</i>	kida	Paddy fields	July to September	Removal of weeds, Clipping of the leaf tips containing larva mines, In situations of high hispa incidence, skip nitrogen fertilizer top-dressing Spray crop with Chlorophyriphs 20 EC @ 2ml/lit or Quinophos 25 EC @ 1.5 ml per litre of water.		Top- dressing after the pest management measures can enhance recovery		

Paddy	Brown Plant Hopper	<i>Nilaparvata lugens</i>		Paddy fields	July to September	Remove weeds(co-host), install straw bundles to conserve predatory spiders, delay application of nitrogen fertilizer, Spray Imidachloropid 200 SL @ 3ml per 10 liter water or Acephate 75 WP @ 50 gm per kanal.			
	Grass hopper	<i>Hieroglyphus banian</i>	Tidda	Polyphagous	June to October	Scrap the bunds, Apply Methyl parathion 2% dust or malathion 5% @ 1.25 kg per kanal on the bunds. Spray Chloropyriphos 25 EC @ 2.4 ml or Malathion 50 EC @ 3.7 ml per liter of water.			
	Thread worm	<i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i>	Viscal	Low lying areas/paddy fields	July to October	Deep ploughing 2 to 3 times Crop rotation, Soil application with neem cake @ 100-120 kg/ ha Soil Application of Cartap Hydrochloride 4G @ 1.25kg/kanal or Carbofuran 3G @ 1kg/kanal or Chloroprifos 10G @ 500 gm/ kanal			
Wheat	Aphids	<i>Sitobin avenae/Rhopalosiphum padi</i>	tella	Polyphagous	February to April	Application of / lt water or Neem oil @ 3ml/ lt water at regular interval.			
						Release 1st instar larvae of green lacewing (Chrysoperla carnea) @ 4000/acre.			
						Spray crop with Imidacloprid 200SL @ 0.3 ml / litre of water or dimethoate 30% EC @ 1.5ml/ litre of water followed by neem oil @ 3 ml or NSKE @ 5ml / lt water.			

Maize	Pink stem borer	<i>Sesamia inferns</i>	ludi	Polyphagous/debris	Nov to feb	Field sanitation and continuously remove and destroy the affected plants and stubbles.			
						Deep ploughing, crop rotation. Soil solarisation in May or June. Use Trichogrammaspp., Chrysoperlacarnea and coccinellids cards. Application of Cartap Hydrochloride 4G @ 1.25kg/kanal or Carbofuran 3G @ 1kg/kanal in whorls of plants. Spray Cypermethrin 10% EC @ 1 ml lt water or Cartap hydrochloride 50 SP @ 1gm/ lt water or Oxydemeton – methyl 25% EC @ 1000 ml/ha at ETL 5% Dead hearts.			
	Termites	<i>Odontotermis obesus</i>	Sink	Polyphagous/sandy loam soils.	October to April	Thiamethoxam 30% FS @ 1.32 Kg per 40 Kg seeds or Chlorpyrifos 20% EC @ 3 – 4 ml/Kg seed and 0.8-1.2 l/acre as soil application		Avoid un-decomposed FYM	
						Field sanitation and continuously remove and destroy the affected plants and stubbles completely.			
						Deep ploughing, follow crop rotation.			

	Stem Borer	<i>Chilo partellus</i>	ludi	Polyphagous	Kharif	Use Trichogramma spp., Chrysoperla carnea and coccinellids cards. Application of Cartap Hydrochloride 4G @ 1.25kg/kanal or Carbofuran 3G @ 1kg/kanal in whorls of infested plants. Spray Cypermethrin 10% EC @ 1 ml lt water or Cartap hydrochloride 50 SP @ 1gm/ lt water at ETL 5% Dead hearts.			
Maize	Grass hopper	<i>Hieroglyphus banian</i>	Tidda	Polyphagous	March to May	Scrap the bunds, Apply Methyl parathion 2% dust or malathion 5% @ 1.25 kg per kanal on the bunds. Spray Chloropyriphos 25 EC @ 2.4 ml or Malathion 50 EC @ 3.7 ml per liter of water.			
	Cereal Leaf Beetle	<i>Oulema melanopus</i>			Kharif	Kharif	Eradicate/destroy the weeds Field sanitation Deep summer ploughing, Destroy the eggs manually if possible. Spray Chloropyriphos 50% + Cypermethrin 5% EC @ 2.5 ml/lit water or chloropyriphos 20EC @ 2.5 ml/lit water or cypermethrin 10 % EC @ 1ml per lit water or Thiamethoxam 12.6 % or acetamiprid 20 SP @ 1gm / lit water or spinosad @ 1gm/ lit water.	Schedule spray application only when approx 50% of eggs are hatched as the chemicals are mostly effective against larval stage then eggs or adult stage.	
							Weeds eradication, Setting up light traps for adults @ 1/acre.		

	Corn worm	<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	sundi	Maize cobs	Kharif	Installing pheromone traps @ 6-10/acre.			
						Spray NSKE 5% against eggs and first instar larvae.			
Maize	Corn worm	<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	sundi	Maize cobs	Kharif	Spray crop with BT (Bacillus thuringiensis) @ 1 kg/ hectare or NPV formulations @ 250 LE in 500 lt water for hectare .			
						Spray crop with spinosad @ 1gm/ litre or or Malathion 50 EC @ 1ml per litre of water or Quinalphos 25 EC @ 2ml/lt water.			
	Cut worm	<i>Agrotis.spp</i>	toka	Maize Field	Kharif	Setting up light traps for adults @ 1/acre.			
						Installing pheromone traps @ 6- 10/acre			
						1. Spray NSKE 5% against eggs and first instar larvae.			
2. Spray crop with BT (Bacillus thuringiensis) @ 1 kg/ hectare or NPV) formulations @ 250 LE in 500 lt water for hectare .									
3. Apply Chloropyriphos at 2.5ml per litre water or Chlorantranilprole 18.5 SC 0.3 ml per liter water.									

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

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-10:- Soil Type

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Soil Type	Colour and Texture	Features	Soil Management	Plan and Crops suitable	Flora and auna	Other information
Sandy Loamy to Clay Loam	Brown Yellow Dark Brown	Fertile rich in ornganic Matter PH Should be Normal	Balanced Fertilizer dodes	Maize Vegetables	Walnut Apple Apicot Plum Cow, Buffalo, heep ,Goat ,Horse	
Clay	Light Brown	Good Water holding capacity		Wheat, Peas		
Loamy Soil	Dark Brown	Good Holding Capacity of water				

Format 11: Fruit Trees

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13
Plant	Scientific Name	Local Name	Variety	Habit	Landscape /Habitat	Local Status		Source of Seeds / Plants	Season of fruiting	Usage	Associated TK	Other Details markt / own use	Community /Knowledge Holder
						Past	Present						
Apple	<i>Malus x domestica Borkh.</i>	Sabe	Red Delcious, Golden Delocious, Maharaji, American etc.	Tree, regular bearing	Temperate hills	Rare	Plenty	Nurseries	Aug- Oct.	fruit, value addition		Maketing , own use	
Pear	<i>Pyrus spp.</i>	Nakh	Patharnakh, China pear	Tree, regular bearing	Mid hill	Plenty	Plenty	Nurseries	Aug-Sept	fruit		own use	
Peach	<i>Prunus persica(L.) Batsch.</i>	Aaroo	July Elberta, Quetta	Tree, regular bearing	mid hill	Rare	Rare	Nurseries	June-july	fruit		Maketing , own use	
Apricot	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Khubani, Sadi	local apricot, Bebc0	Tree, regular bearing	Mid hills	Plenty	Plenty	Nurseries	June-july	fruit		own use	
Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Akrote	Paper shelled, Thin shelled, hard shelled medium shelled	Tree, regular bearing	Temperate hills	Plenty	Plenty	Nurseries, locally raised	sept-oct	dry fruit		Maketing , own use	
Plum	<i>Prunus salicina</i>	Aaloo Bukhara	santa rosa, Allo Bukhara	Tree, regular bearing	Mid Hills	Rare	Rare	Nurseries, locally raised	July-august	fruit		Maketing , own use	

Olive	<i>Olea europea</i>	Khao, jaiton	Local, Carotina	Tree, regular bearing	Mid/temperate hills	Rare	Rare	Govt. Nurseries	August-October	fruit		Marketing	
Quince	<i>Cydonia oblonga</i>	bhai	local	Tree, regular bearing	Mid/temperate hills	Rare	Rare	locally raised	July-September	fruit, seed		own use, Marketing	

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
Ornamental Tree	Tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus excels</i>	-	On degraded lands	Do	Stop soil erosion	Wood for musical instruments	-	Forest official/ floriculturists
Ornamental Tree	Fig	<i>Ficus carica</i>	-	Fellow land	Do	Ornamental	Used in traditional medicine	Foliage for milch animals	Horticulturist/ Forest officials/ floriculturists.
Ornamental Tree	Ornamental peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>	-	Do	Do	Do	Leaves are diuretic	-	Do
Ornamental Tree	Ornamental cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>	-	Do	Do	Do	Cherry blossoms are pickled in salt	-	Do
Ornamental Tree	Golden thuja	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	-	Forest /nurseries	non- commercial	Ornamental/ landscaping	Respiratory infections	Foliage value	Floriculturist /forest officials
Ornamental Tree	Bottle brush	<i>Calistemom lanciolatus</i>	-	Gardens /lawns	Do	Do	Different parts in diarrhea	Flowers in june	Do
Ornamental Tree	Golden privet	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	-	Do	Do	Do	-	-	Do
Ornamental Tree	Weigela	<i>Weigela florida</i>	-	Do	Do	Do	-	-	Do

Ornamental Tree	Oleander	<i>Nerium indica</i>	-	Do	Do	Do	-	-	Do
Ornamental Tree	Rose HT	<i>Rosa spp.</i>	-	Do	Do	Do	Rose petals used as anti-septic etc.	-	Do
Ornamental Tree	Rose creeper	<i>Rosa spp.</i>	-	Do	Do	Do	-	-	Do
Pot Plants	Geranium	<i>Pelargonium zonale</i>	-	Private buildings	Do	-	-	-	Do
Pot Plants	Geranium	<i>Pelargonium sp.</i>	-	Nursery	Non-commercial	-	-	Flowers beautiful	Do
Pot Plants	Sedum	<i>Sedum spectabile</i>	-	Do	Do	-	-	-	Do
Pot Plants	Rose creeper	<i>Rosa sps.</i>	-	Do	Do	-	-	-	Do
Pot Plants	Pot marigold	<i>Callendulla officinalis</i>	-	Do	Do	-	Thrives in poorest soils etc	-	Do
Pot Plants	China aster	<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>	-	Do	Do	-	Mass planting in summers	-	Do
Pot Plants	Forest daisy	<i>Chrysanthemu morifolium</i>	-	Do	Do	-	Good flowers	-	Do

Pot Plants	Oak	<i>Quercus sp</i>	-	Forests	Do	Do	Anti –microbial and anti-inflammatory	Foliage	Common people
Pot Plants	English ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	-	Do	Do	-	-	-	Do
Pot Plants	Fox glove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	-	Forests	Do	-	Used to treat congestive heart failure	Summer flowering	Do
Herbs seasonal	Snap dragon	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	-	Do	Do	-	Excellent mass affect of spring flowers	-	Do
Pot Plants	Geranium	<i>Pelargonium sp.</i>	-	Nursery	Non-commercial	-	-	Flowers beautiful	Do
Pot Plants	Sedum	<i>Sedum spectabile</i>	-	Do	Do	-	-	-	Do
Pot Plants	Dracaena	<i>Dracaena reflexa</i>	-	Do	Do	-	-	-	Do
Pot Plants	Asiatic lily	<i>Lilium asiatica</i>	-	Do	Do	-	-	Flowers may-june	Do
Creeper	Periwinkle	<i>Catheranthus sp</i>	-	Gardens/lawns	Do	-	-	-	Do
Creeper	Rose creeper	<i>Rosa sps.</i>	-	Do	Do	-	-	-	Do

Creeper	English ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	-	Do	Do	-	-	-	Do
Creeper	Pot marigold	<i>Callendulla officinalis</i>	-	Do	Do	-	Thrives in poorest soils etc	-	Do
Creeper	China aster	<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>	-	Do	Do	-	Mass planting in summers		Do
Creeper	Gazania	<i>Gazania splendus</i>	-	Lawns	Do	-	-	Whole year flowers	Do
Creeper	Petunia	<i>Petunia sps.</i>	-	Do	Do	-	-	Summer flowering	Do
Creeper	Zinnia	<i>Zinnia elegans</i>	-	Lawns	Do	-	-	Summer flowering	Do
Creeper	Fox glove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	-	Forests	Do	-	Used to treat congestive heart failure	Summer flowering	Do

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					
Tree	Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Temperate	Least	Plenty	Wild , home	Furniture, tooth cleaner		Unknown	Farming Community
Tree	Apricot	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Temperate	Least	Plenty	Wild, home	Furniture, firewood		Unknown	Farming Community
Tree	Peach	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Temperate	Least	Plenty	Wild, home	Firewood		Unknown	Farming Community
Tree	Khau	<i>Olea cuspidata</i>	Temperate	Plenty	Least	Wild	Firewood		unknown	Farming Community
Tree	Keth	<i>Pyrus pashia</i>	Temperate	Plenty	Least	Wild	Firewood		Unknown	Farming Community

Tree	Keth	<i>Pyrus pasha</i>	Forest , temperate	Available	Available	wild	Firewood /fruits are edible.	-	Firewood	
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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					
Cattle	Gai (Cow)	<i>Bos Indicus</i>	Local	Humped/Less prone to Diseases/Low Milk Production/High Adaptability	Semi intensive	Abundant	Decreased	Milk/Dung As Manure	Nil	No	Milk/Butter/ Curd/Ghee	All
	Dand (Bull)		Local	Humped	Semi intensive	Abundant	Decreased	Draught purpose/Natural Covering	Nil	No	Nil	All
	Duragi (CB)	<i>Bos Taurus</i>	Hybrid	Humpless/High Milk Yield/Less Interclaving Period	Intensive & Semi Intensive	Very Few	Increased	Milk/Dung As Manure	Nil	Yes	Milk/Butter/ Curd/Ghee	All
Buffalo	Manj/Bhains/ Monsh	<i>Bubalus Bubalis</i>	Local/Graded	Good Milk Production	Semi-Intensive	Abundant	Decreased	Milk/Dung As Manure	Nil	No	Milk/Butter/ Curd/Ghee	All
Equine		<i>Equus Caballus</i>	Local	High Adaptability to Mountainous region	Semi-Intensive	Constant	Constant	Transport of Goods/Riding/Load Carriage	Nil	No	Nil	All
	Mule (Khachar)	-	Local	High Adaptability to Mountainous region	Semi-Intensive	Constant	Constant	Transport of Goods/Riding/Load Carriage	Nil	No	Nil	All
	Donkey (Gadha)	<i>Equus Asinus</i>	Local	High Adaptability to Mountainous region	Semi-Intensive	Constant	Constant	Transport of Goods/Riding/Load Carriage	Nil	No	Nil	All

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/T alao)	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

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	Deodar	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Tree	Temperate	Dense	Least	Commercial, own use	Whole for different uses		Roofing, furniture etc	-
Tree	Kail	<i>Pinus wallichiana</i>	Tree	Temperate	Dense	Least dense	Commercial, own use	Whole for different uses		Roofing, furniture etc	-
Herb	Kuth	<i>Saussurea lappa</i>	Herb	Temperate	Available	Available	Commercial, own use	Root		It is said to be useful in cough, asthma and fever. It is also used to keep insects out of cloths	-
Mushroom	Guchhies	<i>Morchella spp.</i>	Mushroom	Temperate	Available	Available	Commercial, own use	Whole plant		Used in medicines preparation	-
Herb	Sujanjado	<i>Colchicum luteum</i>	Herb	Temperate	Available	Available	Commercial, own use	Corn		The corms are traded and used in the treatment of gout. It is used in treatment of arthritis and diseases of liver and spleen.	-

Format 19: Wild Plant Species of Importance

1	2	3	4	5	6
S.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Importance (economic,social,cultural etc.)	Status
1	Akhroot	<i>Juglans regia</i>	wild	Economically important as farmer fetches good price, socially important for different cuisines, improves good cholesterol	-
2	Bhang	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>	wild	Commercial extraction banned, given to animals to improve their health	-
3	Guchi Mashroom	<i>Morchella esculenta</i>	wild	Dried and sold which fetches Rs.10000-15000 per Kg used in making pulao (cuisine), as aphrodisiac in medicine	-

Format 21: Wild Aquatic Plant Species of Importance

1	2	3	4	5	6
S.No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Variety	Importance (economic,social,cultural etc.)	Trends

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	Part used	Other details market/own use	c.knowledge holder
					Past	Present					
climber	Kins	<i>Dioscorea deltoidea</i>	Climber	Temperate	Available	Available		The t yield Diosgenin, which is used to synthesize sex hormones and Corisone. Cortisone is extensively and used in rheumatism and allergic conditions. Propagation of the species is though rhizome.	Tuber		
Herb	Dhoop	<i>Jurinea Macrocephala</i>	Herb	Temperate	Available	Available		The extract of the root is used as incense	Root		
Mushroom	Guchhies	<i>Morchella spp</i>	Mushroom	Temperate	Available	Available		Used in medicines preparation	Whole plant		
Herb	Suja njado	<i>Colchicum luteum</i>	Herb	Temperate	Available	Available		The corns are traded and used in the treatment of gout. It is used in treatment of arthritis and diseases of liver and spleen.	Corm		

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	Ass. TK	Mode of hunting	Other details	Community/ Knowledge Holder
						Past	Present					
Mammal Carnivore	Chitra	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	Forest		All time	Available	Less	No		Prohibited	Maintains forest ecosystem	
Mammal	Reech	<i>Selenarctost hibetanus</i>	Forest		Summer season	Available	Less	No		Prohibited	Maintains forest ecosystem	
Mammal	GhorBla	<i>Felis bengalensis</i>	Forest		All season	Available	Less	No		Prohibited	Maintains forest ecosystem	
Mamal	Jungle bili	<i>Felis Chaus</i>	Forest		summer	Available	Less	No		Prohibited	Maintains forest ecosystem	
Mammal	shal	<i>Herpetesauropunctatus</i>	Forest		summer	Available	Less	No		Prohibited	Maintains forest ecosystem	
Mammal	Gidh	<i>Cains aureseus</i>	Forest		All time	Available	Less	No		Prohibited	Maintains forest ecosystem	
Mammal	Fakal	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Forest		All time	Available	Less	No		Prohibited	Maintains forest ecosystem	
Mammal	Dink	<i>Martes foina</i>	Forest		summer	Available	Less	No		Prohibited	Maintains forest ecosystem	
Rodent	Navel	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>	Forest		All time	Available	Less	No		Prohibited	Maintains forest ecosystem	
Bird	Titar	<i>Frabcikuby sfrancolinus</i>	Forest		Not available	Available	Less	No		Prohibited	Maintains forest ecosystem	

Bird	Chakor	<i>Alectoris graeca</i>	Forest		All time	Available	Less	No		Prohibited	Maintains forest ecosystem	
Bird	Ghugi	<i>Strepto peliadecaocto</i>	Forest		All time	Available	Less	No		Prohibited	Maintains forest ecosystem	
Bird	Iel	<i>Gyps himayensis</i>	Forest		All time	Available	Less	No		Prohibited	Maintains forest ecosystem	
Bird	Khukhow	<i>Clamato rJacabinu</i>	Forest		Spring season	Available	Less	No		Prohibited	Maintains forest ecosystem	
Bird	DhikCharak	<i>Picus cholorolophus</i>	Forest		All time	Available	Less	No		Prohibited	Maintains forest ecosystem	
Bird	Kova	<i>Corvus smacrorhynchos</i>	Forest		All time	Available	Less	No		Prohibited	Maintains forest ecosystem	
Snake	Surf /sap	<i>Serpentes</i>	Forest /water		All time	Available	Less	No		Prohibited	Maintains forest ecosystem	
Fishes	Machli	<i>Himaliyan trout</i>	water		All time	Available	Available	No		Prohibited	Maintains forest ecosystem	

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

End of Part II