

Evaluation of ethnobotanical knowledge in Komkar-Adi Biocultural Landscape of Eastern Himalayan Region of India

MOMANG TARAM^{1,✉}, DIPANKAR BORAH^{1,2,✉}, PURANJOY MIPUN³, VIJAY TARAM⁴,
ABHAYA PRASAD DAS¹

¹Department of Botany, Rajiv Gandhi University, Rono Hills, Doimukh 791112, Arunachal Pradesh, India
✉email: dipankar.borah@goalparacollege.ac.in

²Department of Botany, Goalpara College, Goalpara 783101, Assam, India

³Department of Botany, BN College, Dhubri 783323, Assam, India

⁴Forum for Siang Dialogue, Pasighat, East Siang District 791102, Arunachal Pradesh, India

Manuscript received: 28 September 2020. Revision accepted: 25 October 2020.

Abstract. Taram M, Borah D, Mipun P, Taram V, Das A.P. 2020. Evaluation of ethnobotanical knowledge in Komkar-Adi Biocultural Landscape of Eastern Himalayan Region of India. *Biodiversitas* 21: 70-87. The present study was aimed to document the traditional ethnobotanical knowledge in Komkar-Adi Biocultural Landscape of Upper Siang District in Arunachal Pradesh (Eastern Himalaya), India. Data was collected from three villages of Geku circle, Upper Siang District, between 2016-2019, covering more than 50% of the households using semi-structured questionnaires, personal interviews, focused group discussions, and transect walk with the core respondents. A total of 301 taxa falling in 203 genera and 85 families are recorded from the Komkar-Adi Biocultural Landscape (KABL), invariably used as food, medicine, and cultural material are directly and indirectly linked with livelihood security, community survival, protection, and preservation of the traditional culture and nature. Use value (UV) of all the reported species ranges between 0.017 and 0.051. 48 ethnomedicinal plant species were recorded, including herbs, shrubs, and trees, to cure 35 different ailments. Comparison of three other indices CI, RFC, and RI, indicating species ranking based on each index and the three fundamental values of the study, viz. FC, UR, and NU for each species were also calculated. *Urtica dioica*, *Solanum spirale*, *Paris polyphylla*, *Curcuma longa*, *Clerodendrum colebrookeanum*, and *Begonia silletensis* are essential for treating different ailments by the community.

Keywords: Conservation ethics, ethnobotany, Komkar-Adi, quantitative approach, traditional knowledge

INTRODUCTION

The Himalayas, also referred to as ‘the abode of snow,’ is the youngest and the tallest mountain ranges in the world, running over 2400 km from Afghanistan to India (Arunachal Pradesh-Myanmar border), covering Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, and Tibet Autonomous Region of China, providing shelter to diverse human cultures, floras, and faunas in its different parts (Das and Bera 2018). Due to a wide range of variations in altitude, aspect, and elements of overall climate, a widely diverse niche of vegetation is developed in its eastern part (E. Nepal to Arunachal Pradesh) and has become one of the essential biodiversity-rich areas in the world. These parts of the Indian Himalayas constitute many particular vegetation types depending upon the diverse combination of climatic and edaphic factors. The area covers the Northeastern states of India, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Darjeeling part of West Bengal, and Sikkim. In terms of biodiversity, Arunachal Pradesh is the most diverse and most affluent in India, harboring about 50% of the country’s flora, of which 4% are endemics (Borah et al. 2019).

Arunachal Pradesh hosts as many as 26 major tribes and 110 sub-tribes (Taram et al., 2018). Of them, the Adi, resident of the Siang valley, is one of the numerically more significant tribes comprising 26.9% of the total tribal

population of the state (Krithika et al., 2008). They have several sub-groups, living in different restricted small pockets of the Siang belt and are recognized as Ashing, Bokar, Bori, Karko, Komkar, Milang, Minyong, Simong, Padam, Pangi, and Pasi (Boko and Narsimhan 2015). These sub-groups share similarities in almost every aspect; the only difference is their dialect.

People of the Komkar sub-group reside in a small group of villages at Rasing, Sijer, and Buksang of Komkar-Adi Biocultural Landscape under the Geku Circle in upper Siang District of the state. The major festivals of the Komkar people are *Solung*, *Aran (Unying)*, and *Etor*, which are similar to other sub-groups. ‘*Etor*’ is celebrated in May, related to community fencing of the village boundaries. A special war dance, ‘*Taapu*,’ is also performed, re-enacting the action of war, its glory details, and the triumphant cries of the warriors. The headgear worn for dancing is ‘*leb-ro*’ made of black fibers from the leaf-sheath of *Arenga obtusifolia (Tasat)*, a white coma of *Beaumontia grandiflora* dried stem pith of *Brassaiopsis glomerular* by the Komkar. Other sub-groups use different plant species for this purpose too. Hence, it is linked to the locally available species where a particular group lives long. However, apart from these, their customs remain the same, and all of them have inextricable links to the forest

resources for their regular sustenance and to meet their day-to-day needs.

Most of the available ethnobotanical publications have recorded primarily qualitative information/data, and such data were not verified through statistical analysis. Recently, many workers have applied quantitative methods in ethnobotany to assess the reliability of the information (Mipun et al., 2019). The concept of quantitative ethnobotany is relatively new, and the term itself was coined only in 1987 by Prance and his co-workers (Prance 1991). The technique is to directly analyze contemporary plants using data and understand how important these plants are to ethnic and indigenous cultures (Phillips and Gentry 1993). Such studies could advance the traditional approach by incorporating appropriate quantitative research methods in ethnobotanical data collection, processing, and interpretation (Hoft et al. 1999; Ong & Kim 2014; Teklehaymanot and Giday 2010). Quantitative ethnobotanical studies so far have been able to measure the various uses of the plants as food, veterinary medicine, remedies for human disease, and other economic values (Pieroni 2001; Upadhyay et al. 2011; Kim and Song 2013).

The ethnobotanical information is gathered by conducting surveys among the Adi-Komkar community; an appropriate quantitative method is applied to analyze the data that will help understand the importance of such data in the life/society of the people and will assist in framing appropriate strategies to manage the scientific base properly. It also attempts to document the traditional ethnobotanical knowledge of the Komkar people, a subgroup of the Adi community, which, it is expected, will record some new uses of known useful plants or the plants that were not recorded earlier ethnobotanically

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area

The study was conducted from 2016 to 2019 in Komkar-Adi Biocultural Landscape (three villages Rasing, Sijer, and Buksang) falling under the Geku Circle of Upper Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh. These villages are inhabited by the Komkar sub-group of the Adi tribe. The Adi's are known for their rich traditional knowledge in the whole state, as this tribe is widespread throughout a long belt of this Himalayan state. Each sub-group has adapted to their environment differently, using different plants for their requirements. Hence, it is urgent to document their traditional knowledge to safeguard their tribal heritage. Only three villages were selected because the population of Komkar people is not that high. Even today, they strictly adhere to their traditional cultures and customs, thereby offering the most harmonious society to study their traditional knowledge. The area is bounded east by Simong and Maryang, west by Karko and Pangkang, north by Yingkong, and in the south by Geku and Dite-dime villages.

The central coordinates of Komkar's inhabiting area are 28.464334° N and 95.091789° E with an elevation of c. 298 m a.m.s.l. The region enjoys a humid subtropical climate with wet summer and mild winter seasons, and the temperature ranges between 29.5°C and 17.7°C . The average annual rainfall is 2,972.7 mm. The vegetation type of the area is chiefly Subtropical; the dominant trees of the site are *Ostodes paniculata*, *Artocarpus heterophyllus*, *Rhus chinensis*, *Toxicodendron hookeri*, *Pterospermum acerifolium*, *Castanopsis indica*, *Erythrina stricta*, etc. Adi-Komkar people are primarily dependent on forests for most of their requirements (nutritional, cultural, and medicinal), whereas their primary occupation is agriculture (both humid and wetland cultivation). They mostly follow the old traditional faith and belief system often referred to as 'Donyi Polo.'

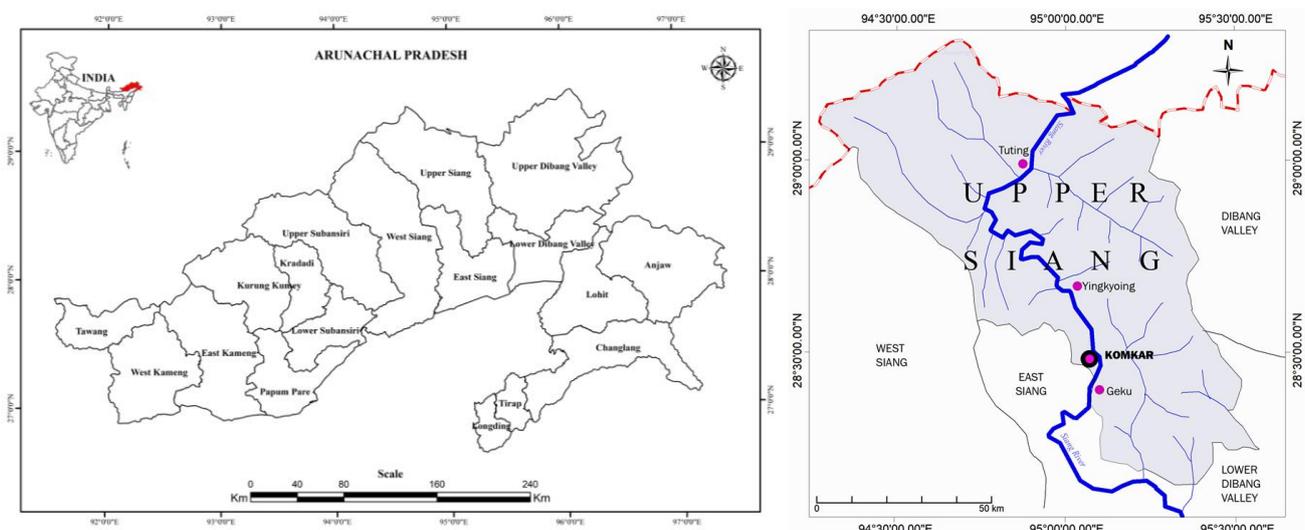


Figure 1. Location of Komkar-Adi Biocultural Landscape, Upper Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh, India

Data collection

A total of 41 respondents were interviewed from different households, falling into both the gender and different age-class categories [15-35 years, 35-60 years, and above 60 years]. The respondents were selected on their livelihood pattern and those who frequently access the forests, village heads, traditional healers, and aged people. Data was collected from the sample households through interviews using various participatory rural appraisal tools like semi-structured questionnaires, personal interviews, group discussions, and transect walks with the core respondents for field validation. The mandatory Prior Information Consents (PIC) were taken from the village/community heads. Voucher specimens were later identified using different literature (Kanjalal et al. 1934-1940; Hooker 1872-1897; Hajra et al. 1996; Giri et al. 2008; Chowdhery et al. 2009) and matched at ARUN and ASSAM Herbaria. The specimens will be deposited in the Herbarium of Arunachal University (HAU), Department of Botany, Rajiv Gandhi University, Rono Hills, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh for future references.

Data analysis

Data collected was analyzed using three quantitative indices following Sharma et al. (2012) and Pardo-de-santayana (2003) and are (i) Use value (UV), (ii) Relative Frequency of Citation (RFC), (iii) Relative Importance Index (RI) and (iv) Cultural Importance Index (CI).

UV is calculated using the following formula:

$$UV = U/n$$

Where U is the number of use reports cited by every respondent for a given species and n is the total number of respondents interviewed. The UV is high when there are many valuable reports for a given species, which implies that the taxa are essential. When there are few reports related to its use, the UV decreases.

Relative Frequency of Citation (RFC) is calculated using the following formula:

$$RFC = FCs/N$$

Where FC is the Frequency of Citation and N is the number of informants participating in the survey. This index ranges from 0-1; when the RFC index is 0, nobody refers to the plant as necessary, and 1 indicates that all informants in the survey refer to the plant as required.

Relative Importance Index (RI) is calculated using the following formula:

$$RI = [RFCs(max) + RNUs(max)]/2$$

Where RFCs is the relative frequency of citation over the maximum and RNUs is the close number of use categories over the top, viz., it is obtained by dividing the number of uses of the species (NUs) by the maximum value in all the species of the species, [RNUs (max) = NUs/Max (NU)]. The value ranges from 0-1; when the RI

index is 0, nobody mentions any use of the value. When the RI index is 1, the plant was the most frequently mentioned as useful in the maximum number of use categories.

Cultural Importance Index (CI) is calculated using the following formula:

$$CI = \sum_{u=1}^{U_{NC}} \sum_{i=1}^{iN} UR_{Ui/N}$$

For example, in the case of *Artemisia indica*, 25 informants out of 50 reported this species as useful in the general category, and there is no other use category. Hence, $CI_{A. indica} = 25/50 = 0.5$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

A total of 301 taxa falling in 203 genera and 85 families are used by the people of Komkar-Adi Biocultural Landscape (Table S1). Of which 93.36% (281) are angiosperms, pteridophytes 3.98% (12) and Fungi 2.66% (8). 235 taxa were native to the region, whereas 57 are exotics (POWO 2019).

Among the plant-parts used, fruits showed the highest frequency of uses (23.75 %), followed by leaves (19.35 %), tender shoots (11.43 %), whole plants (7.91 %), seeds (6.15 %), flowers (3.51 %), rhizome (3.22 %), fronds (2.93 %), stem (2.93 %), sporocarp (2.34 %), bark (2.05 %), culms (1.75 %), inflorescence (1.46 %), petiole (1.46 %), rootstocks (1.46 %), twigs (1.46 %), stem pith (1.17 %), tubers (1.17 %), endosperm (0.87 %), mid veins (0.87 %), corms (0.58 %), bulbils (0.29 %), calyx (0.29 %), leaf sheath (0.29 %), lignotuber (0.29 %), resin (0.29 %), roots (0.29 %) and sap (0.29 %).

Dividing into use categories, it was found that the majority of the plants fall under food (54.13%) followed by medicine (15.94%), rituals beliefs and customs (11.11%), household materials (4.84%), fishing (2.56%), hunting (2.56%), masticatory (2.56%), construction (2.27%), fodder (1.7%) and fencing (0.85%).

Considering the habit groups, the tree was the most dominant with 72 spp. (23.92 %), followed by annual herbs (58 spp., 19.26%), shrubs (45 taxa, 14.95%), perennial herb (40 spp., 13.28%), Geophytic herbs (17 spp., 5.64%), a shrubby climber (12 spp., 3.98%), liana (11 spp., 3.65%), an herbaceous climber (10 spp., 3.32%), fungal fruit body (8 spp., 2.65%), bamboo (7 spp., 2.32%), epiphytes (7 spp., 2.32%), suffrutescents (5 spp., 1.66%), palm (4 spp., 1.32%), geophytic climbers (3 spp., 0.99%), root parasite and stem parasite with one species each (0.33%). The surrounding vegetation was forest-dominated, which might have provided facilities to test more tree species. However, in open areas, along the forest margins, besides marshlands, around the settlements, etc., herbaceous plants are dominant, so, are coming easily into view and contact people and are mostly used.

Use value (UV) of all the reported species ranges between 0.017 and 0.051 (Table S1). The plants with the highest UV indicate species considered most important by

the Adi people for their repeated treatment use. And those species are conserved locally by following cultivation practices in their respective home gardens and community lands due to their high harvesting pressure. A total of 48 ethnomedicinal plant species, including herbs, shrubs, and trees, are used to cure 35 different ailments. *Solanum*

spirale is considered the most important as it predominates in the landscape and is mentioned by a higher number of informants (FC=52). Table 1 shows a comparison between three different indices CI, RFC, and RI, indicating species ranking based on each index and the three fundamental values of the study, viz. FC, UR, and NU for each species.

Table 1. Evaluation of plant species used in medicinal practices of the analyzed areas using CI, RFC, and RI quantitative indices

Botanical name	Basic values			Indices		
	FC	UR	NU	CI	RFC	RI
<i>Agapetes macrantha</i> var. <i>grandiflora</i>	15	15	1	0.26	0.26	0.27
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i>	30	50	3	0.86	0.52	0.66
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	15	22	2	0.38	0.26	0.39
<i>Arenga obtusifolia</i>	16	25	2	0.43	0.28	0.40
<i>Artemesia indica</i>	23	30	2	0.52	0.40	0.47
<i>Bambusa tulda</i>	33	48	4	0.83	0.57	0.82
<i>Begonia aborensis</i>	17	31	2	0.53	0.29	0.41
<i>Begonia griffithiana</i>	17	27	2	0.47	0.29	0.41
<i>Begonia silletensis</i>	36	55	2	0.95	0.62	0.60
<i>Blumea balsimifera</i>	28	32	2	0.55	0.48	0.52
<i>Brachystemma calycinum</i>	22	22	1	0.38	0.38	0.34
<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i>	25	40	2	0.69	0.43	0.49
<i>Centella Asiatica</i>	32	51	3	0.88	0.55	0.68
<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	22	30	2	0.51	0.37	0.46
<i>Clerodendron colebrookeanum</i>	51	55	2	0.95	0.88	0.74
<i>Curcuma caesia</i>	20	33	2	0.57	0.34	0.44
<i>Curcuma longa</i>	45	55	2	0.95	0.78	0.68
<i>Cyclosorus parasiticus</i>	25	25	1	0.43	0.43	0.37
<i>Dendrocalamus hamiltonii</i>	36	52	3	0.90	0.62	0.72
<i>Dendrocnide sinuata</i>	37	51	2	0.88	0.64	0.61
<i>Euphorbia royleana</i>	34	49	2	0.84	0.59	0.58
<i>Garcinia pedunculata</i>	32	49	2	0.84	0.55	0.56
<i>Hedyotis scandens</i>	30	47	2	0.81	0.52	0.54
<i>Houttuynia cordata</i>	41	55	3	0.95	0.71	0.77
<i>Kaempferia galanga</i>	18	18	1	0.31	0.31	0.30
<i>Melothera heterophylla</i>	28	45	3	0.78	0.48	0.64
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	19	33	2	0.57	0.33	0.43
<i>Morus macroura</i>	22	30	2	0.52	0.38	0.46
<i>Neprolepsis cordifolia</i>	17	17	1	0.29	0.29	0.29
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	40	45	2	0.78	0.69	0.63
<i>Oryza sativa</i>	26	37	2	0.64	0.45	0.50
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	20	20	1	0.34	0.34	0.32
<i>Paederia foetida</i>	36	54	2	0.93	0.62	0.60
<i>Paris polyphylla</i>	50	55	3	0.95	0.86	0.86
<i>Photos scandens</i>	31	33	2	0.57	0.53	0.55
<i>Phrynium pubinerve</i>	27	38	2	0.66	0.47	0.51
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	19	27	2	0.47	0.33	0.43
<i>Pueraria Montana</i>	13	21	2	0.36	0.22	0.38
<i>Rhus chinensis</i>	49	50	2	0.86	0.84	0.72
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	40	53	3	0.91	0.69	0.76
<i>Setaria italica</i>	10	16	2	0.28	0.17	0.35
<i>Solanum spirale</i>	52	53	2	0.91	0.90	0.75
<i>Solanum viarum</i>	35	52	2	0.90	0.60	0.59
<i>Solanum violaceum</i>	39	43	2	0.74	0.67	0.63
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	49	57	4	0.98	0.84	0.97
<i>Urtica parviflora</i>	15	15	1	0.26	0.26	0.27
<i>Zanthoxylum armatum</i>	36	46	2	0.79	0.62	0.60
<i>Zingiber officinale</i>	29	39	2	0.67	0.50	0.53
<i>Zingiber sianginensis</i>	28	35	3	0.60	0.48	0.64

According to the CI index, *Urtica dioica* is the most culturally significant, with a value of 0.98. Along with 49 citations (FC) and 57 use reports (UR). It is followed by *Paris polyphylla* with the CI of 0.94 (FC=50 and UR=55), *Houttuynia cordata* (CI=0.94, FC=51 and UR=55), *Curcuma longa* (CI=0.94, FC=45 and UR=55), *Clerodendrum colebrookeanum* (CI=0.94, FC=51 and UR=55) and *Begonia silletensis* (CI=0.94, FC=36 and UR=55). The highest RI value (0.97) of *Urtica dioica* signifies greater importance to its multiple uses, and the species was mentioned in a higher number of use categories (NU=4). The result found that *Urtica dioica*, *Solanum spirale*, *Paris polyphylla*, *Curcuma longa*, *Clerodendrum colebrookeanum*, and *Begonia silletensis* are largely used by the community in the treatment of human and animal diseases.

Discussion

The plants reported in this study is far more than the earlier studies conducted on the Adi tribe, residing in different regions of the Arunachal Pradesh by Tag et al. (2008); Srivastava and Adi community (2009); Yumnam et al. (2011); Boko et al. (2014); Kumar et al. (2015); Murtem and Chaudhry (2016); Bhuyan et al. (2017); Ayam et al. (2017); Jeyaprakash et al. (2017).

The dependence of these people on ethnobotanical resources may be due to their well-known health benefits or feeling the mere pleasure of gathering, recreation, and enjoying exquisite natural flavors (Pardo-de-Santayana et al., 2007). Their vast traditional knowledge of wild edible plants used by the community is time-tested, eco-friendly, and supportive of livelihood. Traditional knowledge of their ancestors regarding the food habits and the location of their settlements in biodiversity-rich remote Himalayan corners always provided natural resources for their survival. Also, the scarcity of cultivable land forced them to lead a lifestyle where they partially practiced agriculture and depended on available bioresources in their surroundings. It has been observed that among the 301 plants, more than half were used as different types. Some plants are commonly consumed by every household and have one or more types of uses, such as *Asystasiella neesiana*, *Deeringia amaranthoides*, *Dioscorea alata*, *Fagopyrum esculentum*, *Piper pedicellatum*, *Zanthoxylum oxyphyllum*, *Clerodendrum glandulosam*, *Arenga obtusifolia*, *Calamus Erectus*, and *Houttuynia cordata*. These essential plants represent the core of wild food plants for the people of Komkar-Adi Biocultural Landscape. This is because of the frequent distribution and easy availability in the region. The use of such fantastic resources for providing additional needs has also paved its way into the semi-domestication of some plants in their backyards and kitchen gardens. It includes *Fagopyrum esculentum*, *Piper pedicellatum*, *Clerodendrum colebrookeanum*, *Asystasiella neesiana*, *Deeringia amaranthoides*, *Arenga obtusifolia*, and *Houttuynia cordata*.

Ethno-medicines also play a vital role in the rugged terrains, where advanced medical facilities are not yet to be available. Their ethnomedicinal knowledge speaks of their medical history and common ailments. In the present study,

32% of the medicinal plants are reported to treat gastrointestinal disorders, nearly one-fourth of the total plants used by the whole of the Adi tribe (Kagyung et al., 2010). A total of 31 plant species has been recorded to treat a variety of disorders which is higher than the plants used by the Minyong sub-tribe as reported by Baruah et al. (2013) and far more than the total species recorded by Danggen et al. (2018), Gibji et al. (2012) for the Adi tribe of Eastern Himalaya. This study also recorded 9 species of ethnoveterinary knowledge used by the local healers.

A comparison with all the available literature related to the ethnobotanical resources of the Adi tribe (Mibang et al. 2003, Singh et al. 2007a, Singh et al. 2007b, Rethy et al. 2010, Khongsai et al. 2011, Nimasow et al. 2012, Payum et al. 2014, Chetry et al. 2018, Nanda et al. 2018) revealed that 19 plants (*Agapetes macrantha* var. *Grandiflora*, *Arenga obtusifolia*, *Begonia aborensis*, *Begonia acetosella*, *Begonia silletensis*, *Blumea balsamifera*, *Brachystemma calycinum*, *Dendrocnide sinuata*, *Kaempferia galanga*, *Morus macroura*, *Nephrolepis cordifolia*, *Oryza sativa*, *Phrynium pubinerve*, *Rhus Chinensis*, *Setaria italica*, *Solanum violaceum*, *Solena heterophylla*, *Urtica ardens*, and *Urtica dioica*) are a new record for ethnomedicinal uses by the tribe. Four species (*Ageratum conyzoides*, *Ageratum houstonianum*, *Bryophyllum pinnatum*, and *Solanum spirale*) are new records for medicinal uses against different ailments. Another two species (*Euphorbia royleana* and *Nicotiana tabacum*) are reported as new for ethnoveterinary user benefits. Calculating the quantitative indices found *Urtica dioica*, *Solanum spirale*, *Paris polyphylla*, *Curcuma longa*, *Clerodendrum colebrookeanum*, and *Begonia silletensis* are the most important plant species used by the Komkar Adi in the treatment of various ailments. More work needs to be done on those particular plants with higher values to validate their traditional medicinal uses and check their bioactive constituents for further drug development. This type of study could open a new path for future pharmacological research, serving as a reference for dealing with the rich ethnobotanical knowledge of diverse ethnolinguistic indigenous groups.

It is also observed that exotic elements such as *Bidens pilosa*, *Chromolaena odorata*, *Ageratum conyzoides*, *Nasturtium microphyllum*, *Erigeron Canadensis*, etc. have gradually entered into the traditional knowledge livelihood system of the Komkar-Adi, as food and medicine.

Hunting and fishing have played a vital role in the lifestyle of tribal people. Apart from their protein needs, it has always been a favorite pastime for youths. Since time memorial, they have been using innovative techniques and traps. A total of 18 plants is recorded here used in their traditional ways of fishing and hunting, either as baits, as poison, adhesive, etc., which is half the number of species reported by Yumnam and Tripathi (2013) for the entire Adi community.

Some plants or groups are sometimes given particular importance due to their long history of extensive use. Bamboos are part and parcel of the life of Adi people and are used in innumerable ways. Sharma and Borthakur (2008) reported different benefits of 15 species of bamboos by the whole Adi community, twice the number (8 spp.)

reported in the present study. Similarly, for the wild or local species of *Allium*, as many as 9 species are known to occur in the region (Devi et al. 2014), and the Adi-Komkar community is using only 2 of them.

Traditional knowledge also became important in their art of living. Different phenophases of some plants are found to use as biological indicators. For example, flowering and fruiting of many plants embark seasons, acting as biological indicators. The Adi people are primarily agricultural. *Capparis multiflora* and *Melastoma malabathricum* blooms in April, and that flag-off the time to broadcast paddy seeds. Similarly, the blooming of *Erythrina stricta* indicates the time for cultivating different types of beans in the region. The shift in the phenology of such plants primarily due to climatic imbalance causes damage to their livelihood crops.

The Adi people are primarily followers of Donyi-Polo (the Sun and Moon), where they keep faith in Nature like God. Hence, Nature and its associated myths play a vital part in their rural lifestyle. Since time immemorial, the Komkar-Adi have lived in complete harmony with plants while harvesting their daily minimum requirements from the forest for their survival. The example of the erection of gates along the village boundary with the long and spreading fronds of *Cyathea gigantea* for controlling the spread of infectious diseases is one such example. They firmly believe that the tree fern possesses divine power that ensures the community's security, health, and prosperity. Such plants are not frequently harvested except for ritual purposes. This idea underlies the conservation ethics of the communities associated with many plant species, including the tree-ferns, due to their close association with nature.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are thankful to Rajiv Gandhi University for providing the necessary facilities. They are also grateful to the local traditional knowledge holders of the community for sharing their valuable knowledge system. Invaluable help rendered by Omeng Minno, Ojar Taku, and Bosong Taram during the field survey, Hui Tag for his helpful comments, and Jambey Tsering for the map is sincerely acknowledged and appreciated.

REFERENCES

- Ayam VS, Nyitan J. 2017. Plants that Influences the Socio-cultural of Adis of Arunachal Pradesh. *Intl J Res* 5: 16-19. DOI: 10.20431/2349-0365.0506004
- Baruah S, Borthakur SK, Gogoi P, Ahmed M. 2013. Ethnomedicinal plants used by Adi-Minyong tribe of Arunachal Pradesh, eastern Himalayas. *Indian J Nat Prod Res* 4: 278-282.
- Bhuyan LR, Pangu Y, Tam N. 2017. Ethnobotanical studies on Khamba and Adi tribes of Tuting area, Upper Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh. *Bull Arunachal For Res* 32: 27-40.
- Boko N, Narsimhan D. 2014. Rapid survey of plants used by Adi tribe of Bosing Banggo, East Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. *Pleione* 8: 271-282.
- Boko N, Narsimhan D. 2015. House of Adi Tribe of Arunachal Pradesh: Construction materials and the use of space. *Intl J Innov Res Adv Stud* 2: 1-6.
- Borah D, Das AP, Tangiang S, Wangpan T. 2019. Flowering Plant Diversity in the Alpine Regions of Eastern Himalaya. In Jayanta Kumar Patra, Gitishree Das, Sanjeet Kumar, Hrudayanath Thatoi (eds.) *Ethnopharmacology and Biodiversity of Medicinal Plants*. Apple Academic Press, Palm Bay, Florida, USA. DOI: 10.1201/9780429398193-8.
- Chetry LB, Bharali MK, Basar K, Taye K, Taka T, Tsering J, Wangpan T. 2018. Medicinal Plants used against gastrointestinal disorders among the Adi Tribe of Eastern Himalaya. *NeBio* 9: 93-10.
- Chowdhery HJ, Giri GS, Pramanik A. 2009. Materials for the Flora of Arunachal Pradesh. Vol. III. Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta.
- Danggen O, Mello J, Ering K, Hussain A, Saikia V. 2018. Ethnomedicinal Plant Knowledge among the Adi Tribe of Yingkiang and Mariyang Valley, Upper Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh, India. *Intl J Pure Appl Biosci* 6: 1504-1511. DOI: 10.18782/2320-7051.5432.
- Das AP, Bera S. 2018. Preface. In: Das AP, Bera S. (eds.), *Plant Diversity in the Himalaya Hotspot Region 1*. Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh, Dehradun.
- Devi A, Rakshit K, Sarania B, Adi, Apatani, Monpa, Nyishi Community. 2014. Ethnobotanical notes on allium species of Arunachal Pradesh, India. *Indian J Trad Knowl* 13: 606-612.
- Gibji N, Ringu N, Dai NO. 2012. Ethnomedicinal knowledge among the Adi tribes of Lower Dibang Valley District of Arunachal Pradesh, India. *Intl Res J Pharm* 3: 223-229.
- Giri GS, Pramanik A, Chowdhery HJ. 2008. Materials for the Flora of Arunachal Pradesh. Vol. II. Botanical Survey of India, Kolkata.
- Hajra PK, Verma DM, Giri GS. 1996. Materials for the Flora of Arunachal Pradesh. Vol. I. Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta.
- Höft M, Barik SK, Lykke AM. 1999. Quantitative ethnobotany: Applications of multivariate and statistical analyses in ethnobotany. *People and Plants Working Paper 6*, UNESCO, Paris.
- Hooker JD. 1872-1897. *The Flora of British India I-VII*. L. Reeve and Company, London
- Jeyaprakash K, Lego YJ, Payum T, Rathinavel S, Jayakumar K. 2017. Diversity of Medicinal Plants used by Adi Community in and around the area of D' Ering Wildlife Sanctuary, Arunachal Pradesh, India. *World Sci News* 65: 135-159.
- Kagyung R, Gajurel PR, Rethy P, Singh B. 2010. Ethnomedicinal plants used for gastrointestinal diseases by Adi tribes of Dehang-Debang Biosphere Reserve in Arunachal Pradesh. *Indian J Trad Knowl* 9: 496-501.
- Kanjilal UN, Das A, Kanjilal PC, Purkayastha C, Dey RN, Bor NL. 1934-1940. *Flora of Assam 1-5*. Government of Assam, Shillong.
- Khongsai M, Saikia SP, Kayang H. 2011. Ethno-medicinal plants used by different tribes of Arunachal Pradesh. *Indian J Trad Knowl* 10: 541-546.
- Kim H, Song MJ. 2013. Ethnomedicinal practices for treating liver disorders of local communities in the southern regions of Korea. *Evidence-Based Complementary Alternative Medicine*: 2013: 869176. DOI: 10.1155/2013/869176.
- Krithika S, Maji, Vasulu TS. 2008. A microsatellite guided insight into the genetic status of Adi, an isolated hunting-gathering tribe of Northeast India. *PLoS One* 3: e2549. 10.1371/journal.pone.0002549.
- Kumar N, Kumar S, Singh B, Mishra BP, Singh V. 2015. Traditional practices of utilization and conservation of non-wood forest products by Adi tribes of Arunachal Pradesh. *J Appl Nat Sci* 7: 111-118. DOI: 10.31018/jans.v7i1.573.
- Mibang T, Choudhuri SK. 2003. *Ethnomedicines of the tribes of Arunachal Pradesh*. Himalayan Publishers, New Delhi (India).
- Mipun P, Bhat NA, Borah D, Kumar Y. 2019. Non-timber forest products and their contribution to healthcare and livelihood security among the Karbi tribe in Northeast India. *Ecological Processes* 8: 41. DOI: 10.1186/s13717-019-194-4.
- Murtem G, Chaudhry P. 2016. An ethnobotanical study of medicinal plants used by the tribes in Upper Subansiri District of Arunachal Pradesh, India. *Ameri J Ethnomed* 3: 35-49.
- Nanda P, Teyi C, Gocham Y, Kumji T, Sharma H, Muthu J. 2018. Indigenous methods of preparation of tasey from palm tree *Arenga obtusifolia* Griff. by the Nyishi tribe of Kurung Kumey, Arunachal Pradesh, India. *Intl Res J Biol Sci* 7: 62-65.
- Nimasow G, Ringu N, Nimasow OD. 2012. Ethnomedicinal Knowledge among the Adi Tribes of Lower Dibang Valley, Arunachal Pradesh, India. *Intl Res J Pharm* 3: 223-229.
- Ong GH, Kim DY. 2014. Quantitative ethnobotanical study of the medicinal plants used by the Ati Negrito indigenous group in

- Guimaras Island, Philippines. *J Ethnopharmacol* 157: 228-242. DOI: 10.1016/j.jep.2014.09.015
- Pardo-de-Santayana M, Blanco JTE, Carvalho AM, Lastra JJ, Miguel ES, Morales R. 2007. Traditional knowledge of wild edible plants used in the northwest of the Iberian Peninsula (Spain and Portugal): a comparative study. *J Ethnobiol Ethnomed* 3: 27. DOI: 10.1186/1746-4269-3-27
- Payum T, Das AK, Shankar R. 2014. Nutraceutical folk food plants used among indigenous people of East Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh, India. *Amer J PharmTech Res* 4: 696-704.
- Phillips OLB, Gentry AH. 1993. The useful plants of Tambopata, Peru. II: additional hypothesis testing in quantitative ethnobotany. *Econ Bot* 47: 32-43. DOI: 10.1007/BF02862204.
- Pieroni A. 2001. Evaluation of the cultural significance of wild food botanicals traditionally consumed in Northwestern Tuscany, Italy. *J Ethnobiol* 21: 89-104.
- POWO. 2019. Plants of the World Online. Facilitated by the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Published on the Internet; <http://www.plantsoftheworldonline.org/> Retrieved 21 January 2020.
- Prance GT. 1991. What is ethnobotany today?. *J Ethnopharmacol* 32: 209-216. DOI: 10.1016/0378-8741(91)90120-3.
- Rethy P, Singh B, Kagyung R, Gajurel PR. 2010. Ethnobotanical studies of Dehang Debang Biosphere reserve of Arunachal Pradesh with special reference to Mema tribe. *Indian J Trad Knowl* 9: 61-67.
- Sharma TP, Borthakur SK. 2008. Ethnobotanical observations on Bamboos among Adi tribes in Arunachal Pradesh. *Indian J Trad Knowl* 7: 594-597. DOI: 10.1016/j.jep.2012.06.053.
- Sharma UK, Pegu S, Hazarika D, Das A. 2012. Medico-religious plants used by the Hajong community of Assam, India. *J Ethnopharmacol* 143: 787-800.
- Singh RK, Singh A, Tag H. 2007. Traditional skill among Adi tribes of Arunachal Pradesh. *Indian J Trad Knowl* 7: 27-36.
- Singh RK, Sureja AK, Turner NJ. 2007. Food and cultural values of hidden harvest in livelihood of Adi tribes of Arunachal Pradesh. *Indian J Ext Educat* 43: 56-62.
- Srivastava RC, Adi community. 2009. Traditional knowledge of Adi tribe of Arunachal Pradesh on plants. *Indian J Trad Knowl* 8: 146-153.
- Tag H, Murtem G, Das AK, Singh RK. 2008. Diversity distribution of ethnobotanical plants used by Adi tribe of East Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh, India. *Pleione* 2: 123-136.
- Taram M, Borah D, Rinyo R, Tag H. 2018. Wild Food Plant Resources of Komkar Adi Tribe of Upper Siang District in Arunachal Pradesh, India. *Bulletin of Arunachal Forest Res* 33: 27-35.
- Teklehaymanot T, Giday M. 2010. Quantitative ethnobotany of medicinal plants used by Kara and Kwego semi-pastoralist people in lower Omo River Valley, Debub Omo Zone, Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Regional State, Ethiopia. *J Ethnopharmacol* 130: 76-84. DOI: 10.1016/j.jep.2010.04.013.
- Upadhyay B, Singh KP, Kumar A. 2011. Ethnoveterinary uses and informants consensus factor of medicinal plants of Sariska region, Rajasthan, India. *J Ethnopharmacol* 133: 14-25. DOI: 10.1016/j.jep.2010.08.054.
- Yumnam JY, Bhuyan SI, Tripathi OP, Khan ML. 2011. Study on the ethnomedicinal plants used by Adi tribe of East Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh. *J Econ Taxon Bot* 35: 369-377.
- Yumnam JY, Tripathi OP. 2013. Ethnobotany: Plants use in fishing & hunting by Adi tribe of Arunachal Pradesh. *Indian J Trad Knowl* 12: 157-161.

Table S1. List of ethnobotanicals used by the Adi-Komkar tribe in Arunachal Pradesh, India

[Abbreviations used: **Habit:** B: Bamboo; HA: Annual Herb; HG: Geophytic Herb; HP: Perennial Herb; CG: Geophytic Climber; CH: Herbaceous Climber; CS: Shrubby Climber; E: Epiphyte; FB: Fungal fruit-body; L: Liana; P: Palm; PR: Root Parasite; PS: Stem Parasite; Sf: Suffrutescent; S: Shrub; T: Tree. **Uses:** F: Food; M: Medicine; H: Hunting; Fh: Fishing; RBC: Rituals, beliefs, and Customs; O: Others; C: Construction; HHM: House Hold Materials; Fd: Fodder; Mst: Masticatory; Fn: Fence. **Plant Parts used:** Br: Bark; Bu: Bulbil; Cm: Culm; Cr: Corm; Cy: Calyx; En: Endosperm; Fl: Flower; Fn: Frond; Fr: Fruit; In: Inflorescence; Lf: Leaf; Lsp: Leaf-sheath powder; Lt: Lignotuber; Lx: Latex; Pt: Petiole; Re: Resin; Rh: Rhizome; Rs: Tuberous Root Stock; Rt: Root; Sa: Sap; Sd: Seed; Sp: Stem pith; St: Stem; Ts: Tender Shoot; Tu: Tuber; Tw: Twig; Vn: Vein; Wh: Whole plant. **Distribution:** E: Exotic; N: Native; -: not known.]

Botanical name [Family]; Voucher specimen	Adi-Komkar name	Habit	Part used	Used and application	Distribution	Use value (UV)
<i>Acacia rugata</i> (Lam.) Fawc. & Rendle [Fabaceae]; MT-1501	<i>Ramgir taang</i>	L	Br	Fh: Paste mixed in water to stupefy fishes	N	0.017
<i>Acmella oleracea</i> (L.) R.K. Jansen [Asteraceae]; MT-1507	<i>Marshang</i>	HA	Ts	F: Cooked as a vegetable	E	0.017
<i>Acmella paniculata</i> (Wall.ex DC.) R.K. Jansen [Asteraceae]; MT-1528	<i>Marshang-haali</i>	HA	Lf	F: Cooked as a vegetable	E	0.017
<i>Aconitum ferox</i> Wall. ex Ser. [Ranunculaceae]; MT-1506	<i>Eemo</i>	HP	Rh	H: Poisoning arrowheads for hunting	N	0.017
<i>Actephila excelsa</i> (Dalzell) Mull.Arg [Phyllanthaceae]; MT-1508	<i>Kamtar-oying</i>	S	Ts	F: Cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Aeschynanthus parasiticus</i> C.B. Clarke [Gesneriaceae]; MT-1503	<i>Epom marsi</i>	E	Fl	RBC: believed to be of Jungle spirit's property	N	0.017
<i>Aeschynanthus micranthus</i> C.B. Clarke [Gesneriaceae]; MT-1504	<i>Epom marsi</i>	E	Fl	RBC: believed to be of Jungle spirit's property	N	0.017
<i>Aeschynanthus monetarius</i> Dunn [Gesneriaceae]; MT-1811	<i>Epom marsi</i>	E	Fl	RBC: It is believed to be of Jungle spirits property	N	0.017
<i>Aeschynanthus novogracilis</i> W.T.Wang [A. <i>gracilis</i> C.S.P.Paris ex C.B. Clarke] [Gesneriaceae]; MT-1505	<i>Epom marsi</i>	E	Fl	RBC: believed to be Jungle spirit's property [spirit's use red flowers as their chili. 'Epom' means jungle spirit; 'Marsi' means chili]	N	0.017
<i>Agapetes macrantha</i> var. <i>grandiflora</i> (Hook.f.) D.Banik & Sanjappa [Ericaceae]; MT-1502	<i>Asi ponying</i>	CS	Fl, Lt	F: Flowers edible; M: Paste of lignotuber given topically to treat snake bite	N	0.034
<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> (L.) L. [Asteraceae]; MT-1509	<i>Namsing eeing/ Migom Dumpu</i>	HA	Lf	M: Paste applied topically for cuts and wounds; juice gave orally in malaria	E	0.017
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i> Mill. [Asteraceae]; MT-1734	<i>Namsing eeing/ Migom Dumpu</i>	HA	Lf	Paste applied topically on cuts and wounds to clot blood	E	0.017
<i>Albizia odoratissima</i> (L.f.) Benth. [Fabaceae]; MT-1550	<i>Tatkung</i>	T	St	C: Trunk to make mortar for traditional paddy de-husking (<i>Kii-par</i>)	N	0.017
<i>Allium chinense</i> G.Don [Amaryllidaceae]; MT-1573	<i>Talab/ dilab</i>	HA	Wh	F: Whole plants edible; RBC: crushed bulb applied on body as protection from snakes and wandering soul	E	0.034
<i>Allium hookeri</i> Thwaites [Amaryllidaceae]; MT-1634	<i>Disa talab/ byakung</i>	HP	Lf, Rt	F: Leaves edible; RBC: roots taken as a necklace during a local festival, believes that will protect them from infectious diseases	N	0.034
<i>Alocasia macrorrhizos</i> (L.) G.Don [Araceae]; MT-1605	<i>Ruksin</i>	HP	Wh	Fd: Cooked with paddy husk for pigs	E	0.017
<i>Alpinia nigra</i> (Gaertn.) Burt [Zingiberaceae]; MT3110	<i>Gumba-bera</i>	HG	Fr	F: Ripe ones eaten raw	N	0.017
<i>Alpinia roxburghii</i> Sweet [Zingiberaceae]; MT-1683	<i>Gumba-bera</i>	HG	Fr	F: Ripe ones eaten raw	N	0.017
<i>Altingia excelsa</i> Noronha [Altingiaceae]; MT-1692	<i>Hiri/siri</i>	T	Tw	RBC: With belief, twigs are tied to pillars to strengthen the roof	N	0.017
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L. [Amaranthaceae]; MT-1565	<i>Tapi-pilee</i>	HA	Ts	F: Cooked as a vegetable	E	0.017
<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> L. [Amaranthaceae]; MT-1564	<i>Tapi-pilee</i>	HA	Ts	F: Cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017

<i>Amomum pterocarpum</i> Thwaites [Zingiberaceae]; MT-1578	<i>Taje</i> (plant), <i>Jepo</i> (Inflorescences)	HG	In	F: Cooked as vegetable and in salad	N	0.017
<i>Amomum subulatum</i> Roxb. [Zingiberaceae]; MT-1592	<i>Taaling liite</i>	HG	Ts, Sd	F: Tender shoot and aromatic seeds edible	N	0.017
<i>Amorphophallus kachinensis</i> Engl. & Gehrm. [Araceae]; MT-1587	<i>Tabi eeing</i>	HG	Cr	H: Preparation of bait for rodents and birds	E	0.017
<i>Aralia armata</i> (Wall. ex G. Don) Seem. [Araliaceae]; MT-1552	<i>Tataterang</i>	T	Ts	F: Edible	N	0.017
<i>Ardisia solanacea</i> (Poir.) Roxb. [Primulaceae]; MT-1680	<i>Go-yakpin</i>	S	Lf	F: Young ones edible	N	0.017
<i>Arenga obtusifolia</i> Mart. [Arecaceae]; MT-1557	<i>Tasat</i>	P	Sp, Vn, LSP	Fd: Stem pith and leaves as fodder for pigs and cattle; HHM: Prepare broom with mid-vein of leaf pinnae; black fibers from leaf-sheath used to prepare local hats (<i>Leb-ro</i>), backpack (<i>Tali</i>) cover and broom; M: brown powder of leaf sheath applied topically on cuts and wounds for quick healing	E	0.051
<i>Artemisia indica</i> Willd. [Asteraceae]; MT-1646	<i>Eetki-daali</i>	Sf	Lf, Tw	M: Leaf-paste took orally in stomach disorder; RBC: twigs used in rituals performing on funeral	N	0.034
<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> Lam. [Moraceae]; MT-1625	<i>Belang</i>	T	St	C: Trunk suitable for house-poles, big mortar (<i>Kipar</i>), and pestles (<i>Eeging</i>) for paddy dehusking	N	0.051
<i>Artocarpus lacucha</i> Buch. Ham. [Moraceae]; MT-1779	<i>Raami</i>	T	Fr	F: Taken raw when ripe, sour	N	0.017
<i>Asystasiella neesiana</i> (Wall.) Lindau [Acanthaceae]; MT-1742	<i>Obul</i>	HP	Lf	F: Cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i> (Bull.) J. Schrot [Auriculariaceae]; MT-1717	<i>Koko-nyorung</i>	FB	FB	F: Cooked and eaten	-	0.017
<i>Auricularia polytricha</i> (Mont.) Sacc. [Auriculariaceae]; MT-1718	<i>Koko-nyorung</i>	FB	FB	F: Cooked and eaten	-	0.017
<i>Baccaurea ramiflora</i> Lour. [Phyllanthaceae]; MT-1629	<i>Bureng</i>	T	Sd	F: Aril on seeds edible	N	0.017
<i>Balanophora dioica</i> R.Br. ex Royle [Balanophoraceae]; MT-1558	<i>Taruk-langkaer</i>	PR	Rh	Mst: Chewed as chewing gum	N	0.017
<i>Bambusa tulda</i> Roxb. [Poaceae]; MT-1631	<i>Dibang</i>	HP	Ts, Cm	F: Young shoots edible; M: fermented shoot used topically in inflammation, burns, and insect bites; HHM: culms for handicraft and construction	N	0.051
<i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> L. [Fabaceae]; MT-3100	<i>Ogok</i>	T	Ts	F: Cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> L. [Fabaceae]; MT-1745	<i>Ogok</i>	T	Ts	F: Cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Beaumontia grandiflora</i> Wall. [Apocynaceae]; MT-1636	<i>Dongko-riyo</i>	L	Sd	RBC: To decorate traditional hats “ <i>Leebro</i> ”-worn during war dance (<i>Taapu</i>)	N	0.017
<i>Begonia aborensis</i> Dunn [Begoniaceae]; MT-1595	<i>Sisibaying</i>	HP	Pt	F: Eaten raw; M: Dizziness, headache: eaten raw	N	0.034
<i>Begonia acetosella</i> Craib [Begoniaceae]; MT-1638	<i>Dumbo-leepang</i>	HP	Pt	F: Eaten raw, sour; M: Eaten raw against dizziness and headache	N	0.034
<i>Begonia palmata</i> D. Don [Begoniaceae]; MT-1639	<i>Dumbo-lepang</i>	HP	Pt	F: Eaten, sour	N	0.017
<i>Begonia roxburghii</i> A. DC. [Begoniaceae]; MT-1594	<i>Sisibaying</i>	HP		do-	N	0.017
<i>Begonia silhetensis</i> (A. DC.) C. B. Clarke [Begoniaceae]; MT-3101	<i>Sisibaying</i>	HP	Pt	F: Eaten raw, sour; M: Also eaten raw against dizziness and headache	N	0.034
<i>Benincasa hispida</i> (Thunb.) Cogn. [Cucurbitaceae]; MT-1765	<i>Pau/ paar</i>	CH	Fr	F: Cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Bidens pilosa</i> L. [Asteraceae]; MT-1553	<i>Tasso-lepyo</i>	HA	Ts	F: Cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Blumea balsamifera</i> (L.) DC. [Asteraceae]; MT-1655	<i>Eyok aain</i>	HA	Lf	M: crushed paste mixed with fresh dung of <i>Bos frontalis</i> and clean water from natural spring is applied on the forehead to treat malaria	N	0.017
<i>Boehmeria penduliflora</i> Wedd. ex D. G. Long [Urticaceae]; MT-1740	<i>Nyot-kyang</i>	S	Lf	Fd: Fodder for <i>Bos frontalis</i>	N	0.017

<i>Boehmeria pilosiuscula</i> (Blume) Hassk. [Urticaceae]; MT-1739	<i>Nyot-kyang</i>	S	Lf	Fd: Fodder for <i>Bos frontalis</i>	N	0.017
<i>Boeica fulva</i> C.B. Clarke [Gesneriaceae]; MT-1704	<i>Jongkot</i>	S	Lf	Mst: Chewed raw as a substitute for betel leaves	N	0.017
<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L. [Malvaceae]; MT-1699	<i>Hingyo gyomur</i>	T	Fr	HHM: Seed floss as stuffing material for pillows	N	0.017
<i>Brachystemma calycinum</i> D. Don [Caryophyllaceae]; MT-1746	<i>Okin-parin</i>	HA	Lf	Packed in <i>Phrynium pubinerve</i> leaves, warmed and locally applied cure cracked sole	N	0.017
<i>Brassaiopsis glomerulata</i> (Blume) Regel [Araliaceae]; MT-1579	<i>Tagor</i>	T	Sp	RBC: Dried pith cut into small square blocks to decorate traditional hat “ <i>Leebro</i> ”, -worn during war dance (<i>Taapu</i>)	N	0.017
<i>Brassica juncea</i> (L.) Czern [Brassicaceae]; MT-1791	<i>Pettu</i>	HA	Sd	RBC: Burnt to protect the home from evil forces	E	0.017
<i>Brassica nigra</i> (L.) K.Koch [Brassicaceae]; MT-1771	<i>Pettu tulang</i>	HA	Sd	RBC: Burnt to protect the home from evil forces	E	0.017
<i>Brugmansia suaveolens</i> (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Sweet [Solanaceae]; MT-1546	<i>Toti</i>	S	Wh	Fc: To barricade against trespassing of animals through paddy field [plants poisonous, so animals so avoid going near it]	E	0.017
<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> (Lam.) Oken [<i>Kalanchoe pinnata</i> (Lam.) Pers.] [Crassulaceae]; MT-1650	<i>Eme kusureng</i>	HP	Lf	M: Sap applied on burns and inflammation	E	0.017
<i>Cajanus cajan</i> (L.) Millsp. [Fabaceae]; MT-1769	<i>Peradh</i>	S	Sd	F: Cooked as pulse	N	0.017
<i>Calamus erectus</i> Roxb. [Arecaceae]; MT-1562	<i>Tara</i>	L	Ts, Fr, Lf, St	F: Raw as well as roasted tender shoots edible; fruits sour; C: Leaves for thatching; HHM: Stem to prepare local handicrafts	N	0.051
<i>Calamus flagellum</i> Griff. ex Mart. [Arecaceae]; MT-1541	<i>Yoyi</i>	L	Ts, Fr, St	F: Tender shoots and ripe fruits edible; HHM: Prickly smoked stem used as a grinder	N	0.034
<i>Callicarpa arborea</i> Roxb. [Lamiaceae]; MT-3102	<i>Lalu</i>	T	Br	Mst: Bark has chewed with <i>Rubus moluccanus</i> leaves as a substitute for betel nut	N	0.017
<i>Canarium strictum</i> Roxb. [Burseraceae]; MT-1687	<i>Hilum</i>	T	Fr, Re	F: Fruits edible; O (MR): dry resin as fragrant incense or as mosquito repellent	N	0.034
<i>Canna indica</i> L. [<i>C. edulis</i> Ker Gawl.], [Cannaceae]; MT-1707	<i>Kampir eengin</i>	HP	Rh	F: Cooked and eaten	N	0.017
<i>Capparis multiflora</i> Hook. f. & Thomson [Capparaceae]; MT-1776	<i>Remsap</i>	CS	Fl	RBC: Its blooming indicate the time for paddy transplantation	N	0.017
<i>Capsicum frutescens</i> L. [Solanaceae]; MT-1767	<i>Peepit marsi</i>	HP	Fr	F: As spice in different food preparations	E	0.017
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i> L. [Brassicaceae]; MT-1751	<i>Oram-petsik</i>	HA	Wh	F: Cooked as a green vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Carex baccans</i> Nees [Cyperaceae]; MT-1677	<i>Gemin-taabeng/tapok</i>	HP	Wh	RBC: Believed that <i>Carexbaccans</i> and <i>Saccharum aruninaceum</i> came from the same ancestor, so they use whole plants together in funeral rituals	N	0.017
<i>Caryota urens</i> L. [Arecaceae]; MT-1570	<i>Tamak</i>	P	St	HHM: Split stem used for making traditional weaving sword shape material (<i>Sumpa</i>) and hunting equipment	N	0.017
<i>Casearia vareca</i> Roxb. [Salicaceae]; MT-1597	<i>Sipe-siile</i>	S	Fr	H: Ripe ones used as bait in the traditional trap (<i>Etku</i>) to hunt birds and rodents	N	0.017
<i>Castanopsis indica</i> (Roxb. ex Lindl.) A.DC. [Fagaceae]; MT-1602	<i>Siirang</i>	T	En	F: Endosperm eaten raw or roasted	N	0.017
<i>Castanopsis purpurella</i> (Miq.) N.P.Balakr. [Fagaceae]; MT-1618	<i>Angke</i>	T	En	F: Endosperm eaten raw or roasted	N	0.017
<i>Centella asiatica</i> (L.) Urb. [Apiaceae]; MT-1711	<i>Kiiling kiipum</i>	HA	Wh	M: Plant paste is taken orally to treat gastrointestinal disorder	N	0.017
<i>Chassalia curviflora</i> var. <i>ophioxylodes</i> (Wall) Deb & B.Krishna [Rubiaceae]; MT-1724	<i>Longkin/ sityung oying</i>	S	Ts	F: Cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L. [Amaranthaceae]; MT-1700	<i>Jili-mili</i>	HA	Ts	F: Cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Chenopodium giganteum</i> D.Don [Amaranthaceae]; MT-1616	<i>Amateng</i>	HA	Ts	F: Cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017

<i>Choerospondias axillaris</i> (Roxb.) B.L.Burt & A.W.Hill [Anacardiaceae]; MT-1529	<i>Belam</i>	T	Fr	F: Ripe ones sweet and edible; H: Also used as bait for hunting deer	N	0.034
<i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (L.) R.M.King & H.Rob. [Asteraceae]; MT-1695	<i>Ingkir</i>	Sf	Lf	Paste applied on cuts as a hemostat	E	0.017
<i>Cinnamomum bejolghota</i> (Buch.-Ham.) Sweet [Lauraceae]; MT-1690	<i>Hipir ayin</i>	T	Fr	F: Young ones steamed as chutney	N	0.017
<i>Cinnamomum verum</i> J.Presl [Lauraceae]; MT-1596	<i>Siri pori</i>	T	Br	F: Aromatic bark as a spice	E	0.017
<i>Citrus × aurantium</i> L. [Rutaceae]; MT-1715	<i>Kintirang</i>	T	Fr, Sd	F: Ripe ones eaten raw, sweet; H: Seeds as bait in traditional hunting trap (<i>Eetku</i>) for rodents	E	0.034
<i>Citrus indica</i> Yu. Tanaka [Rutaceae]; MT-1681	<i>Goyeng-hingkiin</i>	T	Fr	F: Ripe ones sour, taken raw	N	0.017
<i>Citrus latipes</i> (Swingle) Yu.Tanaka [Rutaceae]; MT-1809	<i>Hinnong/hingkom</i>	T	Fr	F: Taken raw, sour,	N	0.017
<i>Citrus maxima</i> (Burm.) Merr. [Rutaceae]; MT-1714	<i>Kintee</i>	T	Fr, Tw	F: Ripe ones eaten raw; RBC: Twigs used in rituals done for health and prosperity and to restrict negative forces	N	0.034
<i>Citrus medica</i> L. [Rutaceae]; MT-1688	<i>Hingkom</i>	S	Fr	F: Taken raw, sour	N	0.017
<i>Clathrus ruber</i> P.Micheli ex pers. [Phallaceae]; MT-1518	<i>Memut-taput</i>	F	FB	Their bizarre looks signify an evil nature	-	0.017
<i>Clerodendrum colebrookeanum</i> Walp [Lamiaceae]; MT-1517	<i>Ongin</i>	S	Lf	F: Cooked as a vegetable; M: In hypotension and cough: cooked and eaten	N	0.034
<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i> L. [Poaceae]; MT-1805	<i>Ayak</i>	HA	Sd	F: Fermented <i>Nokyin</i> is prepared from self-made yeast 'siye.	N	0.017
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott [Araceae]; MT-1651	<i>Enge</i> (corm); <i>Ngerek/ ngekong</i> (tender leaf)	HP	Cr, Lf	F: Corm and young leaves cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Corchorus capsularis</i> L. [Malvaceae]; MT-1516	<i>Olab</i>	HA	Lf	F: Taken cooked as vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Cordia dichotoma</i> G.Forst [Boraginaceae]; MT-1514	<i>Jongge</i>	T	Fr	O: Sticky mesocarp as glue for light materials like paper	N	0.017
<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i> (Benth.) S.Moore [Asteraceae]; MT-1515	<i>Eeli</i>	HA	Ts	F: Taken cooked as a vegetable	E	0.017
<i>Cucumis melo</i> L. [Cucurbitaceae]; MT-1513	<i>Mari</i>	CH	Fr	F: Ripe ones eaten raw	N	0.017
<i>Cucurbita maxima</i> Duchesne [Cucurbitaceae]; MT-1512	<i>Tapa</i> (fruit); <i>Payin</i> (tender shoot)	CH	Fr, Ts	F: Cooked and served as a vegetable	E	0.017
<i>Curcuma caesia</i> Roxb. [Zingiberaceae]; MT-1510	<i>Kala haaldi</i>	HP	Rh	M: Raw paste in water taken internally in empty stomach to cure acidity and gastritis	N	0.017
<i>Curcuma longa</i> L. [Zingiberaceae]; MT-1511	<i>Haaldi</i>	HP	Rh	M: Paste of rhizome is applied on the incision during vasectomy and tubectomy of cattle and even for bone fracture	N	0.017
<i>Cyathea gigantea</i> (Wall. ex Hook.) Holttum [Alsophila gigantea Wall. ex Hook.] [Cyatheaceae]; MT-1519	<i>Ngepi</i>	T	Fn	RBC: Believe that gates prepared with these fronds prevent the spread of infectious diseases inside the boundary	N	0.017
<i>Cyathea spinulosa</i> Wall. ex Hook. [Alsophila spinulosa (Wall. ex Hook.) R.M.Tryon [Cyatheaceae]; MT-1554	<i>Tasse</i>	T	Sp	F: Taken as a famine food	N	0.017
<i>Debregeasia longifolia</i> (Burm.f.) Wedd. [Urticaceae]; MT-1741	<i>Nyot-kyang</i>	S	Lf	Fd: Fodder for <i>Bos frontalis</i>	N	0.017
<i>Deeringia amarantoides</i> (Lam.) Merr. [Amaranthaceae]; MT-1747	<i>Oko-libo</i>	CS	Ts	F: Cooked and served as a vegetable	N	0.017

<i>Dendrocalamus giganteus</i> Munro [Poaceae]; MT-1653	<i>Epo</i>	B	Cm, Ts	HHM: Making traditional utensils: jug (<i>Pekak</i>), plate (<i>Ekung</i>), spoon (<i>Penyo</i>), filtering local beverages <i>Kaksur</i> and <i>Apong</i> ; C: making house-floor (<i>Tasut</i>); F: Tender shoot cooked as a vegetable or preserved as fermented food items like ' <i>Ikung</i> ' and ' <i>Eyub</i> .'	N	0.051
<i>Dendrocalamus hamiltonii</i> Nees & Arn. ex Munro [Poaceae]; MT-1643	<i>Eemo</i> (plant), <i>Etiing</i> (young shoot); <i>Ekung</i> (fermented shoot)	B	Ts, Cm	F: Young shoots edible, fermented bamboo-shoot (<i>Ekung</i>), dried fermented-shoot (<i>Eyub</i>); M: fermented shoots applied on burns and insect bites; HHM: culms used for handicraft and construction	N	0.051
<i>Dendrocnide sinuata</i> (Blume) Chew [Urticaceae]; MT-1762	<i>Pantu tarung</i>	S	Lf	M: Infected wounds of <i>Bos frontalis</i> is beaten with its leaves (covered with stinging hairs) to kill infecting organisms	N	0.017
<i>Dicranopteris linearis</i> (Burm.f.) Underw. [Gleicheniaceae]; MT-1559	<i>Tarong</i>	HP	Pl	RBC: Long petioles decomposed under mud, fibrous pith will turn dark blue and used as a belt (<i>Beying</i>), anklets, and bangles (<i>Kongge</i>) in earlier times	N	0.017
<i>Dillenia indica</i> L. [Dilleniaceae]; MT-1593	<i>Sompa</i>	T	Cy	F: Acrescent calyx eaten raw	N	0.017
<i>Dimetia scandens</i> (Roxb.) R.J.Wang [Rubiaceae]; MT-1697	<i>Inkip-inkop</i>	CH	Ts, Tu	F: Cooked as a vegetable; M: Tubers used for curing gastrointestinal disorders	N	0.034
<i>Dinochloa maccllellandii</i> (Munro) Kurz [Poaceae]; MT-1581	<i>Tagir</i>	B	Cm	C: Culm used as a rope to tie roofing leaves (<i>Ekap</i>) with the supporting pillars (<i>Papir</i>); HHM: Household articles; RBC: Rituals in ceremonies related to health issues	N	0.051
<i>Dioscorea alata</i> L. [Dioscoreaceae]; MT-1778	<i>Ramet</i>	CG	Rs	F: Tuberous and served cooked as a vegetable or roasted	N	0.017
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L. [Dioscoreaceae]; MT-1652	<i>Engin</i>	CG	Rs	F: Tuberous and served cooked as a vegetable or roasted	N	0.017
<i>Dioscorea esculenta</i> (Lour.) Burkill [Dioscoreaceae]; MT-1832	<i>Ramet</i>	CH	Rs	F: Tuberous and served cooked as a vegetable or roasted	N	0.017
<i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i> L. [Dioscoreaceae]; MT-1544	<i>Uli</i>	CG	Bu	F: Roasted to eat	N	0.017
<i>Diplazium esculentum</i> (Retz.) Sw. [Athyriaceae]; MT-1577	<i>Takang</i>	HP	Fn	F: Young ones cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Duabanga grandiflora</i> (DC.) Walp. [Lythraceae]; MT-1716	<i>Kobo</i>	T	St	C: Used as poles	N	0.017
<i>Duchesnea indica</i> (Jacks.) Focke [Rosaceae]; MT-1648	<i>Eki-tangkin</i>	HA	Fr	F: Ripe ones eaten raw, watery	N	0.017
<i>Elatostema dissectum</i> Wedd. [Urticaceae]; MT-1825	<i>Onu</i>	HA	Ts	F: Eaten as salad or cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Eleusine coracana</i> (L.) Gaertn. [Poaceae]; MT-1730	<i>Mirung</i>	HA	Sd	RBC: Burnt in fire or spread on the floor to scare the evil spirits	E	0.017
<i>Entada parvifolia</i> Merr. [Fabaceae]; MT-1774	<i>Riilok</i>	L	Br	O: Paste worked as a soap	E	0.017
<i>Entada phaseoloides</i> (L.) Merr. [Fabaceae]; MT-1773	<i>Riipik</i>	L	Br	Fh: Root-bark used for stupefying fishes	N	0.017
<i>Equisetum diffusum</i> D.Don [Equisetaceae]; MT-1603	<i>Sedum tapum/ sisi dangki</i>	HP	Wh	RBC: In rituals related to health and prosperity	N	0.017
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i> L. [Asteraceae]; MT-1696	<i>Ingko-bodong</i>	HA	Ts	F: Cooked and served as a vegetable	E	0.017
<i>Eryngium foetidum</i> L. [Apiaceae]; MT-1614	<i>Ritak / Migom ori</i>	HP	Lf	F: Added to prepared food and salad for flavoring	E	0.017
<i>Erythrina stricta</i> Roxb. [Fabaceae]; MT-1582	<i>Tagat</i> (Nonflowering state), <i>Galling Appun</i> (Blomming state)	T	Wh	RBC: Beliefs, plant forms a boundary between human beings and souls; mostly planted near graveyards so that the departed soul leave the village and move forward for the spiritual world and its blooming of the flower indicates the time for broadcasting bean seeds	N	0.017

<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i> Willd. Ex Klotzsch [Euphorbiaceae]; MT-1838	-	S	Wh	Fc: Used as barricades for trespassing animals in the paddy field, animals avoid it for its poisonous nature. Also, its showy bracts add to the beauty	E	0.017
<i>Euphorbia royleana</i> Boiss. [Euphorbiaceae]; MT-1630	Byakok	S	Lx	M: Latex is pasted with <i>Nicotiana tabaccum</i> leaves to apply on infected wounds of cattle	N	0.017
<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i> Moench [Polygonaceae]; MT-1723	Lompuk	HA	Lf	F: Young leaves as a vegetable	E	0.017
<i>Ficus auriculata</i> Lour. [Moraceae]; MT-1756	Paapop	T	Fr	F: Ripe hypanthodia and tender shoots edible	N	0.017
<i>Ficus crassiramea</i> (Miq.) Miq. [Moraceae]; MT-1601	Sirot	T	Wh	RBC: Beliefs, jungle spirit live on this tree, so people do not cut the tree, if they cut it then jungle spirit will get angry and harm the villagers	E	0.017
<i>Ficus geocarpa</i> Teijsm. Ex. Miq. [Moraceae]; MT-1641	Ee berii	T	Fr	F: Ripe hypanthodia edible, sweet	N	0.017
<i>Ficus heteropleura</i> Blume [Moraceae]; MT-1790	-	T	Fr	H: Ripe hypanthodia used as bait for birds	N	0.017
<i>Ficus hispida</i> L.f. [Moraceae]; MT-1764	Pasuk-payuk/eki tapang	T	Lf	F: Cooked and mixed with soya beans for quick fermentation	N	0.017
<i>Ficus oligodon</i> Miq. [Moraceae]; MT-1761	Pameng	T	Fr	F: Ripe hypanthodia edible, sweet	N	0.017
<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L. [Moraceae]; MT-1600	Sirot	T	Wh	RBC: Beliefs, jungle spirit live on this tree, so people do not cut it, if they cut it then jungle spirit will get angry and harm the villagers	N	0.017
<i>Ficus semicordata</i> Buch. Ham. ex Sm. [Moraceae]; MT-1574	Takuk	T	Fr	F: Ripe hypanthodia edible, sweet	N	0.017
<i>Ficus simplicissima</i> Lour. [Moraceae]; MT-1575	Takpi	T	Lf	F: Mixed with soybeans for fermentation	N	0.017
<i>Ficus tinctoria</i> G.Forst. [Moraceae]; MT-1599	Sirot	T	Wh	RBC: As in <i>Ficus religiosa</i>	E	0.017
<i>Ficus variegata</i> Blume [Moraceae]; MT-1588	Taasik	T	Fr	F: Ripe hypanthodia edible, sweet	N	0.017
<i>Ficus virens</i> Aiton [Moraceae]; MT-1833	-	S	Ts	F: Cooked and served as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Fissistigma bicolor</i> (Roxb.) Merr. [Annonaceae]; MT-1816	Rika-riya	L	Fr	F: Ripe fruits sweet, taken raw	N	0.017
<i>Fissistigma polyanthum</i> (Hook. f. & Thomson) Merr. [Annonaceae]; MT-1772	Rika-riya	S	Fr	F: Eaten ripe one raw, sweet	N	0.017
<i>Garcinia anomala</i> Planch. & Triana [Clusiaceae]; MT-1561	Taraak	T	Fr	F: Edible, sour	N	0.017
<i>Garcinia lanceifolia</i> Roxb. [Clusiaceae]; MT-1560	Taraak	T	Fr	F: Edible, sour	N	0.017
<i>Garcinia pedunculata</i> Roxb. ex Buch. Ham. [Clusiaceae]; MT-1586	Tabing	T	Fr	F: Ripe ones eaten raw, sweet; M: Smoked fruit wall taken orally to treat gastrointestinal problems	N	0.034
<i>Glycine max</i> (L.) Merr. [Fabaceae]; MT-1770	Peron-rontung	HA	Sd	F: Local recipe <i>naming Peron/ Ronyang</i> (fermented soya bean) is made of its seeds	E	0.017
<i>Gnaphalium polycaulon</i> Pers. [Asteraceae]; MT-1758	Paaput	HA	Lf	F: Cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Gonostegia hirta</i> (Blume ex Hassk.) Miq. [Urticaceae]; MT-1755	Oyik	HA	Ts	F: Cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Gynocardia odorata</i> R.Br. [Achariaceae]; MT-1731	Mondo-tulpi	T	Fr	Fh: Paste mixed in water for stupefying fishes	N	0.017
<i>Gynura cusimbua</i> (D.Don) S.Moore [Asteraceae]; MT-1743	Ogen	HA	Lf	F: Cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Helixanthera parasitica</i> Lour. [Loranthaceae]; MT-1555	Tasik	PS	Fr	F: Ripe ones eaten raw, sweet	N	0.017
<i>Helminthostachys zeylanica</i> (L.) Hook. [Ophioglossaceae]; MT-1620	Asi-bisi	HG	Fn	F: Young ones cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Heteropanax fragrans</i> (Roxb.) Seem. [Araliaceae]; MT-1656	Gaatum-bopang	T	Fr	H: As bait to trap rodents and birds	N	0.017
<i>Hodgsonia macrocarpa</i> (Blume) Cong. [Cucurbitaceae]; MT-1552	Tatar-api	L	Sd	F: Embryo edible after cooking	E	0.017
<i>Hornstedtia arunachalensis</i> S. Tripathi & V.Prakash [Zingiberaceae]; MT-1627	Bele-belaak	HG	Fl, Fr	F: Flower buds and fruits eaten raw	N	0.017

<i>Houttuynia cordata</i> Thumb. [Saururaceae]; MT-1610	Roram	HG	Wh, Lf	F: Whole plants edible; M: leaves taken raw orally in gastrointestinal disorders	N	0.034
<i>Hydrocotyle himalaica</i> P.K.Mukh. [Araliaceae]; MT-1830		HA	Wh	Fh: Paste mixed in water for stupefying fish	N	0.017
<i>Hydrocotyle javanica</i> Thunb. [Araliaceae]; MT-1712	Kiling-kiipum	HA	Wh	Fh: Paste mixed in water for stupefying fish	N	0.017
<i>Impatiens bracteolata</i> Hook.f. [Balsaminaceae]; MT-1735	Nanor-tangkor	HA	Sh	F: Tender shoots serve as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> (L.) Lam. [Convolvulaceae]; MT-1644	Eengin-taari	HG	Sh, Tu	F: Both served as a vegetable	E	0.017
<i>Kaempferia galanga</i> L. [Zingiberaceae]; MT-3111	Pangkang takeng	HP	Rh	M: Paste applied on skin to cure itching	N	0.017
<i>Lablab purpureus</i> (L.) Sweet [Fabaceae]; MT-1611	Ronjab	CH	Fr	F: Cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> (Molina) Standl. [Cucurbitaceae]; MT-1645	Eepum / eejuk/ giri	CH	Fr	F: Cooked as a vegetable; HHM: Shell of matured dried fruits used as vessels: names and uses of vessels depend on the shape and are named as <i>AsiGiri</i> (water bottle): <i>Eejuk</i> for spoon-shaped and <i>Eepum</i> for urn shape meant for different purposes	E	0.034
<i>Laphangium affine</i> (D.) Tzvelev [Asteraceae]; MT-1757	Paaput	HA	Lf	F: Cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Lentinula edodes</i> (Berk.) Pegler [Marasmiaceae]; MT-1721	Lolum	FB	FB	F: Cooked and eaten	-	0.017
<i>Leucosceptrum canum</i> Sm. [Lamiaceae]; MT-1545	Toti	S	St	RBC: Believes, when the soul moves out from the human body by accident, in such cases, they perform rituals (<i>Leyo Goknam</i>) in which the twig of the plant is used that acts as a pathway for the soul to come back to the sufferer	N	0.017
<i>Lindenbergia hookeri</i> C.B. Clarke ex Hook.f. [Plantaginaceae]; MT-1522	-	S	Fl	F: Edible, sour	N	0.017
<i>Litsea cubeba</i> (Lour.) Pers. [Lauraceae]; MT-1777	Rayil, tayir	T	Fr	F: As a condiment, strongly aromatic	N	0.017
<i>Livistona jenkinsiana</i> Griff. [Arecaceae]; MT-1520	Taek	T	Lf, Fr	F: Tender leaves and fermented fruits edible;	N	0.034
<i>Macaranga cuspidata</i> Boivin ex Baill. [Euphorbiaceae]; MT-1521	Lagar	T	Fr	C: Leaves widely used for thatching houses H: As bait for birds and rodents	E	0.017
<i>Maclura cochinchinensis</i> (Lour.) Corner [Moraceae]; MT-1808	Tanyum-tang	S	Fr	F: Ripe ones eaten, sweet	N	0.017
<i>Maesa indica</i> (Roxb.) A.DC. [Primulaceae]; MT-1654	Etjun-jayun	S	Fr, Ts	F: Ripe fruits and tender shoots eaten raw	N	0.017
<i>Mangifera sylvatica</i> Roxb. [Anacardiaceae]; MT-1686	Hidum-tagung	T	Fr	F: Ripe ones edible, sour	N	0.017
<i>Manihot esculenta</i> Crantz. [Euphorbiaceae]; MT-1598	Singyo engiin/ Situng eengin	S	Ts, Rs	F: Tender shoot as vegetable and tuberous root used for local wine (<i>Nokyin</i>)	E	0.017
<i>Melastoma malabathricum</i> L. [Melastomataceae]; MT-1709	Kasii rai	Sf	Fr, Fl	F: Fruits ate raw; RBC: blooming initiation indicates the time for broadcasting of paddy seeds	N	0.034
<i>Melothria trilobata</i> Cogn. [Cucurbitaceae]; MT-1635	Dongkong kayong	CH	Fr, Tu	F: Ripe fruits eaten raw; M: tuber ate raw in gastrointestinal disorders	E	0.034
<i>Microtropis discolor</i> (Wall.) Arn. [Celastraceae]; MT-1827	-	T	Sd	H: Red seed used as bait for rodents	E	0.017
<i>Mikania micrantha</i> Kunth [Asteraceae]; MT-1642	Eeli	CS	Lf	M: Taken orally to cure stomachache and dysentery	E	0.017
<i>Molineria capitulata</i> (Lour.) Herb. [Curculigo capitulata (Lour.) Kuntze], [Hypoxidaceae]; MT-1548	Tayek	HP	Vn	O: Leaf veins used as thread to stitch the scrotum of piglets after castration	N	0.017
<i>Molineria prainiana</i> Deb [Curculigo prainiana (Deb) Bennet & Raizada] [Hypoxidaceae]; MT-1815	Tayek	PH	Vn	O: Leaf veins used as thread to stitch the scrotum of piglets after castration	N	0.017
<i>Morus alba</i> L. [Moraceae]; MT-1789	Nini-guti	T	Fr	F: Ripe ones sweet, edible	E	0.017
<i>Morus macroura</i> Miq. [Moraceae]; MT-1647	Eeyum	T	Lx	M: Applied on burns and inflammation of the skin	N	0.017

<i>Murdannia nudiflora</i> (L.) Brenan [Commelinaceae]; MT-1693	<i>Hodog/golgi</i>	HA	Fl	RBC: Initiation of its flowering signifies the time for broadcasting paddy seeds. Plants growing along the field borders for demarcation	N	0.017
<i>Musa aurantiaca</i> G.Mann ex Baker [Musaceae]; MT-1640	<i>Dumji</i>	HP	Wh	RBC: Believed that if a woman roams near or cuts the plant, their stomach will ache	N	0.017
<i>Musa balbisiana</i> Colla [Musaceae]; MT-1726	<i>Ludum/kolung</i> (for group of <i>Musa</i> sp.)	HP	In, Lf	F: Spadix cooked as a vegetable; HHM: Leaf sheaths split narrowly and dried to prepare mats; O: powdery substance collected from the abaxial surface of the lamina is used to reduce friction in a traditional loom	N	0.034
<i>Musa sanguinea</i> Hook.f. [Musaceae]; MT-1760	<i>Paksum</i>	HP	In	F: Young spadix cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Mussaenda glabra</i> Vahl [Rubiaceae]; MT-1547	<i>Tekdeng</i>	S	Ts	F: Cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Mussaenda roxburghii</i> Hook. f. [Rubiaceae]; MT-1615	<i>Akshap</i>	S	Ts	F: Cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Myrica esculenta</i> Buch.Ham. ex D.Don [Myricaceae]; MT-1551	<i>Tatir</i>	T	Fr	F: Ripe ones eaten raw	N	0.017
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> R.Br. [Brassicaceae]; MT-1752	<i>Orgyam</i>	HA	Tw	F: Leafy twigs cooked as a vegetable	E	0.017
<i>Neohouzeaua helferi</i> (Munro) Gamble [Poaceae]; MT-1834	<i>Tatpin</i>	B	Lf	Fd: As fodder for <i>Bos frontalis</i>	N	0.017
<i>Nephelium lappaceum</i> L. [Sapindaceae]; MT-1583	<i>Tadar</i>	T	Fr	F: Ripe ones eaten raw, sour and sweet	N	0.017
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i> (L.) C.Presl [Nephrolepidaceae]; MT-1685	<i>Hidum huli</i>	HP	Tu	M: Potato under-ground tubers taken orally for urinary tract infection	N	0.017
<i>Nicotiana rustica</i> L. [Solanaceae]; MT-1684	<i>Haali</i>	HP	Lf	O: Ground leaf is mixed with salt and then used to kill leeches	E	0.017
<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i> L. [Solanaceae]; MT-1720	<i>Kuser</i>	HA	Lf	Mst: Dried leaves produce tobacco; M: salt is added on leaf paste and then applied on infected wounds of cattle	E	0.034
<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> L. [Lamiaceae]; MT-1576	<i>Take-mare</i>	HA	Lf	F: Aromatic, used as a spice	N	0.017
<i>Oenanthe javanica</i> (Blume) DC. [Apiaceae]; MT-1821	-	HA	Ts	F: Cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Ophioglossum reticulatum</i> L. [Ophioglossaceae]; MT-1623	<i>Ayo-borkok</i>	HG	Fn	F: Cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum</i> L. [Ophioglossaceae]; MT-1622	<i>Ayo-borkok</i>	HG	Fn	F: Cooked as a vegetable	E	0.017
<i>Oryza sativa</i> L. [Poaceae]; MT-1617	<i>Ammo</i>	HA	Sd	F: Fermented rice (<i>Nokyin</i>) and country liquor (<i>Yaka Apong</i>) are prepared using a self-made starter (<i>siye</i>); M: applied on burn and inflammation of the skin	E	0.034
<i>Ostodes paniculata</i> Blume [Euphorbiaceae]; MT-1556	<i>Tasi-gumbi</i>	T	Wh	Fc: Planted for fencing	N	0.017
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L. [Oxalidaceae]; MT-1781	<i>Piyag-hiyub</i>	HA	Fr	M: Sap of fruit dropped in eyes to cure the infection	E	0.017
<i>Oxalis debilis</i> Kunth [Oxalidaceae]; MT-1783	<i>Piiag-hiyub</i>	HG	Fl,Bu	F: Sour flower and watery bulbs eaten raw	E	0.017
<i>Pachyrhizus erosus</i> (L.) Urb. [Fabaceae]; MT-1807	<i>Lodol, lodor</i>	CS	Tu	F: Eaten raw, sweet	E	0.017
<i>Paederia foetida</i> L. [Rubiaceae]; MT-1543	<i>Yape taari/ riki ringkom</i>	CS	Lf	M: Taken orally to cure gastritis.	N	0.017
<i>Pandanus furcatus</i> Roxb. [Pandanaceae]; MT-1788	<i>Tako</i>	T	Sd, Lf	F: Dried seed edible; HHM: Local mat <i>Kurpyak</i> is made of dried leaves	N	0.034
<i>Paris polyphylla</i> Sm. [Melanthiaceae]; MT-1737	<i>Nyomrang takeng</i> (rhizome)/ <i>Kangkom oying</i> (leaves)	HG	Lf, Rh	F: Leaves served as a vegetable; M: Smoked or raw rhizome taken orally in gastrointestinal disorders	N	0.034
<i>Perilla frutescens</i> (L.) Britton [Lamiaceae]; MT-1733	<i>Namdung</i>	HA	Sd	F: Eaten raw	N	0.017
<i>Persicaria barbata</i> (L.) H.Hara [Polygonaceae]; MT-1632	<i>Diko-taamu</i>	HA	Wh	Fh: Crushed and mixed in water to stupefy fishes	N	0.017
<i>Persicaria capitata</i> (Buch. Ham. ex D.Don) H.Gross [Polygonaceae]; MT-1624	<i>Babing-kaling</i>	HA	Fr	F: Ripe ones eaten raw	N	0.017
<i>Persicaria chinensis</i> (L.) H.Gross [Polygonaceae]; MT-1787	<i>Babing-kaling</i>	Sf	Wh	O: Crushed to use as hand wash	N	0.017

<i>Persicaria hydropiper</i> (L.) Delarbre [Polygonaceae]; MT-1633	<i>Diko-taamu</i>	HA	Wh	Fh: Crushed and mixed in water to stupefy fishes	N	0.017
<i>Persicaria nepalensis</i> (Meisn.) Miyabe [Polygonaceae]; MT-1623	<i>Babing-kaaling</i>	HA	Wh	O: Crushed to use as hand wash	N	0.017
<i>Phallusindusiatus</i> Vent. [Phallaceae]; MT-1736	<i>Nyipong-tipur</i>	FB	FB	RBC: Its odor signifies a woman's evil spirit (<i>Nyipong</i>)	-	0.017
<i>Phoebe cooperiana</i> P.C. Kanjilal & Das [Lauraceae]; MT-1563	<i>Tapir</i>	T	Fr	F: Ripe ones eaten raw	N	0.017
<i>Phrynium pubinerve</i> Blume [Marantaceae]; MT-1649	<i>Ekkam</i>	HP	Sd, Lf	F: Seeds eaten raw; M: warmed leaves applied on muscle pain and sprain; O: leaves used for packing, especially for local rice cake ' <i>Etting</i> .'	N	0.051
<i>Phyllostachys mannii</i> Gamble [Poaceae]; MT-1585	<i>Tabo</i>	B	Cm	HHM: Making walking sticks (<i>Banggen</i>): traditional too <i>leech</i> , used for weeding in crop-fields	N	0.017
<i>Physalis lagascae</i> Roem. & Schult. [Solanaceae]; MT-1702	<i>Jojing belang</i>	HA	Fr	F: Ripe ones eaten raw	E	0.017
<i>Pilea insolens</i> Wedd. [Urticaceae]; MT 1568	<i>Tango-lisak</i>	HA	Lf	F: Cooked leaves of <i>Pilea insolens</i> mixed with seeds of <i>Perillaocymoides</i> for fermentation	N	0.017
<i>Pilea umbrosa</i> Blume [Urticaceae]; MT-1749	<i>Oko-robo</i>	HA	Ts	F: Cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Piper betleoides</i> C.DC. [Piperaceae]; MT-1780	<i>Popteng</i>	CS	Lf	Mst: Chewed as a masticator	N	0.017
<i>Piper pedicellatum</i> C.DC. [Piperaceae]; MT-1609	<i>Rori</i>	CS	Lf	F: Cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Plantago asiatica</i> subsp. <i>Erosa</i> (Wall.) Z. Yu Li [Plantaginaceae]; MT-1637	<i>Donyi-borkor</i>	HA	Lf	F: Cooked as vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Pleurotus eous</i> (Berk.) Sacc [Polyporaceae]; MT-1698	<i>Inyik</i>	FB	FB	F: Cooked to eat	-	0.017
<i>Pleurotus ostreatus</i> (Jacq.) P. Kumm [Polyporaceae]; MT-1699	<i>Inyik</i>	FB	FB	F: Cooked to eat	-	0.017
<i>Pleurotus sajor-caju</i> (Fr.) Fr. [Polyporaceae]; MT-1784	<i>Lengot</i>	FB	FB	F: Cooked to eat	-	0.017
<i>Poikilospermum suaveolens</i> (Blume) Merr. [Urticaceae]; MT-1744	<i>Ogik</i>	S	Ts	F: Cooked as vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Polygonum molle</i> D. Don [Polygonaceae]; MT-1710	<i>Kiibu-nanung</i>	S	Ts	F: Eaten raw, sour	N	0.017
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L. [Portulacaceae]; MT-1682	<i>Gubor-oying</i>	HA	Wh	F: Cooked as a vegetable	E	0.017
<i>Pothos scandens</i> L. [Araceae]; MT-1722	<i>Lomang looset</i>	E	Lf	M: Paste applied to treat bone fractures; RBC: if the patient dreams it, then the fracture will heal quickly	N	0.034
<i>Pouzolzia sanguinea</i> (Blume) Merr. [Urticaceae]; MT-1754	<i>Osik</i>	Sf	Ts	F: Edible as vegetable	E	0.017
<i>Prunus persica</i> (L.) Batsch [Rosaceae]; MT-1719	<i>Kombong</i>	T	Fl	RBC: Its blooming indicates the arrival of <i>Kombong Poolo</i> month when the <i>Unying/ Aran</i> festival is celebrated	E	0.017
<i>Psidium guajava</i> L. [Myrtaceae]; MT-1732	<i>Mudurang</i>	T	Fr, Ts	F: Ripe fruits edible; M: Tender shoots eaten raw to cure gastrointestinal disorders	E	0.034
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (L.) Kuhn [Pteridaceae]; MT-1725	<i>Losup</i>	HP	Fn	F: Young fronds cooked as a vegetable	E	0.017
<i>Pteris quadriaurita</i> Retz. [Pteridaceae]; MT-1607	<i>Rukji</i>	HP	Fn	RBC: Beliefs, if a newly hatched chick's basket (<i>Petir</i>) is covered with its fronds, then chicks will grow into red cocks	N	0.017
<i>Pteris tripartita</i> Sw. [Pteridaceae]; MT-1606	<i>Rukji</i>	HP	Fn	F: Young fronds as vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Pterospermum acerifolium</i> (L.) Willd. [Malvaceae]; MT-1691	<i>Hipop</i>	T	Lf, Br	O: For packing finger millets; bark for dyeing cotton threads	N	0.017
<i>Pueraria montana</i> (Lour.) Merr. [Fabaceae]; MT-1775	<i>Riidin</i>	L	Rs, St	F: Root-tuber (Watery) eaten raw; M: fibers from stem-bark applied on cuts and wounds; RBC: this fiber is used in almost every ritual of the <i>Tani</i> clan and are tied on their hand (on the right hand for the married and left hand for unmarried) which is believed to be protective	N	0.051
<i>Rhaphidophora decursiva</i> (Roxb.) Schott [Araceae]; MT-1571	<i>Talo</i>	E	Lf	RBC: Leaf twig is used to perform rituals after the bear hunt for the departed soul to leave peacefully	N	0.017
<i>Rhaphidophora hookeri</i> Schott [Araceae]; MT-1572	<i>Talo</i>	E	Lf	RBC: Used to perform rituals after the bear hunt for departed souls to leave peacefully.	N	0.017

<i>Rhus chinensis</i> Mill. [Anacardiaceae]; MT-1580	Tagmo	T	Fr	M: Cooked with wild mushroom to avoid food poisoning	N	0.017
<i>Rhynchosyche ellipticum</i> (Wall. ex D.Dietr.) A.DC. [Gesneriaceae]; MT-1705	Jongkot	S	Lf	Mst: Young leaves chewed as a substitute for betel leaves	N	0.017
<i>Rhynchosyche parviflorum</i> Blume [Gesneriaceae]; MT-1814	Jongkot	S	Lf	Mst: Young leaves chewed as a substitute for betel leaves	N	0.017
<i>Rhynchosyche vestitum</i> Wall. ex C.B. Clarke [Gesneriaceae]; MT-1706	Jongkot	S	Fr	F: Fruits watery, eaten raw; leaves fermented with soya bean and both are eaten	N	0.017
<i>Ricinus communis</i> L. [Euphorbiaceae]; MT-1678	Gopo-golo	S	Lf	M: Leaf is warmed on fire and placed on paining joint, muscle, and sprain: bark of petiole also used as a bandage to cure fractured bone of chick	E	0.017
<i>Ronabea emetica</i> (L.f) A.Rich. [Rubiaceae]; MT-1728	Margihop	S	Fr	F: Ripe ones edible, sweet	E	0.017
<i>Rorippa dubia</i> (Pers.) H.Hara [Brassicaceae]; MT-1753	Orgyam	HA	Lf	F: Cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Rubus alceifolius</i> Poir. [Rosaceae]; MT-1763	Pasi-payi	S	Fr	F: Ripe ones eaten raw, sweet	E	0.017
<i>Rubus ellipticus</i> Sm. [Rosaceae]; MT-1759	Pakkom-tayin	S	Fr	F: Ripe ones eaten raw, sweet	N	0.017
<i>Rubus niveus</i> Thumb. [Rosaceae]; MT-1542	Yokpo-pongkung	CS	Fr	F: Ripe ones eaten raw, sweet	N	0.017
<i>Rubus paniculatus</i> Sm. [Rosaceae]; MT-1569	Tangkin	CS	Fr	F: Ripe ones eaten raw, sweet	N	0.017
<i>Rubus rosifolius</i> Sm. [Rosaceae]; MT-1831	Tangkin	S	Fr	F: Ripe ones eaten raw	N	0.017
<i>Rubus sieboldii</i> Blume [R. moluccanus L.], [Rosaceae]; MT-1567	Tapa-tara	S	Fr, Lf	F: Ripe fruits eaten raw, sweet: leaves as a substitute for <i>Piperbetel</i> leaves	N	0.017
<i>Rubus sumatranus</i> Miq. [Rosaceae]; MT-1713	Kinbu-Beru	CS	Fr	F: Ripe ones edible, sweet	N	0.017
<i>Rumex maritimus</i> L. [Polygonaceae]; MT-1750	Okung	HA	Lf	F: Young leaves as a vegetable	E	0.017
<i>Saccharum arundinaceum</i> Retz. [Poaceae]; MT-1566	Tapii	HP	Wh	RBC: Believed that it is the elder brother of <i>Carex</i> sp. and the whole plant of both species are used in rituals performing during the funeral	N	0.017
<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> L. [Poaceae]; MT-1782	Piko-pimur/ aasi-pimur	HP	In	F: Roasted young inflorescence edible	N	0.017
<i>Saurauia armata</i> Kurtz [Actinidiaceae]; MT-1619	Anpum	T	Fr	F: Eaten raw, sweet	E	0.017
<i>Saurauia griffithii</i> Dyer [Actinidiaceae]; MT-1829	Taan	T	Fr	F: Ripe ones eaten raw	N	0.017
<i>Saurauia napaulensis</i> DC. [Actinidiaceae]; MT-1590	Taan	T	Fr, Tw	F: Ripe fruits eaten raw, sweet; RBC: Twigs are used in auspicious occasions, animal sacrifices, and rituals related to prosperity	N	0.034
<i>Saurauia punduana</i> Wall. [Actinidiaceae]; MT-1589	Taan	T	Fr, Tw	F: Ripe fruits eaten raw, sweet; RBC: Twigs are used in auspicious occasions, animal sacrifices, and rituals related to prosperity	N	0.034
<i>Saurauia sinohirsuta</i> J.Q.Li & Soejarto [Actinidiaceae]; MT-1819	Anpum	S	Fr	F: Ripe ones, sweet, taken raw	N	0.017
<i>Sauropus androgynus</i> (L.) Merr. [Phyllanthaceae]; MT-1676	Gam-oying	S	Lf	F: Cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Schizostachyum pergracile</i> (Munro) R.B.Majumdar [Poaceae]; MT-1835	Madang	B	Cm	HHM: Small fiber (<i>Epang</i>) made from the stem used for house roofing to tie thatching materials	N	0.017
<i>Setaria italica</i> (L.) P.Beauv. [Poaceae]; MT-1621	Ayak	HA	Sd	F: Used with the fermentation of rice (<i>Nokyin</i>) and for country liquor (<i>Yaka Apong</i>); M: Fermented grains directly applied on burnt skin	E	0.034
<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i> L. [Solanaceae]; MT-1727	Lutsaying	HA	Fr	F: Young fruits as vegetable	E	0.017
<i>Solanum erianthum</i> D.Don [Solanaceae]; MT-1768	Pepu sensu	S	Lf	O: Leaves used for packing bananas for quick ripening and protection from damage	E	0.017

<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L. [Solanaceae]; MT-1748	<i>Okomamang</i>	HA	Ts	F: Tender shoots as a vegetable	E	0.017
<i>Solanum spirale</i> Roxb. [Solanaceae]; MT-1527	<i>Bangko</i>	S	Lf, Sd	F: Leaves as a vegetable; M: cooked leaves for gastrointestinal disorder and hypertension; dried fruits are taken orally in helminthiasis; warmed leaves applied on bruises	N	0.034
<i>Solanum torvum</i> Sw. [Solanaceae]; MT-1526	<i>Kodu/migom kopi/kopi piite</i>	S	Fr	F: Young ones, bitter, cooked as chutney	E	0.017
<i>Solanum viarum</i> Dunal [Solanaceae]; MT-1525	<i>Peeli-taang</i>	HA	Fr	M: Warmed on fire and then applied on infected teeth	E	0.017
<i>Solanum villosum</i> (L.) Willd. [Solanaceae]; MT-1524	<i>Okomamang</i>	HA	Ts	F: Tender shoots as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Solanum violaceum</i> Ortega [Solanaceae]; MT-1523	<i>Kopi piimik</i>	S	Fr	F: Young fruits cooked as chutney; M: raw fruits taken orally to remove intestinal worms	N	0.034
<i>Spondias pinnata</i> (L.f.) Kurz [Anacardiaceae]; MT-1530	<i>Dorgu-dorge</i>	T	Fr	F: Eaten raw, sour	N	0.017
<i>Stapletonia seshagiriana</i> (R.B.Majumdar) H.B.Naithani [Schizostachyum seshagiriana R.B. Majumdar], [Poaceae]; MT-1584	<i>Tabum</i>	B	Cm	HHM: Use as rope and in handicrafts	N	0.017
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.)Vill. [Caryophyllaceae]; MT-1694	<i>Hosir oying</i>	HA	Wh	F: Cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Stenochlaena palustris</i> (Burm.f.) Bedd. [Blechnaceae]; MT-1604	<i>Rukyo</i>	HP	Fn	RBC: Fronds inserted in the stomach of a sacrificed pig	N	0.017
<i>Sterculia lanceolata</i> var. <i>coccinea</i> (Jack) Phengklai [Malvaceae]; MT-1549	<i>Tayam</i>	T	Sd, Fr	F: Immature seeds eaten raw and mature ones roasted; RBC: open ripe fruit is hung on the door to scare the evil spirits	E	0.034
<i>Sterculia striatiflora</i> Mast. [Malvaceae]; MT-1786	<i>Tayam</i>	S	Sd, Fr	F: Immature seeds eaten raw and mature ones roasted; RBC: open ripe fruit is hung on the door to scare the evil spirits	N	0.034
<i>Stixis suaveolens</i> (Roxb.) Pierre [Capparaceae]; MT-1613	<i>Rokpo ketum-kelum</i>	L	Fr	F: Ripe ones taken raw, sweet	E	0.017
<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L.) Skeels [Myrtaceae]; MT-1703	<i>Jongkeng</i>	T	Fr	F: Ripe ones taken raw, sweet	N	0.017
<i>Syzygium formosum</i> (Wall.) Masam [Myrtaceae]; MT-1826	<i>Ponkan</i>	T	Fr	F: Ripe ones eaten raw	N	0.017
<i>Syzygium fruticosum</i> DC. [Myrtaceae]; MT-1828	<i>Jongkeng</i>	T	Fr	F: Ripe ones eaten raw	N	0.017
<i>Thelypteris parasitica</i> (L.) Tardieu [Thelypteridaceae]; MT-1608	<i>Rukji</i>	HP	Fn	O: During broody nesting, the basket is covered with its dried fronds to kill poultry lice	N	0.017
<i>Themeda villosa</i> (Lam.) A.Camas [Poaceae]; MT-1820	<i>Tase</i>	HP	Lf	C: Used in thatching	N	0.017
<i>Thladiantha cordifolia</i> (Blume) Cong. [Cucurbitaceae]; MT-1738	<i>Nyomrang-payin</i>	CH	Ts	F: Consumed as vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Thysanolaena latifolia</i> (Roxb. ex Hornem.) Honda [Poaceae]; MT-1708	<i>Kanggam</i>	HG	In	HHM: Matured ones used as a soft broom	N	0.017
<i>Toddalia asiatica</i> (L.) Lam. [Rutaceae]; MT-1675	<i>Gaming tatkeng</i>	CS	Tw	RBC: Used in rituals after hunting to deliver peace to the soul of the hunted	N	0.017
<i>Toxicodendron hookeri</i> (K.C. Sahni & Bahadur) C.Y. Wu & T.L. Ming [Anacardiaceae]; MT-1626	<i>Bemo</i>	T	Wh	RBC: Beliefs, if any harm is done to the plant, then it will curse them with bad health and skin infection	N	0.017
<i>Trema Orientalis</i> (L.) Blume [Cannabaceae]; MT-1628	<i>Bumlo</i>	T	Ts	F: Served as vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Trevesia palmata</i> (Roxb. ex Lindl.) Vis.[Araliaceae]; MT-1679	<i>Gorpak</i>	T	Fr	F: Young ones bitter and cooked as chutney	N	0.017
<i>Urtica ardens</i> Link [Urticaceae]; MT-1701	<i>Jimang</i>	S	Lf	M: Half burnt leaves are taken orally in allergy	N	0.017
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L. [Urticaceae]; MT-1729	<i>Matpe pereng</i>	S	Lf	M: Infected wounds of <i>Bos frontalis</i> is beaten with nettle leaf to kill the infectious organisms	N	0.017
<i>Vigna unguiculata</i> (L.) Walp. [Fabaceae]; MT-1612	<i>Rondong</i>	CH	Fr	F: Cooked as a vegetable	E	0.017
<i>Viola betonicifolia</i> Sm. [Violaceae]; MT-1540	<i>Jortung/japjor</i>	HP	Wh	F: Cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017
<i>Viola pilosa</i> Blume [Violaceae]; MT-1539	<i>Jorsing/japjor</i>	HP	Wh	F: Cooked as a vegetable	N	0.017

<i>Wallichia oblongifolia</i> Griff. [Arecaceae]; MT-1538	<i>Lepa</i>	P	Lf	RBC: The hunted deer (<i>Hidum</i>) is packed with its leaves in the local bag (<i>Tali</i>) so that deer's departed soul can't harm the hunter	N	0.017
<i>Wallichia triandra</i> (J. Joseph) S.K. Basu [Arecaceae]; MT-1537	<i>Taleng</i>	P	Lf	RBC: Same as for <i>Wallichia oblongifolia</i>	N	0.017
<i>Youngia japonica</i> (L.) DC. [Asteraceae]; MT-1536	<i>Rungdum</i>	HA	Lf	Mst: Dried leaves as a substitute for tobacco	N	0.017
<i>Zanthoxylum armatum</i> DC. [Rutaceae]; MT-1535	<i>Ombeng</i>	S	Fr, Lf, St	F: Fruits and leaves as a spice; M: twigs as toothbrush during toothache	N	0.034
<i>Zanthoxylum oxyphyllum</i> Edgew. [Rutaceae]; MT-1534	<i>Onger</i>	L	Lf, Br	F: Leaves as a condiment; Fh: Bark paste for fish stupefaction	N	0.034
<i>Zanthoxylum rhetsa</i> (Roxb.) DC. [Rutaceae]; MT-1533	<i>Onger</i>	T	Lf, Br	F: Leaves as a condiment; Fh: Bark paste for fish stupefaction	N	0.034
<i>Zingiber officinale</i> Roscoe [Zingiberaceae]; MT-1532	<i>Takeng</i>	HG	Rh	F: Most common condiment; M: warmed rhizome paste applied on infected wounds for fast healing	N	0.034
<i>Zingiber sianginensis</i> Tatum & A.K. Das [Zingiberaceae]; MT-1531	<i>Ke-kiir</i>	HG	Rh	F: Common condiment; M: In cough, stomachache, and vomiting raw rhizome orally; RBC: rhizome paste applied on the body to keep away the evil spirits and snakes by its aroma while in the jungle	N	0.051