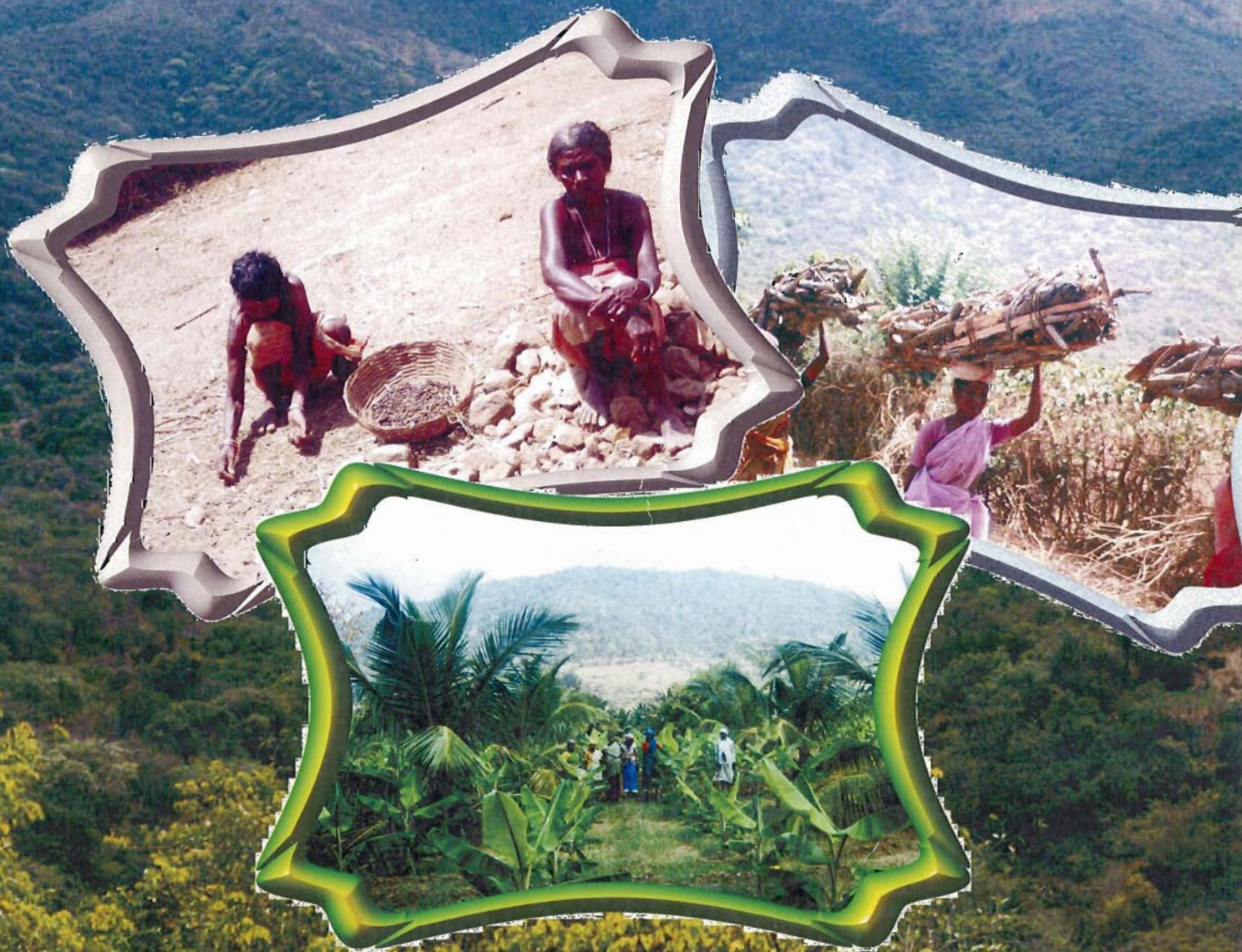




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PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTER OF 24, VEERAPANDI PANCHAYAT

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Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology & Natural History

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**Report on the
PEOPLE'S BIODIVERSITY REGISTER
of
24, VEERAPANDI PANCHAYAT**

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Preface

The term Biodiversity is a hot issue in the scientific and conservation circles. India is a megadiversity country with undetermined heavy wealth of biological diversity and resources. Biodiversity has become a hot issue due to two specific reasons. First is the fast depletion of the species diversity due to the anthropogenic activities. The second is the economic potential attached with it particularly after the International Convention on Biological Diversity. The convention endorses that each country should make an inventory of its biodiversity and resources, and equitably share the benefits coming out of it with the local communities.

People's Biodiversity Register (PBR) is an attempt to promote local people's ecological knowledge and wisdom. Biodiversity Act passed by the parliament recently indicated the urgent need of documenting our biodiversity and local knowledge and entrust the village councils the responsibility of managing biodiversity resources, knowledge and conservation efforts.

This is a preliminary survey of people's knowledge about the biological diversity of 24, Veerapandi Panchayat. Although efforts were made for complete documentation of the traditional knowledge on Biodiversity, still there may be a lot hidden treasure of knowledge remain undocumented. But in this humble attempt we sincerely report what we could collect in a very limited period of four months with the people.

Anaikatty
31 March 2003

P. Pramod

CHAPTER 1

Introduction and Background

The term biodiversity has become a buzzword of the present world because it is now increasingly being seen as the resource of the future. The relationship between the people and biodiversity continue to change ever since the mankind's inception. This relationship creates and modifies the folk ecological knowledge and wisdom of the local people on the local biodiversity. In the present fast moving world, these folk ecological knowledge and wisdom are eroding at a rapid pace. We could ascribe two reasons for this. (1) Dominance of modern (western) lifestyle, medicines and consumer culture. (2) Control over the local resources is being taken away from the people who were safeguarding till now. Conservation and sustainable utilization of this much-valued resource of 'our common future' is possible only through recognition of these facts by the authorities. The attempts to safeguard our national interest, people's interest and the interest of our future generations have to be taken immediately. The traditional local knowledge on biodiversity should be conserved, protected and judiciously complemented with the modern scientific knowledge. The continued survival of the local knowledge can be promoted in two ways. (1) Create more formal means for their maintenance. (2) Create new context for its continued practice. The program of People's Biodiversity Register

(PBR) is designed as a tool for the formal maintenance this local knowledge with proper validation¹. PBR is a record of knowledge, perception and attitude of people about natural plants and animals, their utilization and conservation in a particular village or a panchayat. PBR is also proposed as a mechanism to create awareness among the people about the condition of plants and animals and their conservation and sustainable utilization,. This mechanism can bring the people to participate in development planning which would be ecologically sustainable and socially justifiable.

Origin and Development of PBR

The PBR Programme was initiated by the Foundation for Revitalization of Local Health Traditions as a programme focused on documenting community based knowledge of medicinal plants and their uses in 1995¹. Under the programme, members from various voluntary agencies compiled what were termed as Community Biodiversity Registers for 24 sites in the Western Ghats. Based on this experience, it was decided to broaden the scope of the registers to include other elements of elements of biodiversity and to record knowledge and perceptions at all level from individuals, households and ethnic groups. Thus, the name of the programme was modified to People's Biodiversity Register¹. The PBR activities were initiated

¹ Gadgil, M., M.D.S. Chanddran, P.Pramod, G. Utkarsh, Y. gokhale, W. Thomas and P. Menon. 1996. People's biodiversity RegisterL a record of India's wealth. *Amruth* (Oct'96) Special Supplement :1-16.

in 10 sites in four states of Western Ghats as a part of Western Ghats Biodiversity Network Programme¹. Following this PBR activities were initiated in 52 sites in eight states by Prof. Gadgil of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, through the Biodiversity Conservation Prioritization Programme of World Wide Fund for Nature – India². Simultaneously many NGOs such as Navadhanya at Pttuvam, Kerala, Deccan Developmental Society, Hyderabad, Vriksha Raksha Antholan, Sirsi, Karnataka also initiated PBR activities. Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad has attempted to develop PBRs for all the 60 Panchayats of Ernakulam District. The preparations of the PBRs have been taken up by many voluntary agencies recently. Local and state governments have started recognizing the value of such a document and supporting it. However some states such as Tamil Nadu have not taken much initiative in this field. The Biodiversity Bill passed by the parliament on 11th December 2002, refers to the urgent need to entrust the village councils with the responsibility of documenting biodiversity resources, knowledge and conservation efforts.

¹ Gadgil, M., M.D.S. Chanddran, P.Pramod, G. Utkarsh, Y. Gokhale, W. Thomas and P. Menon. 1996. People's Biodiversity Register - a record of India's wealth. *Amruth* (Oct'96) Special Supplement :1-16.

² Gadgil, M., P.R.S. Rao, G. Utkarsh, P.Pramod, A. Chhatre. 2000. New meanings for old knowledge: The People's Biodiversity Registers Program. *Ecological Applications* 10(5): 1307-1317

Purpose of PBR

The PBR is envisaged as a record of the knowledge, perception and attitude of people towards biodiversity, its utilization and conservation. Firstly, this is expected to create a mechanism for measuring the current use, existing local knowledge about plants and animals, such as medicinal plants, crop race, cultivated plants, fuel wood and fodder species. To reach its full potential, it has to evolve as a tool for natural resource management. The information about utilization of natural resources by people can be used to frame a strategy for sustainable extraction, which would be useful for local people.

Local knowledge of medicinal plants is now being indiscriminately used in the commercial sector without the knowledge or permission of the people who sustained and conserved the resources and the knowledge. There is also no recorded evidence for claiming that this knowledge hails from them or their cultural heritage. The PBR is supposed to serve this purpose.

The local information about landscape and its changes, ecological history, driving forces and use patterns are neither interesting to the market forces nor used by the government or NGOs at present. The present natural resources management system does not address the local wisdom. Information about natural resources, their uses and conservation is neither documented nor available to local people. Commercial interests can misuse practical ecological knowledge and can become detrimental to conservation

if the people have not been sensitized. The process of developing the PBR takes the issues to the people, conducts discussions and helps them to formulate their own priorities and ultimately national priorities. The primary function of the PBR is to dig out the dying local wisdom on biodiversity, synthesize, tabulate and give it back to the actual owners..

The scope of PBR

A process that bring people together for conservation and development

The process of preparation of biodiversity register not only generates baseline data on local biodiversity, its uses and conservation problems, it also brings all the stakeholders together to discuss and derive an action plan to conserve them.

The preparation of PBR involves field investigations and compilation of the information collected into the PBR document. The process of field investigations included the following components: a) building rapport with local people, clarifying rationale of the activity and obtaining the local approval for the joint activity, b) identifying different biodiversity user groups, identifying knowledgeable individuals in different aspects of distribution of biodiversity, interviewing individuals and groups with members representing different user groups, c) mapping the study site landscape, visiting representative elements of this landscape with some user group members and knowledgeable individuals and d) discussing resource

use at the study area with the entire village assembly and with outsiders. This methodology is spelled out in detail in the *Srishtigyan Manual*¹.

In this pilot exercise we have conducted the programme through a small team of investigators who went to the villages and conducted the survey. But ideally, surveys and discussions can be conducted by the volunteers selected and trained from schools and colleges (both teachers and students) and NGO's, as explained in the Manual. Validation of the taxonomic identity of the species can be varified with the help of scientists in universities and research institutes. Hence this process brings together different sections of society on a common issue at the panchayat level. The emergent result of the whole process will be comprehensive understanding of the local environmental problems and the best possible remedies for it. Simultaneously it benefits all these groups of people involved through the mutual transfer of their respective knowledge. Scientists get the practical ecological knowledge of the people for further sharpening their ecological questions. Local people get scientifically valid proofs and suggestions for their immediate problems. Students and teachers get a sound first hand understanding of the ecological principles and the ongoing environmental problems. NGOs get chances for direct involvement in activities related with the developmental problems of the villages.

¹ Chhatre, A., P.R.S. Rao, G. Utkarsh, P. Pramod, A. Ganguly and M. Gadgil. 1998. *Srishtigyaan*: a methodology manual for people's biodiversity registers. Centre for Ecological Sciences. Indian Institute of science, Bangalore, India. Pp 114.

A tool for local adaptive co-management of resources

Conservation and management of our biodiversity resource is an important challenge we face in the 21st century. The new Biodiversity Act, 2003 envisages each panchayat to develop biodiversity management and protection committees, and to document and effectively conserve and utilise the resources.

Along with the questions of what to conserve and where to conserve, one equally important question is how to conserve. One handicap of our conservation movement is the lack of adequate information and a locally feasible strategy for conservation. In a country like India it will be very difficult to implement any one strategy or method of conservation and management uniformly everywhere.

The ongoing PBR exercises in various parts of the country bring out some broad consensus on the need to establish community based systems of resource management supported by concerned governmental agencies, educational institutions and interested NGOs. Such systems, which are flexible and tailored to the specific situations, may be termed as systems of adaptive co-management¹. The documentation of natural resources, the history of their use, people's development aspirations, ongoing difficulties in resource management in the form of manifold conflicts and people's prescriptions on how their resources should be managed are clearly very

¹ Walters, C.J., and R. Hilborn. 1976. Adaptive control of fishing systems. *Journal of the Fisheries Research Board, Canada*, 33: 145-159.

pertinent inputs for any system of adaptive co-management. PBR is a document that contains all these information.

There is a problem of compatibility between local knowledge and modern sciences. PBR without scientific information would still be useful at the local level. PBR is envisaged as a tool for bringing the science teaching closer to nature. The information could be validated from the modern scientific point of view. There is a large space for people's participation in the conservation and management of natural resources. It is difficult but not impossible to convince local people, importance of this to their life in a long run.

CHAPTER 2

Objectives and Methods

This was the pilot phase of a programme to prepare the PBRs for a large number of panchayats in the areas bordering Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve.

Objectives

The local knowledge of biodiversity has various levels of depths and breadths depending upon the ethnic nature and biodiversity dependency of the community. The following points were focused in this PBR. (1) Knowledge and information about species, their occurrence, abundance and uses in the village and landscape. (2) Knowledge and information about cultural and ecological history. (3) Participation of people in conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

Methodology

The basic methodology was to approach the local people directly by means of individual, family and group discussion and collect the information. We followed the methodology as per the manual *Srishtigyaan*¹. Mapping is an integral component of the biodiversity studies. Maps help us to visualize the spatial distribution of objects such as

¹ Chhatre, A., P.R.S. Rao, G. Utkarsh, P. Pramod, A. Ganguly and M. Gadgil. 1998. *Srishtigyaan*: a methodology manual for people's biodiversity registers. Centre for Ecological Sciences. Indian Institute of science. Bangalore. India. Pp 114.

landscape elements and natural resources. We have prepared two maps, habitation map and landscape map, of the project area with the help of the local people.

People's knowledge on biodiversity could be divided into three major categories. 1) The knowledge about the life forms in their immediate neighborhood and the ability to identify and name them, 2) knowledge about species presence and abundance in the surrounding landscape and 3) knowledge about species, uses and techniques which are often held in secret.

The quality of information would be affected by to two factors. People may not like to express their knowledge, views and attitudes due to suspicion. They may also give wrong misleading information. These two were minimized through a series of validation.

The pivotal in the methodology was the local people's participation. We have involved people in detailed discussion on their concerns and problems. We have decided not to document the sensitive knowledge about species; it may lead to intellectual property right or user disputes. We have documented the ecological knowledge, management options, developmental aspirations and conservation priorities. Even though sincere efforts were made to document people's knowledge on biodiversity of this area , there may be treasure of knowledge still undocumented.

Terms and definition

Landscape Elements

A landscape element (LSE) is a patch within a landscape homogeneous in appearance and distinct from surrounding patches. For example, in 24- Veerapandi Panchayat major LSEs observed were the patches of dry deciduous forest, agricultural land, plantation, orchard, road and habitation.

User Groups

The human population in a village can be classified in to different user groups based on their stake in the biodiversity elements in the area. The major user groups in this Panchayat are agriculturists, horticultural plantation workers, pastoralists, fuel wood collectors, NTFP collectors and the labourers in the brick industry. Many of this groups are overlapping groups and one may belong to more than one group.

Historical benchmarks

These are major events in the memory of people, which provide the approximate time frames for retracing the past events while talking to people. For instance, the ban on hunting following the Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972, is a live temporal mark in the minds of the tribal people of this area. Such benchmarks were frequently used in discussions with the people in reconstructing the ecological history of the area.

Anthropological truth

There are many beliefs of people that are part and parcel of the reality of their life and lifestyle. These may or may not be scientifically true, we term these as anthropological truths. For example, there are people who perform black magic which involve the use of many plant and animal parts and products. Conservation of such plants are very important to them because they are connected to their life and well being.

Programme

The informations to be collected was divided into six major sequential topics.

Village Profile: Collection of baseline data of the demographic and other infrastructural information of the village hamlets. The data initially provided by the villagers were verified through cross checking and group discussions. In some cases we verified the data with other sources such as village and panchayat office records.

- **Peoplescape:** This includes details about the people such as ethnic groups and their classification into user groups, availability of water, health and education facilities. Their belief systems, dependency to biodiversity and information about the people knowledgeable on the local biodiversity were also recorded
- **Lifescape:** This includes various landscape elements in the village, plants and animals that these contain and people's knowledge about

them. It also contains ecological history of the village as recorded by many villagers. The information includes the changes in the landscape, species, their status and distribution over a time scale marked by prominent benchmarks.

- **Management options:** These include the options that the local people have for managing the biodiversity in a sustainable and equitable manner. Their changing relationship with the local biodiversity and adaptive modifications of the available options were discussed. The problems they face and their own cultural conservation methods were also documented.
- **Aspirations, perceptions and attitudes:** These include people's desire for progress in personal life and for the society and the likely impact on biodiversity.
- **Strategy and Action Plan :** This tries to bring out the points that emerged from the discussion with people as the people's plan for better utilization and conservation of local biodiversity along with their overall development.

CHAPTER 3

Village Profile and Peoplescape

24-Veerapandi panchayat comes under the Perianaicken Palayam Block, Coimbatore North taluk, Coimbatore District and Tamil Nadu State. This Block contains 16 panchayats. 24-Veerapandi panchayat consists of 21 village hamlets with a majority of population comprised of tribals. The detailed statistics of the village are given in Table 1.

This Panchayat is located in the Anaikatty hills and the village hamlets are located in a matrix of dry deciduous forests of Anakatty Reserve Forest and Thadagam Reserve Forest. Anaikatty is the border of Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The major landforms (hereafter landscape elements) here are forests, agricultural land and plantations. We visited the following twenty-one village hamlets belonging to this panchayat for the documentation of the people's knowledge of biodiversity.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Sembukarai | 12. Vadakkalur |
| 2. Dumanur | 13. Arunattukadu |
| 3. Koottuppulikkadu | 14. Duvaipathi |
| 4. Sinnajambukundi | 15. Anaikatty |
| 5. Periajambukundi | 16. Mankarai |
| 6. Alamaramedu | 17. Maruthamkarai keelur |
| 7. Kondanur | 18. Maruthamkarai melur |
| 8. Kondanur puthur | 19. Veerapandi |
| 9. Panappalli | 20. Periathadagam |
| 10. Kandivali | 21. Kalaianur |
| 11. Gudalur | |

This Panchayat is composed of relatively scattered settlements (See figure 2), broadly divided into five clusters, (a) Sembukarai and Dumanur (b) Anaikatty, Vadakkalur, Gudalur, Arunattukkadu and Duvaipathi. (c) Koottuppulikkadu, Jambukundi, Alamaramedu, (d) Kondanur, Kondanurputhur, Kandivali and Panappalli (e) Mangarai, Maruthamkarai, Veerapandi, Periathadagam and Kalaianur.

The detailed information such as number of houses, population, number of tribals facilities available the occupation of the people and son on are given in the table 2.

Population composition

According to 2001 census, the total population of the Panchayat was 5555, out of which 2828 are males and 2727 are females. This panchayat includes 21 small hamlets and consists of 1602 households. The major community is *Irula* tribes. The influence of non-tribal population is more in the hamlets of Veerapandy and Anaikatty. Non-tribals dominate Veerapandy, Periyathadagam and Kalainur, where as Sembukarai, Dumanur, Maruthamkarai, Kootupulikadu, Kandiveli, panapalli and Vadakkallur are predominant tribal areas.

Water availability

Ground water is the major source of drinking water in the hamlets. In most of the village areas the people were of the opinion that they get drinking water reasonably well but the major problem was water for agriculture. As the majority of the population is small agriculturalists the

increasing dryspell in the recent years have led them to almost abandon agriculture.

Health

Even though this area had two hospitals, access to medical facility was not easy for most people. They had to walk a long distance to reach the hospitals or private clinics. Food scarcity is one of the major problems in these hill tracts. Dr. Ramesh, a physician at Thadagam, who treats the patients of this area vouched for the evil effects of malnutrition among the tribal people. According to him a majority of the tribal people was affected by peptic ulcer, due to irregular food habits and fasting.

Education and literacy

Four nursery schools, three elementary schools, one middle school and one high school are located within this Panchayat limits. All the people including tribals aspire to send their children to schools as they see the education as a way out to escape from their deprived socio economic status. Though the access of the tribal children to the elementary school was limited in earlier days the situation has improved. A programme called AIM for seva developed by Gurukulam is giving education to students in many of these areas through a single teacher school programme.

Socio-cultural Aspects

The villagers have rich cultural heritage, which are visible through their festivals and religious practices. People also perform folk dances

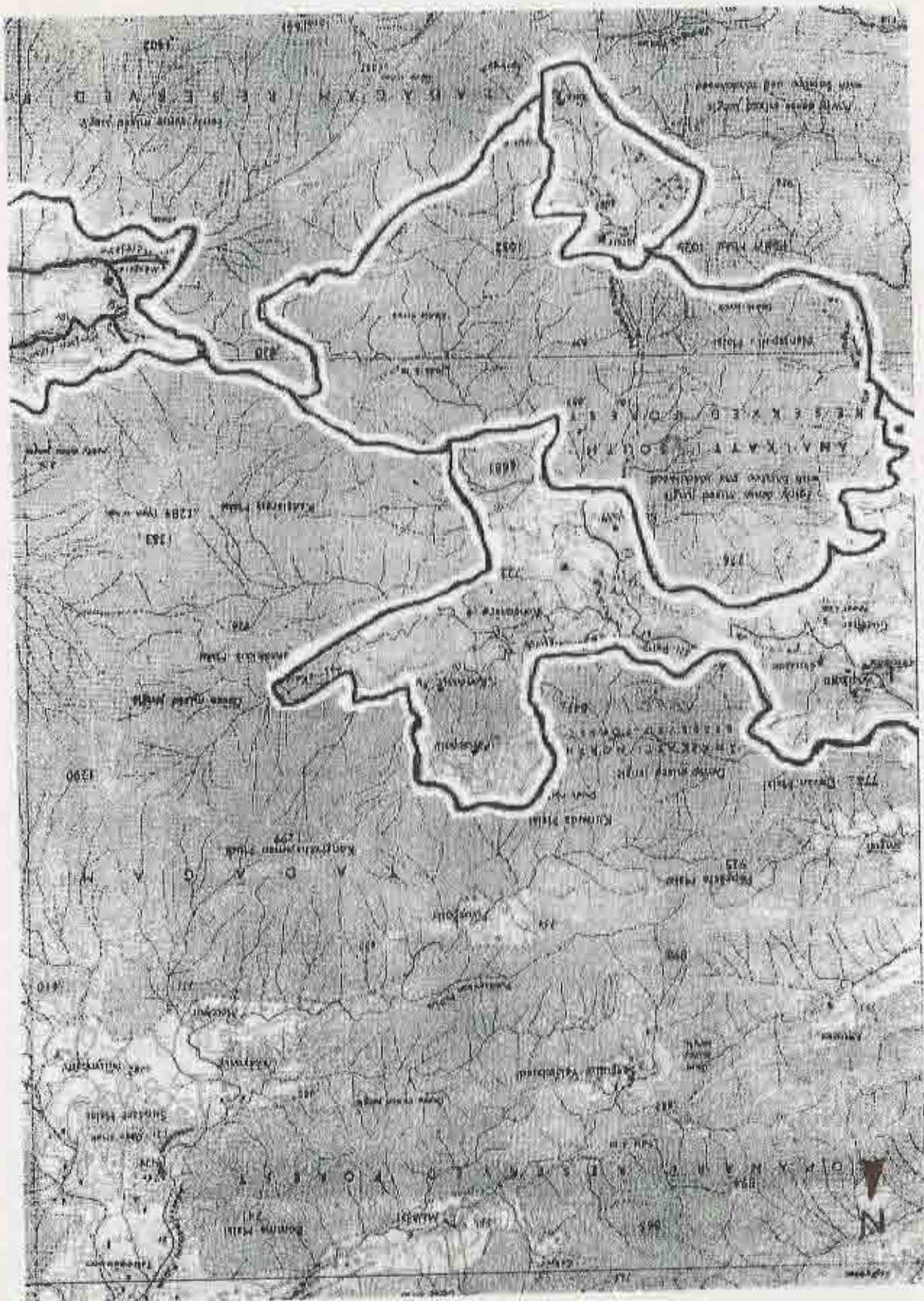
especially to please the local deity and have a rich folklore. Almost all the villages have one Ganesa temple. Veerapandy has one Siva temple and Peiyathadagam has two temples, Kanuvavi Subramaniam and Sri Lalithambigai temple which many outsiders also visit. Two churches, one at Mankarai and another at Anaikatty also add to the cultural diversity of the village.

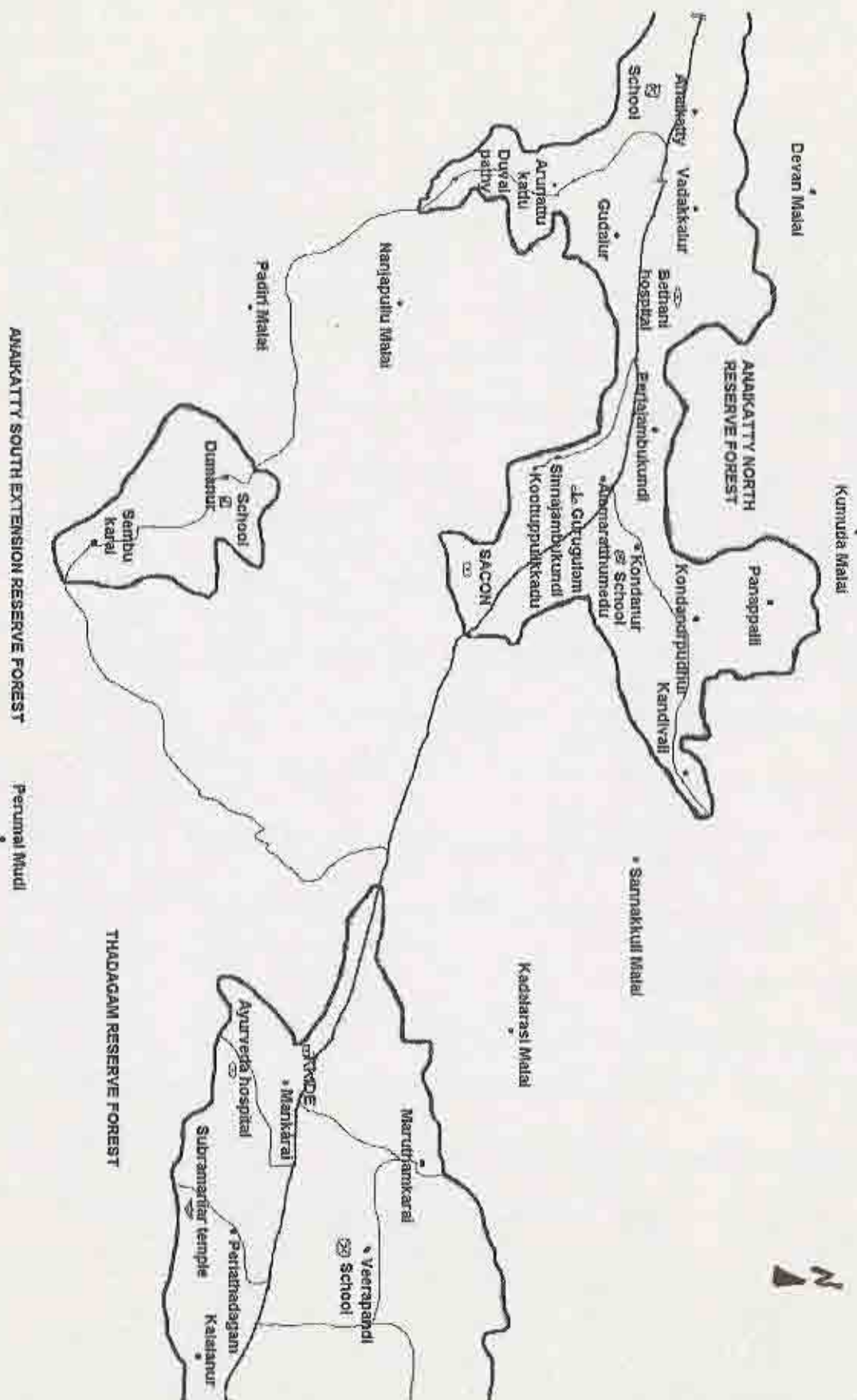
This panchayat contains one spiritual center Arshya Vidhya Gurugulam an institution headed by Swami Dayanada Saraswathi. This organization involved in many social service activities of such as 'AIM for seva' in all the hamlets of this panchayat.

Dependence on Biodiversity

Based on their dependence on biodiversity, the people of the village can be divided into primary biodiversity users and secondary users. The primary groups are agriculturists, cattle grazers, fuel wood collectors, NTFP collectors and traditional medical practitioners. Agriculturalists forms the majority. They directly depend on the land and forest biodiversity for their livelihood. The secondary users or indirect users include various socio-economic groups like house construction labours, mud brick makers, sand collectors, farm labourers, traders, school teachers, drivers and government employees. They have indirect dependence on local biodiversity as the minor consumers of biodiversity based products. Some of them buy fuel wood, but most of the poor people use agro-waste as fuel or collect fuel wood themselves. Biodiversity knowledge is not uniformly distributed across

individuals or communities in a population. We thus wished to know which individuals are recognized as more knowledgeable by majority of the people. The list of such significant informers is given in the Table 5. Dependence on the biodiversity and knowledge on biodiversity are interconnected. In places where the people are very much influenced by the labour market and go for other jobs unrelated to the forests, have correspondingly poor knowledge on local biodiversity. For example, the people from Veerapandy and Anaikatty are on the extreme side of the poverty of knowledge and Sembukarai and Dumanur is the extreme side of the richness of the knowledge. The remaining village hamlets fall between these extremes.





CHAPTER 4

Lifescape

We have documented the distribution of landscape elements as recognized by its standing vegetation type. We visualized them through maps and discussed with the people about the past, present and future of the landscape elements. Living resources are not uniformly distributed in any landscape. Some landscape patches have more species than others. We have documented the species that are present in these landscapes as per people's knowledge. About 60% were physically verified and validated.

Landscape classification and composition

Major parts of this Panchayat are hill areas containing dry deciduous forest and scrub jungle. The landscapes are composed of various elements or ecosystems such as dry deciduous forest, scrub jungle, orchard, agricultural land, plantation, human habitation, areas of brick industry and roads. The location of these major landscapes are given in the LSE map (see figure at the end of this chapter). The discussions on these different landscape elements were taken up in the local and vernacular names.

The dry deciduous forests consists of wild trees like bamboo, rose wood and black babool. The scrub jungle is predominated by shrub plants like *Prosopis*, *Cassia*, and *Lantana*. In agriculture lands only one crop is cultivated in a year as rain is the major source of water. The crops grown includes finger millet, little millet, rice, great millet, horse gram, maize,

ground nut, green gram, cow pea and italian millet. The plantations of coconut, sugar cane, banana, mango, papaya and guava are also are common. Borewell water is also used for agriculture wherever it is available. For details see tables at the end of the report.

Important species

We have listed a total number of 325 plants, which the local people could name from their memory and claimed that they can identify and have knowledge of their occurrence. We have tried to validate this by cross checking with various persons and identifying them in the field. About 60 percent of them we could recognize into the scientific botanical names. It does not mean that others are wrong but due to the seasonality or some other reason we could not verify their identity. Of these 337 species 178 were trees, 66 were shrubs, 50 were climbers and 31 were herbs. The range of the plants that can be cultivated or used for food the knowledge observed very substantive. They have named about 36 species of crops, which they have cultivated or presently cultivating. They have listed a total of 53 names of leaf vegetables, 32 names of grasses, 22 names of tubers, 16 different mushrooms, 57 other vegetables and 58 fruits that can be consumed. But many of these are not in use now. Most of the valuable knowledge is confined to the elderly people. One hundred and two medicinal plants they can recognize as the ones having some medicinal properties. Another 46 plants they uses for some rituals in their black magic. Ladies recognized 42

plants for various minor household uses. Villagers named 23 species as the ones giving nuisance to them.

Among animals, people named and identified 42 species of mammals, 90 names of birds, 18 names of fishes, 62 groups of arthropods (in their own classification) and 37 species of reptiles. They identify 22 animal species with some medicinal value. All the details collected are given in the tables at the end of the report.

Values across user groups

The value ascribed by the people to biodiversity are directly linked with the utility, economic and subsistence value they attach with them. This varies according to their mode of life and livelihood. The forest area is an important source of NTFP, fuel wood, medicinal plants and leaf fodder. Some of the medicinal plants are commercially very important as they have good value in the market. The men go for cutting the trees for the household purpose like fuel wood, house construction, to make agricultural equipments and sell in the market. Some men particularly elders go for hunting wild animals like quail, deer, hare, wild boar, pig and monitor lizard for consumption (though they deny this in public, agree in private). The younger generation prefers the NTFP collection like honey and other edible vegetables and fruits. The women folk prefers NTFP collection (sikkakai, kadukkai, gooseberry, broomstick) and the collection of leaf fodder.

People those who have cattle get fodder or grasses from the forest and from their farmland. Some of them collect or cut the firewood and bamboos

from forest in a limited way and sell it in the market. People of some village hamlets like Domanur and sembukarai are totally depended on the forest biodiversity and resources. Forest is indispensable to them because resource such as bamboo used as a multipurpose resource for house construction and the construction of cattle shed and for making their agricultural implements.

The NTFP collectors give more respect to the forest than a farmer; because they entirely depend on forest for their survival. Those who are working in an orchard as a labourer have only limited knowledge about forest and medicinal plants. The cattle holder considered the forest as a storehouse of leaf fodder. All the people considered some trees as religious important.

Some glimpse of Ecological history of the area

Landscape changes and driving forces

The changes of landscape over a period of time are significant with respect to the utilization and conservation of biodiversity of that area. People remember some incidents, which are considered here as benchmarks in the ecological history of recent past. Whenever they discuss the management of biodiversity these incidents (bench marks) will come quite frequently in their minds. The following are such benchmarks, which surfaced during our meetings with the villagers.

1. Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 (this they refer to as Indira Gandhi's rule).

All user groups recognize this. This prohibited them to enter the forest

area and use the resources as they had been doing. They had to stop activities such as tree cutting, grazing and NTFP collection suddenly. This forced many of them to search alternative livelihood options. Many of them who are shifted to brick industry as labourers.

2. The proliferation of brick kilns in the area is another development that people quoted to discuss the changes in the area. This started 15 years ago. The topsoil is getting plundered in huge amount every day. According to the local people, the depletion of topsoil has affected the agriculture and microclimate of the area.
3. Development of the good motorable road to Anaikatty is another benchmark. After the construction of the main road, the original habitat was fragmented. According to villagers this also affected biodiversity of this area negatively.
4. MGR period: Many villagers spoke the past events using this as a benchmark. For example, people of Dumanur explained a devastating forest fire during MGR period after which they got the present concrete houses.
5. India-China war : The india-China war period was the last time local people remember sighting Vulture here.
6. Anuvavi Subramanian Koil construction : During the construction period (about 30 years ago) the entire hill ranges near Periyathadagam was barren but later with the help of the Forest Department and through

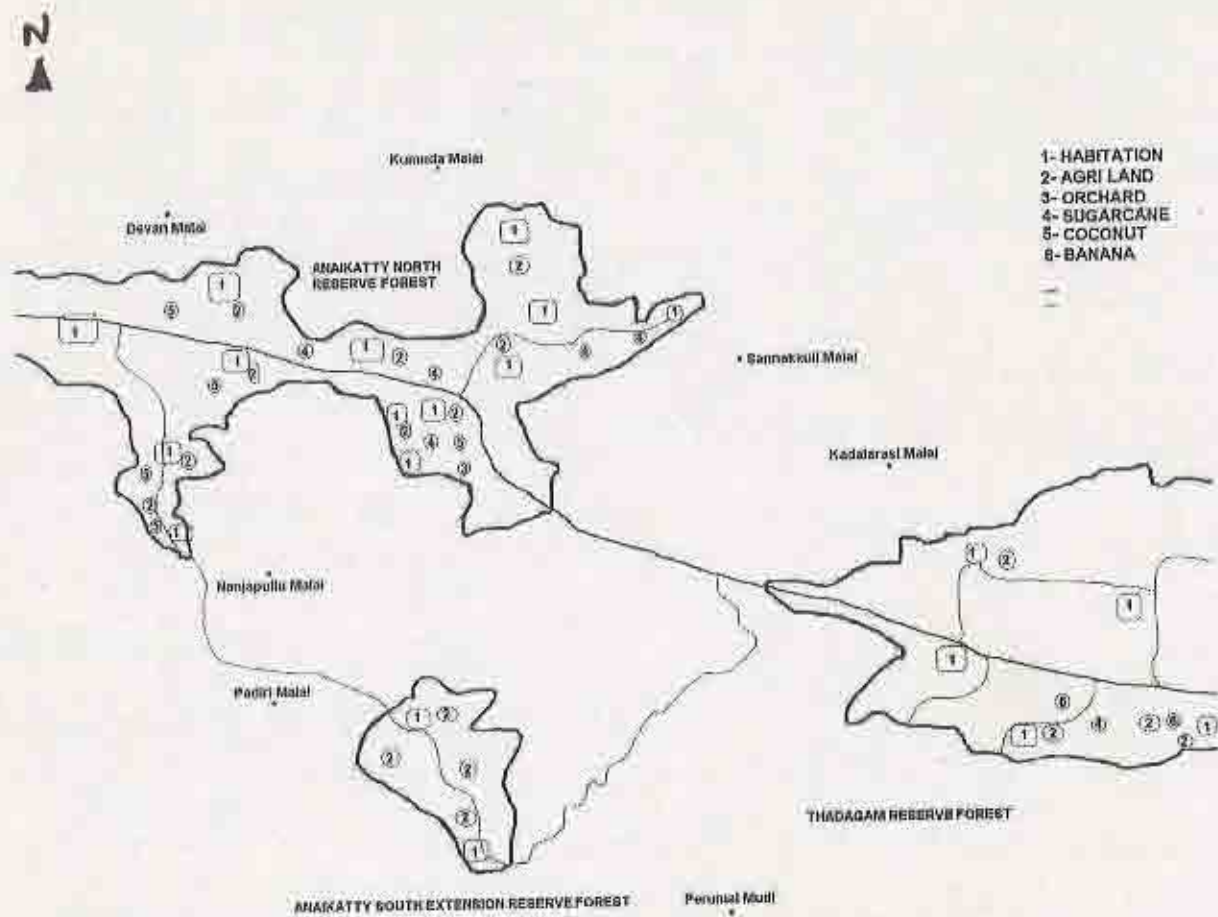
tribal people's involvement, the area was brought under significant forest cover.

7. Establishment of SACON is considered as another benchmark when people think about the change of landscape. They connect many of incidences in relation with this time mark. They also recognize that the place where SACON situated was a graveyard in olden time. And at that time one of the frequently sighted species there was the Hyena. There has been no sighting of Hyena in recent time.

Biodiversity and place names

Names of places in the area reflect the local people's relationship with nature. It starts right from the name of major hills; Anaikatty – the land of elephants. One of the major tribal village is Sembukarai because long time back the land was having a lot of area under *sembu*' tuber (*Colocasia sp.*) hence the name "*Sembukara*", meaning the land of *sembu*. The tribal people of this village have extensive knowledge about their immediate biodiversity. The men used to spend all their monsoon and rainy days in agriculture. During the summer they used to move all around the hills with their cattle for grazing. The old men said they had a fixed course of movement. And they recalled the names of the locations in their paths in sequence. In one sitting they have listed about 250 place names in the surroundings they used to visit. Most of these names are associated with the local biodiversity.

We admit that, we could not draw a comprehensive ecological history of the area other than these glimpses from the discussions.



CHAPTER 5

Managing biodiversity: The people's way

Biodiversity and livelihood

The relationship between the village society and surrounding nature is complex. To understand this relationship, it is important to start with the materials, with which the villagers are very much concerned. But this varies with each hamlet depending upon their ethnic and socio economic status. The people who heavily depended on biodiversity are primarily schedule tribes, who have customarily depended on forest and traditional agricultural practices for their livelihood. They have been adversely affected by diminishing forests and common lands.

In their farmland they cultivate a variety of millets and vegetables. People also collect some NTFP from forest like casampullu (*Phoenix*), Moongil (Bamboo), poochakkai (*Spandus sp.*), kadukkai (*Terminalia chebula*), honey, fuel wood and fodder. Bamboo is one of the most important resources that the villagers use for variety of uses. The village people rightly mentioned in our interview, "*there is no life without bamboo for us*". Thus they are intimately associated with the nature and biodiversity of their immediate surrounding.

The prominent landscape elements in the vicinity of this village are degraded forest, agricultural land and grazing areas. Some ladies of Dumanur and Sembukarai are earning money by vermicomposting, which is

being co-ordinated by the women's self help group set up and promoted by Gurukulam. They are selling this vermicompost as manure to near by villages as well as to Coimbatore city.

Human - wildlife conflicts

Following the Wildlife Protection Act 1972, the villagers say, they have stopped encroachments and reduced tree felling effectively, and allowed forest restoration. However, they continued to obtain the small wood, leaf manure, NTFP, grazing, hunting wild animals for consumption and other forest produce without the knowledge of forest officers. The forest department with very small number of officials to guard large area was never a big problem to them. They do not consider the utilization of the resources for the subsistence as misuse.

According to people, consistently decreasing rain forced many people to abandon the agriculture and go as labourers in nearby brick industries. By the last 10 years, elephant movement is increased here. Wild boar and elephant are damaging the agriculture and is a continuous threat. Recently district administration has given Sembukarai and Dumanur a solar fence around the villages for preventing the elephants. But in other villages like Kootupilkkadu, elephant and wild boar still are a regular disturbance for their crops.

Conflicts and Concensus between the user groups

The practices and activities of one section may affect the well being of others. Some villagers fire the grasses for maintenance of grass for goats and cattle, which affect the local medical practitioner through the reduction of medicinal plants. According to people the protection and tree plantations helped to increase the number of wild animals like wild boar, hare and elephants. The increase in the wild boar and elephant population has started causing problems to agriculture and plantation.

There are minor conflicts between various user groups for grazing, water usage, NTFP collection, fuel wood, leaf manure and fodder. Acute shortage of these materials quite often leads to conflicts between different user groups on it. The major conflict is between agriculturalists and brick industry workers. According to agriculturists, the excavation of soil leads to decrease in ground water level. Majority of the agriculturists consider the proliferation of brick industry in the area as the major threat for the agriculture and overall well being of the panchayat. Though this brick industry is giving some labour job opportunity at present, it is plundering all the fertile topsoil of the area pushing the region in to ultimate poverty in the long run. It is estimated in a village meeting that, minimum of 2250 tractor loads of topsoil is being depleted every day from this area. According to some villagers, this increases the heat and reduces rainfall. But the villagers who go to these industries as labourers see this as only livelihood option they have, and all are for it. The small agriculturists at the point of

acute poverty lease the land for the industry owners for taking the topsoil, ultimately killing their land forever.

Though it is not visible outside, there are conflicts between local tribes and forest department. Majority of tribals speak about forest department in a very offensive language. The treatment of forest officials when they have been caught red hand in selling forest produces are the ones, which trouble them very much.

In Duvaipathi village, proposal for the establishment of a Zoo by some private parties invited some conflicts with the tribal people. The tribals are in agitation and are not willing to give the land. According to them, the middleman to whom they have sold the land cheated them by not paying adequate compensation. The parties those who are interested in the development of the area into a Zoo claim every thing perfect as per the legal proceedings.

Conservation concerns and sustainable use

Chottai Mooppan, one retired teacher from the local school in Kondanur expressed his view that the expansion of human habitation and construction of buildings as the main reason for the reduction of the forest cover in the entire area. People from Mankarai village said that tree cutting; forest fire and absence of rain degraded forests here. They also said that tree cutting is very much reduced in the recent days. People of Dumanur expressed their concern about the decreasing overall rainfall in the area. They consider that as the prime cause of concern in the conservation of

biodiversity as well as the well being of their future. According to them, the lack of rain forcing them to go out of their traditional occupations like agriculture and NTFP collection and to go for the jobs like labour works in Orchards and Brick Industries. For the constant income they are relying on their cattle. As they put it on in the interview they "can harvest crops only when there is rain, but they can harvest the benefit of cattle even without rain".

They plough their land with cattle, they have their own local and traditional methods of keeping the seeds in proper way for the next year. The seeds are dried frequently in sunlight without touching by hands. They are considered Ragi as the king of grains. They have sound knowledge about local biodiversity like plants and animals and their uses.

The local people traditionally follow some basic conservation methods, for example, sacred groves maintained from ages. Some places inside the forests are considered as sacred groves. They are extracting the leaf manure, fruits and NTFP from the forest by lopping instead of cutting the trees. The NTFP collection largely is a seasonal affair. The harvest is done during some specific periods. Sikakai and Kadukai are collected during September and October. Sopukai collection occurs during March and April. Honey collection is also seasonal but Esampullu is collected through out the year.

The forest department's ban on tree cutting has been largely successful. The conservation of different natural resources including the

natural habitats, species of plants and animals they support are crucial for the local people.

Aspirations and attitudes

The local people are rarely concerned about the biodiversity or its conservation compared to the well-being and development, as they feel that forest is not their property. They do not have any role in forestland and public land management. The people tend to extract as much benefits from natural resources as possible without concern for its sustenance. At the same time they (particularly the tribal people) are having a deep-rooted understanding and belief that their ultimate prosperity lies with the well being of the forest in their surrounding. The people clearly expressed this many times in the group discussions. They live in this conflict.

Most of the biodiversity user groups are not having any interest in continuing their existing work. The cultivators don't like to precede their farming activities due to wild animal nuisance and water scarcity. Here people do rainfed farming and hence totally depended on rain. The village youths in particular are not having interest in either agriculture or cattle farming. They are interested in jobs in the town, or in brick industry, which they say would probably reduce pressure on the natural resources. During the discussions it was clear that those who have concerns about diversity and natural forest resources are the ones who are completely depended on it. Whoever have an alternative livelihood source are not much concerned with and don't have any concrete plan to suggest for the conservation.

Due to the development of the number of brick industries, most of the agriculturalist and youths are shifted to brick industry labour. The fuel wood collectors also are not interested in their work. Their attitude towards forest department is totally negative because they say, forest officials stop them to use their traditional rights and harass them. Also they wanted to reduce the hostile interaction with forest department in their pursuit for their livelihood. They wanted to reduce their dependency to the forest for that they request for alternative livelihood options. At present, the alternative livelihood is the agriculture without the wild animal conflict or jobs in either the brick industry or in plantations.

Importance assigned to biodiversity

The majority has little concern for biodiversity except those who directly depend on it for subsistence. Now a days more children get educated and ultimately shifted to urban centers for employment. The younger generation is getting delinked from the nature. The number of knowledgeable individuals who has some special knowledge about biodiversity is fastly eroding. The activity of Panchayat bodies include drinking water supply, sanitation maintenance, public health, road construction, fixing street light, transport system. No resource is allotted for biodiversity conservation related activities.

Utilization of resources and conservation

In general, all tribes and user groups expressed their support for conservation, because they largely depend on it. The older people are interested in their traditional mode of resource utilization, but the younger generation aspires for better yielding, though it leads over resource utilization. Even now villagers see the agriculture as their life supporting system. They cannot sustain it because of lack water and related problems explained earlier. If they get support and help they would love to go for it, hence water and forest is important for them.

CHAPTER 6

Strategy and action plan

Here we give some selected points that emerged as a consensus in the meeting with local people with respect to the conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity resources that can help the well being of the villagers.

Biodiversity elements requiring protection

The remaining forests that support all-important varieties of plant and animal species should be protected.

Biodiversity elements that can be utilized

Most of the local economic plants including the medicinal plants known from this area should be sustainably utilized. These are distributed in various landscape element types ranging from forest to human habitations and valued by many user groups. The local and tribal people should be encouraged to grow more trees like Tamarind, gooseberry and mango in the common barren lands and can be allowed to harvest the benefits. A system of 'Tree patta' has to be introduced for the said purpose. The excessive NTFP collection needs some regulation. There can be a collecting system and regulating mechanisms for the NTFP in the region.

Species requiring regulation

The wild boar and elephant causing immense damage to the cultivators, plantation, habitations and agricultural land need to be

regulated. The wild animal conflict with settlers can be reduced for the areas inside and close to forests by construction of solar or electric fences. Water holes or tanks should be made in strategic places for the animals to divert from coming into direct contact with the people. Villagers even suggested the localities where tanks can be constructed; one on the way to Sembukarai another south east of SACON.

Motivation for conservation

Creating the awareness among the local people for the sustainable utilization and conservation of important species and landscape elements. Proper incentives are suggested as one way for this motivation. Empowering them by involving in the decision making as well as implementation of forest management is also suggested as a best option to achieve this end.

Restriction on usage and transformation

The local NTFP collectors felt that outsiders, who tend to over exploit, should be banned on the collection of NTFPs. For example they said the local tribes collecting only branches by loping, however, the outsiders cut the whole tree.

Compensation for damage

Crop damages by wild boar and elephant is quite common. In such cases, the local people complain that they are seldom compensated for their damage. Hence, the wild boars are often killed and occasionally the elephants are driven away by making sound. So, it is desirable to have a

mechanism to evaluate the crop loss and provide adequate and immediate compensation for economic losses should be worked out.

Incentives for conservation

Financial and infrastructural incentives should be given to them for promoting the conservation. The local people want to get the economic benefits of biodiversity conservation, particularly those people who put special efforts for conservation. The local tribals feel that rights to use the local bioresources from their surrounding including trees should be preserved. They feel that their very subsistence depends only on harvesting these economic species from forests. They aspire for some limited legal property rights in forest.

Institutions

Arshya Vidhya Gurugulam of Anaikatty conducts various social service activities includes tree planting in various parts of the villages with focus for developing the well being of local people. Sálim Ali Centre is planning its extension activities aiming the overall development of the people of this area. There are a few more NGOs known to work for the betterment of the people of this area. A co-ordinated activity, which involves all these institutions, will be a good effort, which will result in a concrete outcome.

Mechanism of decision-making

People wish to have a peoples committee along with government officials for managing biodiversity. This committee will plan and can take lead in protection and regulation of the natural resources in government land. The villages at present have women clubs co-ordinated with the assistance of Arshya Vidhya Gurugulam, which looks after the tree plantations and various other activities.

Role of outsiders in conservation

The involvement of outsiders is important for the development of the village. The local government officials are interacting with them on a regular basis. Hence it is important to educate these officials about conservation. The local schoolteachers can take the role of educating the biodiversity related conservation to the villages. The role of agriculture and horticulture department is very important in conserving the croplands and restoration of barren lands. They have to create awareness among the farmers about ecofriendly varieties, and effects of chemical fertilizers and insecticides. They are more interested in economically valuable plants and animals. So the awareness about scientific ecological values can also be conveyed to them. In this, the educated village youths, students and teachers of schools and colleges and NGO members have a significant role to play.

Table 1. Profile of 24, Veerapandi panchayat

S.No.	Profile of the Panchayat				
1	Name of the Panchayat	:	24,Veerapandi		
2	Taluk	:	Coimbatore-North		
3	District	:	Coimbatore		
4	State	:	Tamilnadu		
5	Population	:	5555	M: 2828	F: 2727
6	Number of hamlets	:	21		
7	Number of households	:	1602		
8	Distance from Coimbatore city	:	20 km.		
9	Literacy	:	1735	M: 1094	F: 641
10	Major ethnic groups	:	Tribal-2595		
11	Total workers	:	2978	M: 1858	F: 1120
12	Cultivators	:	685	M: 510	F: 175
13	Agriculture labour	:	1676	M: 896	F: 780
14	Other workers	:	617	M: 452	F: 165
15	Non workers	:	2577	M: 970	F: 1607
16	Total land area	:	49.06 sq. km.		
17	Open wells	:	29		
18	Water connections	:	75		
19	Water tanks	:	18		
20	Pump sets	:	Motor: 18	Hand: 15	
21	Graveyards	:	19		
22	Ration shops	:	3		
23	Community halls	:	3		
24	Schools	:	K: 4	E: 3	M: 1 H: 1
25	Street lights	:	S: 80	T: 85	
26	Health center	:	1		
27	Public toilets	:	2		
28	Panchayat playground	:	1		
29	Veterinary hospital	:	1		
30	Sub post offices	:	3		

Table 2. Village profile of 24, Veerapandi panchayat

No	Villages	KI	PI	Houses	Tribes	No. Tribes	Popul.	Major LSE	Access	School
1	Sembukarai	11	30	40	140		140	Agricultural land	Own	No
2	Dumanur	5	20	50	310		310	Agricultural land	Own	Panchayat school
3	Maruthamkarai melur	4	10	35	95		95	Agricultural land	Own	No
4	Maruthamkarai keelur	5	8	40	95		95	Agricultural land	Own	Ashramam school
5	Koottuppulikkadu	4	10	30	150		150	Orchard	Govt.	No
6	Alamaramedu	2	10	50	50	200	250	Plantations	Own	No
7	Sinnajampukundi	2	12	30	85	70	155	Plantations	Own	No
8	Periajampukundi	8	10	40	15	155	170	Plantations	Own	No
9	Kondanur	8	10	45	205	40	245	Plantations	Own	Government school
10	Kondanur pudhur	2	15	52	185	20	205	Agricultural land	Own	No
11	Panapalli	6	15	50	300		300	Agricultural land	Own	No
12	Kandivali	10	14	25	85		85	Agricultural land	Own	No
13	Gudalur	5	15	40	130	15	145	Plantations	Own	No
14	Vadakkalur	24	25	80	250		250	Grazing land	Rev.	No
15	Arunattukadu	5	8	150	80	300	380	Plantations	Own	No
16	Duvaipathi	3	5	125	245	120	365	Plantations	Own	No
17	Anaikatty	8	9	250	140	530	670	Brick industry	Own	Government school
18	Mankarai	2	8	75	35	200	235	Agricultural land	Own	No
19	Periathadagam	2	10	90		400	400	Brick industry	Own	No
20	Veerapandi	5	5	260		750	750	Brick industry	Own	Government school
21	Kalaianur	5	7	45		160	160	Agricultural land	Own	No
Total		126	256	1602	2595	2960	5555			

Table 2. Village profile of 24, Veerapandi panchayat (Contd...)

No Villages	Water	Elec.	Occu 1	Occu 2	Occu 3	Other Earning
1 Sembukarai	Tap water	No	Agriculture	Grazing	NTFP	Vermi-composting
2 Dumanur	Well	No	Agriculture	Grazing	Orchard	Vermi-composting
3 Maruthamkarai melur	Tap water	Yes	Brick industry	Agriculture	Grazing	
4 Maruthamkarai keelur	Tap water	Yes	Brick industry	Agriculture	Grazing	
5 Koottuppulikkadu	Tap water	Yes	Orchard	Brick industry	Agriculture	
6 Alamamedu	Tap water	Yes	Brick industry	Grazing	Agriculture	Business
7 Sinnajampukundi	Hand pump	Yes	Agriculture	Brick industry	Grazing	
8 Periajampukundi	Well	Yes	Brick industry	Grazing	Agriculture	
9 Kondanur	Hand pump	Yes	Brick industry	Agriculture	Grazing	Sugarcane cake
10 Kondanur pudhur	Tap water	Yes	Brick industry	Agriculture	Grazing	Sugarcane cake
11 Panapalli	Well	No	Brick industry	Agriculture	Grazing	
12 Kandivali	Tap water	Yes	Brick industry	Grazing	Agriculture	
13 Gudalur	Tap water	Yes	Brick industry	Agriculture	Grazing	
14 Vadakkalur	Hand pump	Yes	Brick industry	Grazing	Agriculture	Business
15 Arunattukadu	Tap water	Yes	Brick industry	Agriculture	Grazing	
16 Duvaipathi	Tap water	Yes	Brick industry	Agriculture	Grazing	
17 Anaikatty	Tap water	Yes	Brick industry	Other woks	Agriculture	Business
18 Mankarai	Tap water	Yes	Brick industry	Agriculture	Grazing	Business
19 Periathadagam	Tap water	Yes	Brick industry	Grazing	Agriculture	
20 Veerapandi	Tap water	Yes	Brick industry	Agriculture	Grazing	Business
21 Kalaianur	Tap water	Yes	Coolie	Agriculture	Brick industry	Coconut

Table 3. Persons interviewed

S. No.	Names	Age	Villages	Occupation	Community	Special knowledge
1	Veerammal	45	Sembukarai	NTFP	Irular	NTFP, cattle, fuel wood
2	Moongilkaran	52	Sembukarai	Farmer	Irular	Forest plants, farmer
3	Sorian	56	Sembukarai	Farmer	Irular	Farming, NTFP, ecological history
4	Maruthasalam	30	Sembukarai	Counsellor	Irular	General plants, animals
5	Maruthan	35	Sembukarai	Pastoralism	Irular	Forest plants, NTFP
6	Mayilchamy	42	Sembukarai	Farmer	Irular	Farming, forest plants and animals
7	Kuppan	56	Sembukarai	NTFP	Irular	NTFP, forest plants and animals
8	Ponnuchamy	38	Sembukarai	Pastoralism	Irular	General plants, animals
9	Velliangiri	35	Sembukarai	Pastoralism	Irular	Cattle, common plants and animals
10	Mookkan	52	Sembukarai	NTFP	Irular	Farming, forest plants, NTFP
11	Nanjammal	50	Sembukarai	NTFP	Irular	NTFP, cattle
12	Raman	55	Dumanur	Mediciner	Irular	Medicinal plants
13	Vellaiammal	40	Dumanur	Pastoralism	Irular	Cattle, forest plants and animals
14	Karuppasamy	35	Dumanur	Farmer	Irular	Farming, uses of plants
15	Perumal	46	Dumanur	Farmer	Irular	Farming, forest plants and animals
16	Rangasamy	25	Dumanur	Teacher	Irular	Vermicomposting
17	Murugesan	60	Maruthamkarai keelur	Farmer	Irular	Farming, forest plants and animals
18	Rasathi	32	Maruthamkarai keelur	Brick industry	Irular	
19	Pushbavanam	36	Maruthamkarai keelur	Brick industry	Irular	Common plants and animals
20	Mariappan	38	Maruthamkarai keelur	Brick industry	Irular	NTFP, cattle, fuel wood
21	Rangasamy	40	Maruthamkarai keelur	NTFP	Irular	NTFP, fuel wood
22	Velliangiri	35	Maruthamkarai melur	Brick industry	Irular	Fuel wood
23	Murugan	38	Maruthamkarai melur	Brick industry	Irular	Cattle, NTFP
24	Rangammal	37	Maruthamkarai melur	Brick industry	Irular	
25	Sinnatthamooppan	65	Koottuppulikkadu	Farmer	Irular	Farming and medicinal plants
26	Pappa	44	Koottuppulikkadu	NTFP	Irular	NTFP and cattle
27	Murugesu	25	Koottuppulikkadu	Brick industry	Irular	
28	Thangavelu	50	Maruthamkarai melur	Ashramam worker	Irular	
29	Vettaikaran	40	Periajambukundi	Brick industry	Irular	
30	Maruthachalam	30	Periajambukundi	Brick industry	Irular	
31	Velmani	25	Periajambukundi	Cattle	Irular	
32	Angamuthu	65	Alamaramedu	Farmer	Kavundar	Ecological history
33	Sampathkumar	28	Alamaramedu	Driver	Irular	

S. No.	Names	Age	Villages	Occupation	Community	Special knowledge
34	Sottaimooppa	60	Kondanur	Teacher	Kavundar	
35	Mailatthal	48	Kondanur	Cattle		
36	Kumar	30	Kondanur	Brick industry		
37	Murugan	34	Kondanur	Brick industry		
38	Ponnammal	56	Kondanur	Cattle		
39	Angammal	40	Kondanur	Brick industry		
40	Rajammal	46	Kondanur	Brick industry		
41	Rangasamy	46	Kondanur	Brick industry	Irular	
42	Kumaran	40	Kondanur puthur	Forest labor	Irular	
43	Murugan	25	Kondanur puthur	Brick industry	Irular	
44	Chelian	26	Panappalli	Brick industry	Irular	
45	Murugan	16	Panappalli	Brick industry	Irular	
46	Rajendran	18	Panappalli	Brick industry	Irular	
47	Rangan	22	Panappalli	Brick industry	Irular	
48	Vellaiangiri	30	Panappalli	Brick industry	Irular	
49	Nanjan	25	Panappalli	Brick industry	Irular	
50	Sinna mooppa	70	Kandivali	Farmer	Irular	Plants, animals and NTFP
51	Murugammal	65	Kandivali	Pastoralism	Irular	Farming and cattle
52	Murugan	38	Kandivali	Brick industry	Irular	
53	Pandian	40	Kandivali	Brick industry	Irular	
54	Thulasi	28	Kandivali	Brick industry	Irular	
55	Nanjappa	35	Kandivali	Brick industry	Irular	
56	Raman	38	Kandivali	Brick industry	Irular	
57	Nanjammal	45	Kandivali	Brick industry	Irular	
58	Savidhri	20	Kandivali	Brick industry	Irular	
59	Kadalan	35	Kandivali	Brick industry	Irular	
60	Sampath kumar	35	Kudalur	Ashramam worker	Gowder	Ecological history
61	Koodan	38	Kudalur	Brick industry	Irular	
62	Nanjammal	40	Kudalur	Brick industry	Irular	
63	Sodaiammal	45	Kudalur	NTFP	Irular	
64	Murthi	30	Vadakkalur	Ashramam worker	Irular	Plants, animals and NTFP
65	Muthu	50	Vadakkalur	Farmer	Irular	
66	Suresh	27	Vadakkalur	Brick industry	Irular	
67	Pappa	26	Vadakkalur	Brick industry	Irular	
68	Thangavelu	26	Arunattukadu	Brick industry	SC	
69	Mugaiadeen	45	Arunattukadu	Brick industry	Muslim	
70	Rabia	35	Arunattukadu	Brick industry	Muslim	
71	Subbammal	40	Arunattukadu	Brick industry	Irular	
72	Rangasamy	48	Arunattukadu	Brick industry	Irular	
73	Rangasamy	30	Duvaipathi	Brick industry	Irular	
74	Beeman	40	Duvaipathi	Brick industry	Irular	
75	Devammal	35	Duvaipathi	Brick industry	Irular	
76	Subramanian	36	Anaikatty	SACON Driver		

S. No.	Names	Age	Villages	Occupation	Community	Special knowledge
77	Patturajan	25	Anaikatty	SACON Lab Assist.		
78	Murugan	30	Anaikatty	Brick industry		
79	Gomathi	25	Anaikatty	Brick industry		
80	Sivasankari	30	Anaikatty	Brick industry		
81	Muthusamy	38	Anaikatty	Brick industry		
82	Surian	45	Anaikatty	Brick industry		
83	Prema	35	Anaikatty	Brick industry		
84	Madan	45	Periathadagam	Brick industry	SC	Medicinal species
85	Veeran	40	Periathadagam	Brick industry	Irular	
86	Nagarajan	26	Mankarai	Pastoralism	Irular	
87	Murugan	56	Mankarai	Brick industry		
88	Karuppatthammal	40	Veerapandi	Brick industry		
89	Rangasamy	48	Veerapandi	Brick industry		
90	Nagammal	40	Veerapandi	Brick industry		
91	Baby	30	Veerapandi	Brick industry		
92	Seran	35	Veerapandi	Brick industry		
93	Maruthappan	56	Kalaianur	Agriculture	Kavudar	Ecological history
94	Kala	32	Kalaianur			
95	Vasanthi	40	Kalaianur			
96	Santhi	30	Kalaianur			

Table 4. List of tribal (Irular) students who participated in the survey

S.No.	Names	Age	Villages
1	Karthy	20	Maruthamkarai melur
2	Velliangiri	25	Sinnajambukundi
3	Manjula	13	Periajambukundi
4	Murugesan	15	Periajambukundi
5	Ramesh	17	Periajambukundi
6	Rajendran	12	Periajambukundi
7	Chitra	15	Periajambukundi
8	Bagavathy	20	Kudalur
9	Kamala	15	Vadakkalur
10	Sivagami	12	Vadakkalur
11	Saraswathi	15	Vadakkalur
12	Ramya	8	Vadakkalur
13	Jeyavathy	15	Vadakkalur
14	Ramesh	12	Vadakkalur
15	Arun	15	Vadakkalur
16	Chitra	8	Vadakkalur
17	Priya	9	Vadakkalur
18	Sarathkumar	13	Vadakkalur
19	Geetha	17	Vadakkalur
20	Rangasamy	23	Vadakkalur
21	Rajeshkumar	11	Vadakkalur
22	Kalimuthu	14	Vadakkalur
23	Padma	9	Vadakkalur
24	Deepa	10	Vadakkalur
25	Palanichamy	14	Vadakkalur
26	Sarathkumar	8	Vadakkalur
27	Maragatham	9	Vadakkalur
28	Vigneshwari	13	Vadakkalur
29	Sasitharan	13	Kalaianur

Table 5. Knowledgeable individuals

S.No.	Names	Age	Villages	Occupation	Community	Special knowledge
1	Veerammal	45	Sembukarai	NTFP	Irular	NTFP, cattle, fuel wood
2	Moongilkaran	48	Sembukarai	Farmer	Irular	Forest plants, farmer
3	Sorian	50	Sembukarai	Farmer	Irular	Farming, NTFP, ecological history
4	Mookkan	52	Sembukarai	NTFP	Irular	Farming, forest plants, NTFP
5	Kuppan	60	Sembukarai	NTFP	Irular	Plants, animals and NTFP
6	Nanjammal	50	Sembukarai	NTFP	Irular	NTFP, cattle
7	Raman	55	Dumanur	Mediciner	Irular	Medicinal plants
8	Perumal	46	Dumanur	Farmer	Irular	Farming, forest plants, NTFP
9	Angamuthu	65	Alamamedu	Farmer	Kavundar	Ecological history
10	Veeran	40	Vadakkalur	Brick industry		Medicinal species
11	Muthusamy	45	Anaikatty	Farmer	Kavundar	Ecological history

Table 6. Major user groups

S.No.	User groups	Community	Occupation
1	Farmer	Irular	Agriculture
2	NTFP collectors	Irular	Coolie
3	Fuel wood collectors	Irular	Coolie
4	Pastoralist	Irular	Grazing
5	Medicinal plants collectors	Irular	Madicine practitioner
6	Broomstick makers	Irular	Coolie
7	Sugar cane cake makers	Irular	Coolie
8	Soil collectors	Irular	Coolie
9	Vermicomposter	Irular	Vermicomposting
10	Bamboo collectors	Irular	Coolie

Table 7. Farming items

S.No.	Farming items	Common name	Scientific name
1	Arasani	Red gourd pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>
2	Arisi	Rice	<i>Oryza sativa</i>
3	Avarai	Lablab bean	<i>Lablab purpureus</i>
4	Beans		<i>Glycine max</i>
5	Beatroot	Beat root	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>
6	Chamai	Little millet	<i>Panicum miliare</i>
7	Cholam	Great millet	<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>
8	Ellu	Sesame	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>
9	Kadugu	Indian mustard	<i>Brassica juncea</i>
10	Kampu		<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>
11	Karumbu	Sugar cane	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
12	Karunthinai		<i>Eleusine sp.</i>
13	Katthari	Egg plant	<i>Solanum melongena</i>
14	Kodhumai	Wheat	<i>Triticum vulgare</i>
15	Kollu	Horse gram	<i>Macrotyloma uniflorum</i>
16	Kottha malli	Coriander	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>
17	Kuthirai vali		<i>Echinochloa colona</i>
18	Makka cholam	Maize	<i>Zea mays</i>
19	Milakai	Chilly	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>
20	Nilakkadalai	Ground nut	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>
21	Patchai payaru	Green gram	<i>Vigna radiata</i>
22	Parutthi	Cotton	<i>Gossypium sp.</i>
23	Peerkkankai	Ribbed gourd	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>
24	Poosani	Ash gourd	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>
25	Ragi	Finger millet	<i>Eleusine coracana</i>
26	Seeragam	Cumin	<i>Cuminum cyminum</i>
27	Sundai		<i>Solanum torvum</i>
28	Thakkali	Tomato	<i>Lycopersicon esculantum</i>
29	Thattam payaru	Cow pea	<i>Vigna sp.</i>
30	Thennai	Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
31	Thinai	Italian millet	<i>Setaria italica</i>
32	Thuvarai	Pigeon pea	<i>Cajanus cajan</i>
33	Ulhunthu	Black gram	<i>Vigna mungo</i>
34	Vazhai	Banana	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>
35	Varaku	Kodo millet	<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>
36	Venkayam	Onion	<i>Allium cepa</i>

Table 8. Leaf vegetables

S.No.	Vernacular Name	Common name	Scientific name
1	Agatthi keera		<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i>
2	Annai keera		
3	Appa keera		
4	Arai keera	Lamb's quarters	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
5	Kaduku keera	Indian mustard	<i>Brassica juncea</i>
6	Kaina thalai	Cinchona	<i>Cinchona officinalis</i>
7	Kakkai keera		<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>
8	Karusalankanni		<i>Flacourtia indica</i>
9	Kodimunna		
10	Kolimuttai keera		
11	Kovai keera	Ivy gourd	<i>Coccinia grandis</i>
12	Kuppai keera		<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>
13	Kuruvi keera		
14	Kuta keera		
15	Manaligai		<i>Gisekia pharnaceoides</i>
16	Mavu keera		
17	Mookkuthi		<i>Bidens pilosa</i>
18	Moongil punither		<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i>
19	Moryil nelli		<i>Oryza sativa</i>
20	Mulli keera	Prickle amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>
21	Minnai keera		<i>Premna sp.</i>
22	Muringa keera		<i>Moringa oleifera</i>
23	Musta keera		<i>Rivea sp.</i>
24	Olai keera		
25	Pachai keera		
26	Padi keera		
27	Palai		<i>Leptadenia reticulata</i>
28	Palkurunai		
29	Pannai keera		<i>Celosia argentea</i>
30	Pirandai		<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>
31	Paruppu keera	Common purse lane	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>
32	Pasali keera		
33	Pasatti keera		
34	Ponnankanni	Amaranthus	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>
35	Pothina	Mint	<i>Mentha sp.</i>
36	Povidai keera		
37	Seeradigai		
38	Sambu keera	Toro	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>
39	Singai keera		<i>Acacia torta</i>
40	Siru keera		<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i>
41	Sivappu keera		
42	Sukiti keera		<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
43	Sulu keera		
44	Sundai keera	Sensitive water plant	<i>Solanum torvum</i>

S.No.	Vernacular Name	Common name	Scientific name
45	Suragae		
46	Thakara keera		<i>Cassia tora</i>
47	Thandu keera		<i>Amaranthus oleraceus</i>
48	Thiai keera		<i>Digera muricata</i>
49	Thondai keera		<i>Capparis zeylanica</i>
50	Vasalai keera	Indian spinach	<i>Basella alba</i>
51	Valli keera		<i>Almania nodiflora</i>
52	Venthaya keera		<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i>
53	Verupothi keera		

Table 9. Grasses

S.No.	Vern. Name	Common name	Scientific name
1	Arugampullu	Dhub grass	<i>Cyanodon dactylon</i>
2	Easampullu	Broomstick grass	<i>Phoenix sp.</i>
3	Injipullu	Torpedo grass	<i>Panicum repens</i>
4	Kallupullu		
5	Kambampullu	Bulrush millet	<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>
6	Kandupullu		
7	Karnappullu		<i>Enteropogon monostachyos</i>
8	Kattangipullu		
9	Kihampullu		
10	Kodanji pullu		
11	Korapullu	Nut grass	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>
13	Kulathupullu		
14	Moonji pullu		
15	Nasakapullu		
16	Oolampullu		
17	Palagan pullu		
18	Pokippullu		
19	Pugalpullu		
20	Ragi pullu		<i>Eleusine coracana</i>
22	Ryanapullu		
23	Sami pullu		<i>Brassica reptans</i>
24	Seevapullu		
25	Sevvarukupullu		
26	Sunaipullu		
27	Thalampullu		
28	Thappapullu	Sacrificial grass	<i>Desmostachya bipinnata</i>
29	Tharavapullu		
30	Valampullu		
31	Vampullu		
32	Varagampullu		<i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i>

Table 10. Tubers

S.No.	Vernacular Name	Common name	Scientific name
1	Carrot	Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
2	Kalli kizhangu	Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia stricta</i>
3	Katralai klizhangu	Indian aloe	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i>
4	Kappa kizhangu	Greater yam	<i>Dioscorea alata</i>
5	Karunai kizhangu	Elephant foot palm	<i>Amorphophalus paeoniifolius</i>
6	Mara valli kizhangu	Cassava	<i>Manihot esculanta</i>
7	Mullanki	Radish	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>
8	Mulluvalli kizhangu		<i>Dioscorea esculenta</i>
9	Mustai kizhangu		<i>Rivea ornata</i>
10	Neeru vaikka kizhangu		
11	Nura kizhangu		
12	Poola kizhangu		<i>Aerva lanata</i>
13	Rattha kizhangu	Beat root	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>
14	Rinan kizhangu		
15	Sakkaraivalli kizhangu	Sweet potato	<i>Ipomea batatas</i>
16	Sembu kizhangu	Taro	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>
17	Senai kizhangu	Elephants foot	<i>Amorphophallus campanulatus</i>
18	Siva kizhangu		<i>Acacia sinuata</i>
19	Soti kizhangu		
20	Unnan klizhangu		<i>Erycibe paniculata</i>
21	Urula kizhangu	Potato	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>
22	Vethalaikodi kizhangu		

Table 11. Mushrooms (common name and scientific name are not available)

S.No.	Verna.Name	S.No.	Verna.Name
1	Aappikeecha	9	Marakeecha
2	Aavikeecha	10	Naimulakkeecha
3	Arisikeecha	11	Pandraikeecha
4	Kalkeecha	12	Papikeecha
5	Kasakasakeecha	13	Soondimookku
6	Kathukeecha	14	Soraikeecha
7	Kodaikeecha	15	Sudikeecha
8	Kondaikeecha	16	Visakeecha

Table 12. Vegetables

S.No.	Verna Name	Common name	Scientific name
1	Aavirukai		
2	Arasanikai	Red gourd pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita maxima</i>
3	Aruhanaikai		
4	Atthi	Country gular fig	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>
5	Avaraikai	Lablab bean	<i>Lablab purpureus</i>
6	Beet root	Beat root	<i>Beta vulgaris</i>
7	Beans		<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>
8	Carrot	Carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
9	Dillikkai	Black babool	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>
10	Eenthangai	Elephant's palm	<i>Caryota urens</i>
11	Eettikkai	Rose wood	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>
12	Kadukai		<i>Terminalia chebula</i>
13	Kalakai	Karaunda	<i>Carissa carandas</i>
14	Kallakai		<i>Grewia sp.</i>
15	Kallikai		<i>Opuntia stricta</i>
16	Karambaikai		<i>Jussieua suffruticosa</i>
17	Kattharikkai	Egg plant	<i>Solanum melongena</i>
18	Kattuelumitchai		<i>Atalantia monophylla</i>
19	Kongankai		<i>Cassia fistula</i>
20	Kosuvikai		<i>Meliosma arnottiana</i>
21	Kothavarai	Cluster bean	<i>Cyamopsis tetragonoloba</i>
22	Kottakai	Amanakku	<i>Ricinus communis</i>
23	Milakai	Chilly	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>
24	Mulikkai	Prickly amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>
25	Mullanki	Raddish	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>
26	Murungaikai	Drumstick	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>
27	Muttaikose	Cabbage	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>
28	Nellikai	Indian gooseberry	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>
29	Ookai		
30	Oppakai		<i>Salvadora persica</i>
31	Pakarakai	Bitter gourd	<i>Momordica charantia</i>
32	Pasuvinkai		<i>Dalbergia paniculata</i>
33	Pattani	Pea plant	<i>Pisum sativum</i>
34	Peekankai	Ridge gourd	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>
35	Pochakai		<i>Sapindus emarginata</i>
36	Poola		<i>Aerva lanata</i>
37	Poosanikai	Pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita moschata</i>
38	Pudalankai	Snake gourd	
39	Sammanikai		<i>Telosma minor</i>
40	Sayakai		
41	Seengaikai		<i>Acacia torta</i>
42	Seevakai		<i>Acacia sinuata</i>
43	Siluppankai		
44	Soorikkai		

S.No.	Verna.Name	Common name	Scientific name
45	Sundaikai		<i>Solanum torvum</i>
46	Suraikai	Bitter bottle gourd	<i>Legenaria sciceraria</i>
47	Thanikai		<i>Terminalia bellerica</i>
48	Thanukkai		<i>Cochlospermum religiosum</i>
49	Tharpoosani		
50	Tharanikai		<i>Pavetta tomentosa</i>
51	Thenkai	Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
52	Vecchakai	Axle wood	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>
53	Velankai		<i>Feronia elephantum</i>
54	Vellarikkai	Cucumber	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>
55	Vendaikai	Bhendi	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i>
56	Vengaikai	Indian kino	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>
57	Venkayam	Onion	<i>Allium cepa</i>

Table 13. Fruits

S.No.	Verna.Name	Common name	Scientific name
1	Aalampazham		<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>
2	Anniachi pazham	Pine apple	<i>Ananas comosus</i>
3	Atthippazham		<i>Ficus racemosa</i>
4	Chudalipazham		<i>Zizyphus oenoplia</i>
5	Easampazham		<i>Phoenix sp.</i>
6	Elumitcham pazham		<i>Citrus limonum</i>
7	Elanthai pazham		<i>Zizyphus mauritiana</i>
8	Itthipazham		<i>Ficus talboti</i>
9	Joolipazham		
10	Kallapazham		<i>Grewia sp.</i>
11	Kallipazham		<i>Opuntia stricta</i>
12	Karaipazham		<i>Canthium parviflorum</i>
13	Karambapazham		<i>Jussieva suffruticosa</i>
14	Kovai pazham		<i>Coccinia grandis</i>
15	Kelingipazham		
16	Konjaipazham		<i>Glycosmis sp.</i>
17	Kosuvipazham		<i>Meliosma arnottiana</i>
18	Koyyapazham		<i>Psidium guajava</i>
19	Malai orange		
20	Mampazham		<i>Mangifera indica</i>
21	Mathulam pazham	Pomegranate	<i>Punica granatum</i>
22	Milaviripazham		
23	Iluppai pazham		<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>
24	Morasipazham		
25	Munthiri pazham	Cashewnut	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>
26	Narimotalai		<i>Naringi crenulata</i>
27	Navappazham	Black plum	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>
28	Nerappazham		
29	Ongate		

S.No.	Verna.Name	Common name	Scientific name
30	Oogan pazham		
31	Oppa pazham		<i>Salvadora persica</i>
32	Orange		<i>Citrus aurantium</i>
33	Palapazham		<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i>
34	Pambipazham		
35	Pappali		<i>Carica papaya</i>
36	Paralapazham		<i>Lantana camara</i>
37	Pattanakallipazham		
38	Peetthai pazham		<i>Permna tomentosa</i>
39	Pecsapazham		<i>Sapindus emarginata</i>
40	Pottaripazham		
41	Puliampazham	Tamarind	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>
42	Porinja pazham		<i>Butea frondosa</i>
43	Sangam pazham		<i>Clerodendron inerme</i>
44	Sappotta		<i>Manilkara zapota</i>
45	Satthukkudi		<i>Citrus sinensis</i>
46	Seenippazham		<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>
47	Seethapazham	Custard apple	<i>Annona squamosa</i>
48	Seevapazham		
49	Sollarampazham		
50	Sundaipazham		<i>Solanum torvum</i>
51	Thadusampazham		
52	Thakkali pazham	Tomato	<i>Lycopersicon esculantum</i>
53	Thiratchai pazham	Grape	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>
54	Valapazham	Banana	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>
55	Vellari pazham	Cucumber	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>
56	Veppampazham	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>
57	Virimpazham		<i>Celtis sp.</i>

Table 14. Plants

S.No.	Vernacular Name	Form	Common name	Scientific name
1	Aai	T		<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i>
2	Aangi	H		<i>Elattaria cardamomum</i>
3	Aatthi	T		<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>
4	Agatthi	T		<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i>
5	Aala	T	Banyan	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>
6	Amanji kodi	C		<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>
7	Amukkila	C		<i>Withania somnifera</i>
8	Anai pilavu	T		<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i>
9	Anaivanangi	H		
10	Arali	T	Indian oleander	<i>Nerium odoratum</i>
11	Arasu	T	Arasu	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>
12	Ashoka	T	Ashoka	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i>
13	Atthi	T	Country gular fig	<i>Ficus racemosa</i>
14	Avira	S	Avaram	<i>Cassia auriculata</i>
15	Dali	T		<i>Canarium strictum</i>
16	Dalia	S		
17	Dandhi	T		
18	Dathinga palai	S		
19	Dilli	T	Black babool	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>
20	Dupa	T		<i>Vateria indica</i>
21	Eaccha	T		
22	Edamkuruli	S		
23	Eervali	T		<i>Capparis apetala</i>
24	Eetti	T	Rose wood	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>
25	Elanthai	T	Jujube	<i>Zizphus mauritiana</i>
26	Elumitchai	T	Lime	<i>Citrus limonum</i>
27	Erugondhai	T		<i>Toddalia asiatica</i>
28	Erukku	S	Erukku	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>
29	Erumaipoolai	S		<i>Aerva javanica</i>
30	Eucalyptus	T	Eucalypt	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>
31	Icchi	T		<i>Ficus sp.</i>
32	Idlippoo	S		<i>Ixora coccinea</i>
33	Ilavampanju	T	White sike cotton	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>
34	Ilumullu	H		
35	Iluppai	T		<i>Madhuca longifolia</i>
36	Inda	C		<i>Cycas circinalis</i>
37	Inji	H	Ginger	<i>Zingiber officinale</i>
38	Iri thattan kodi	C		
39	Isuvai	T		
40	Itthi	T		<i>Ficus talboti</i>
41	Javunankodi	C		
42	Judali	C		<i>Zizyphus oenoplia</i>
43	Juli	S		
44	Kadambu	T		<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i>

S.No.	Vernacular Name	Form	Common name	Scientific name
45	Kadukai	T		<i>Terminalia chebula</i>
46	Kakithappoo	S		<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>
47	Kala	S		<i>Carissa carandas</i>
48	Kalakarandai	H		
49	Kalitchi	T		<i>Ficus amplissima</i>
50	Kalla	S		<i>Ficus tsjahela</i>
51	Kallai kodi	C		<i>Grewia sp.</i>
52	Kalli	S		<i>Opuntia stricta</i>
53	Kalsinga	T		
54	Kalsundai	H		
55	Kampilipoochi	S	Mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>
56	Kanagambaram	S		<i>Crossandra sp.</i>
57	Kangongai kodi	C		
58	Kanuvavarai	S		
59	Kappi	S		
60	Karai	S		<i>Randia dumetorum</i>
61	Karadi viri	T		
62	Karaimavil	S		
63	Karambai	S		<i>Jussieua suffruticosa</i>
64	Karasi	T		
65	Karu eacchai	T		
66	Karumai	T		
67	Karumpeetthai	T		<i>Callicarpa tomentosa</i>
68	Karumpilavu	T		
69	Karumpu	T	Sugarcane	<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>
70	Karunelli	T		<i>Phyllanthus reticulatus</i>
71	Karunkali	T		<i>Diospyrus ebenum</i>
72	Karunochi	T		<i>Vitex negundo</i>
73	Karu oomatthai	S		<i>Datura metel</i>
74	Karuppalai	T		<i>Wrightia arborea</i>
75	Karuveppilai	T	Curry leaf	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>
76	Katsingai	C		<i>Acacia pinnata</i>
77	Kathadi	C		
78	Kattumurungai	T		<i>Moringa concanascens</i>
79	Katralai	S	Indian aloe	<i>Aloe barbadensis</i>
80	Katthiri	S	Brinjal	<i>Solanum melogena</i>
81	Kattu avarai	S		<i>Butea parviflora</i>
82	Kattu elumbichai	T		<i>Atalantia monophylla</i>
83	Kattu katthari	S		<i>Capparis sepia</i>
84	Kattu koyya	T		<i>Randia dumetorum</i>
85	Kattu ma	T	Wild mango	<i>Spondias mangifera</i>
86	Kattu ulavan	T		
87	Kavatthai	T		
88	Kavusi	T		<i>Hopea wightiana</i>
99	Keela nelli	H		<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>
90	Kiluvai	T	Hill mango	<i>Commiphora caudata</i>

S.No.	Vernacular Name	Form	Common name	Scientific name
91	Kodai velan	T		<i>Acacia planiferons</i>
92	Kodali	T		<i>Scolopia crenata</i>
93	Kodanthi	S		<i>Capparis roxburghii</i>
94	Kodipalai	S		<i>Wattakaka volubilis</i>
95	Kodi thuvai	C		<i>Mucuna pruriens</i>
96	Kodi vakai	T		
97	Kodukkaipuli	T		<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>
98	Kolakkattai thekku	T		<i>Premna sp</i>
99	Kolinji	H	Indigo	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i>
100	Kondal	S	Laburnum	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
101	Kooli	T		<i>Olea dioica</i>
102	Koonthapanai	T	Elephant's palm	<i>Caryota urens</i>
103	Kora	T		<i>Webera corymbosa</i>
104	Kosuvi	T		<i>Meliosma arnottiana</i>
105	Kottai	T	Amanakku	<i>Ricinus communis</i>
106	Kovai	T	Ivy gourd	<i>Coccinia grandis</i>
107	Koyya	T	Common guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>
108	Kundu naralai	C		<i>Vanilla walkeriae</i>
109	Kurava moongil	T		
110	Kurunchi	S		<i>Strobilanthes kunthiana</i>
111	Kurukkatthi	T		<i>Hiptage madablota</i>
112	Kurunthai	T		<i>Atalantia missionis</i>
113	Kuruttagai	C		
114	Kuruviserandigai	S		
115	Lavanga	T		<i>Cinnamomum macrocarpa</i>
116	Ma	T	Mango	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
117	Malakai	H	Chilly	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>
118	Malakulakki	S		<i>Glycosmis pentaphylla</i>
119	Malai vempu	T		<i>Melia azedarach</i>
120	Malligai	S		<i>Jasminum sambac</i>
121	Manali kodi	C		
122	Manja kadambu	T	Haldu	<i>Haldina cordifolia</i>
123	Manja oonjal	T		
124	Maruthani	T	Henna	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>
125	Mathulai	T		<i>Punica granatum</i>
126	Mattankurichi	S		
127	Matthi	T	Arjun	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>
128	Mavu thuvai kodi	C		
129	Meenvahu	T		
130	Menthai kodi	C		
131	Milaku	H		<i>Piper nigrum</i>
132	Modakkuthekku	T		<i>Clerodendron serratum</i>
133	Mooli	T		<i>Pterospermum diversifolium</i>
134	Moongil	T	Bamboo	<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i>
135	Mosakottai	T	Heart's pea	<i>Passiflora foetida</i>
136	Mukkuruntha	T		

S.No.	Vernacular Name	Form	Common name	Scientific name
137	Mukutthi	H		<i>Bidens pilosa</i>
138	Mul vengai	T		<i>Bridelia retusa</i>
139	Mullai kodi	C		<i>Jasminum auriculatum</i>
140	Mulkiluvai	T		<i>Commiphora berryi</i>
141	Mul murungai	T		<i>Erythrina variegata</i>
142	Mulvengai	T		<i>Bridelia crenulata</i>
143	Munnai	C		<i>Premna serratifolia</i>
144	Munthiri	S		<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>
145	Murasu	T		
146	Murungai	T	Drumstic	<i>Moringa oleifera</i>
147	Mustai	C		<i>Rivea ornata</i>
148	Naithulasi	S	Hoary basil	<i>Ocimum canum</i>
149	Naivelan	S		<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>
150	Nallakoli	T		
151	Nallamavil	T		
152	Nallaviri	T		
153	Nannarikodi	C	Sarasaparilla	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>
154	Naralai	C		
155	Narimodalai	S		<i>Naringi crenulata</i>
156	Narivili	S	Sebesten plum	<i>Cordia sp.</i>
157	Nava	T	Black plum	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>
158	Neervaiikka kodi	C		
159	Nelli	T	Indian gooseberry	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>
160	Nengarai	T		
161	Noorai kodi	C		
162	Notchi	T	Five leaved chaste	<i>Vitex negundo</i>
163	Omai	T	Nilgiri elm	<i>Celtis tetrandra</i>
164	Ongate	T		
165	Oohan	T		
166	Ookkai	T		
167	Oolai mookku	H		
168	Oonchal	T		<i>Albizia amara</i>
168	Orange	T		<i>Citrus aurantium</i>
169	Othula	T	Odallum	<i>Cerbera odollam</i>
170	Pachali	H		
171	Pachhai kadambu	T		
172	Padai erukku	S		<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>
173	Padamaram	T		
174	Paiera	T		<i>Salvadora persica</i>
175	Pakku	T	Arecanut	<i>Areca catechu</i>
176	Pal	T		
177	Pala	T		<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i>
178	Palagai	T		<i>Canthium sp.</i>
179	Palai	T		<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i>
180	Pal murungai	T		
181	Panai	T	Palmyra palm	<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>

S.No.	Vernacular Name	Form	Common name	Scientific name
182	Panathekku	T		<i>Cordia wallichii</i>
183	Pannai	H		<i>Celosia argentea</i>
184	Pappali	T	Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>
185	Pappali mass	T		<i>Citrus maxima</i>
186	Pappattai	T		
187	Pappiserandigai	C		
188	Paralai	S	Wild sage	<i>Lantana camara</i>
189	Parambi kodi	C		
190	Parukka	T		
191	Pasiri sedi	H		
192	Pasungani	T		<i>Dalbergia paniculata</i>
193	Pathani	T		<i>Terminalia catappa</i>
194	Patti kodi	C		
195	Pee	T		<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i>
196	Peethai	T		<i>Permna tomentosa</i>
197	Perianangai	T		<i>Andrographis alata</i>
198	korukkikodi	C		
199	Perumal kodi	C		
200	Pasattai	H		
201	Pirampu	C		<i>Calamus rotang</i>
202	Pisin	T		<i>Cynoglossum zeylanicum</i>
203	Pitthiri	H		
204	Pon arali	S		<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>
205	Pon avira	S	Negro coffee	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>
206	Pon kutchi	T		
207	Poola	H		<i>Aerva lanata</i>
208	Poonaikosuvi	H		
209	Poonaiavanangi	H		
210	Poonga	T	Indian beech	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>
211	Poosa	T		<i>Sapindus emarginata</i>
212	Poosandai	T		
213	Poothalai	T		
214	Thuthi	H		<i>Abutilon indicum</i>
215	Poothurai	T		
216	Poovarasu	T	Portia	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>
217	Poovatthi	T		
218	Porinja	T		<i>Butea frondosa</i>
219	Pulia	T	Tamarind	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>
220	Pulippoosa	T		<i>Schleichera oleosa</i>
221	Riyankodi	C		
222	Roja sedi	S	Rose	<i>Rosa sp.</i>
223	Sadakoli	S		
224	Saipuru	T		
225	Sakkaraikolli kodi	C	Periploca	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i>
226	Sakkila avira	C		
227	Sandhanam	T	Sandal	<i>Santalum album</i>

S.No.	Vernacular Name	Form	Common name	Scientific name
228	Sanga	S		<i>Clerodendron inerme</i>
229	Sanmuga	T		
230	Saantha viri	T		<i>Lanstum anamalayarum</i>
231	Sappotta	T		<i>Manikara zapota</i>
232	Sara	T		<i>Buchanania angustifolia</i>
233	Savukku	T		<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>
234	Savundal	T		<i>Berrya cordifolia</i>
235	Sayakkodi	C		
236	Seelaipusa kodl	C		
237	Seema vakai	T		
238	Seettha	T	Custard apple	<i>Annona squamosa</i>
239	Seeva	T		<i>Acacia sinuata</i>
240	Seevagondai	S		
241	Sembarutthi	H	Shoe-flower	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>
242	Sembu	H	Taro	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>
243	Senbagam	T		<i>Michelia champaca</i>
244	Senguvalai	S		
245	Senneer	T		
246	Seppulinja	T		<i>Erythroxylum monogynum</i>
247	Sela	T		<i>Ficus virens</i>
248	Seruppattai	T		<i>Elaeocarpus tectorius</i>
249	Silai	T		
250	Siluppa	T		
251	Silvarokku	T		
252	Singai kodi	C		<i>Acacia torta</i>
253	Sinna	S		
254	Sinnakalma	S		
255	Sirianangai	S		<i>Andrographis sp.</i>
256	Siru karai	S		<i>Benkara malabarica</i>
257	Siruvaniccha	S		<i>Ipomea nil</i>
258	Sittipattai	T		
259	Sokku sedi	H		
260	Sollarai	S		
261	Soombi	H		
262	Soradigai	S		
263	Soraikodi	C	Bitter bottle gourd	<i>Legenaria sciceraria</i>
264	Soralam	S		
265	Sorinkodi	S		
266	Sudarimul	S		
267	Sugunankodi	C		
268	Sundai	C		<i>Solanum torvum</i>
269	Suruli	C		
270	Surutalai	S		
271	Thadusa	T		
272	Thakara	H		
273	Thakkali	H	Tomato	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>

S.No.	Vernacular Name	Form	Common name	Scientific name
274	Thamaraipoo	C	Sacred lotus	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>
275	Thanukka	T		<i>Cochiospermum religiosum</i>
276	Thanusu	T		
277	Thanvanangi	S		
278	Tharani	T		<i>Pavetta tomentosa</i>
279	Tharuppai	S		<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
280	Thattai kodi	C	Cow pea	<i>Vigna catjong</i>
281	Thekku	T	Teak	<i>Tectona grandis</i>
282	Thellu kodi	C		
283	Theluvurai	T		
284	Thenangi kodi	C		
285	Thennai	T	Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>
286	Thiruvai kalli	S		<i>Euphorbia tortilis</i>
287	Tholitchi	S		
288	Thondai kodi	C		
289	Thoongumoonji	T		<i>Enterolobium saman</i>
290	Thoolalai	T		
291	Thorathi	T		<i>Capparis divaricata</i>
292	Thottappu kodi	C		
293	Thotta sirungi	H	Sevsitive plant	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>
294	Thuduppela	T		
295	Thulasi	H	Holy basis	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>
296	Thumbai	H	Thumba	<i>Leucas aspera</i>
297	Ulagu	T		
298	Unnankodi	C		<i>Ipomoea staphylina</i>
299	Upputhala	C		
300	Urulai	H	Potato	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>
301	Urumuli	S		
302	Uthila	S		<i>Cordia myxa</i>
303	Vadha mudakki	S		
304	Vaduthara	T		<i>Delonix elata</i>
305	Vakai	T	Siris	<i>Albizia lebbek</i>
306	Vakkannai	T		<i>Diospyros montana</i>
307	Valai	T	Banana	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>
308	Valatha kodi	C		
309	Vahuga	T		
310	Vanni	T		<i>Prosopis spicigera</i>
311	Vari kodi	C		
312	Vasalai kodi	C	Indian spinach	<i>Basella alba</i>
313	Vasampu	T		<i>Acorus calamus</i>
314	Vedipalai	T		
315	Vela	T	White babool	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i>
316	Vellanakai	T	Axle wood	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>
317	Vella pilavu	T		
318	Vengai	T	Indian kino	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>
319	Ven thekku	T		<i>Lagerstroemia microcarpa</i>

S.No.	Vernacular Name	Form	Common name	Scientific name
320	Veppa	T	Neem	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>
321	Vevesi	S		
322	Virali	T		<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
323	Viri	T		<i>Celtis cinnamomea</i>
324	Virusa	T		
325	Visa arali	S		<i>Thevetia sp.</i>

Table 15. Medicinal plants

S.No.	Plants	Scientific Name	Part	Use
1	Akasagarudan kilangu		Tuber	Stomach ache
2	Amukilang	<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Leaf	Body swelling
3	Anai katralai			Health
4	Eetti	<i>Dalbergia latifolia</i>	Root	Medicinal use
5	Etampiri valampiri	<i>Helicteres isora</i>		Medicinal use
6	Kadukai	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>		Medicinal use
7	Kakkai keerai		Leaf	Stomach ache
8	Kalli	<i>Opuntia stricta</i>		Medicinal use
9	Kambi maram	<i>Gardenia resinifera</i>	Leaf	Head ache
10	Kampali	<i>Morus australis</i>	Leaf	Cold
11	Kandankatthiri	<i>Solanum surattense</i>	Fruit	Medicinal use
12	Karu kummini			Medicinal use
13	Karu oomatthai	<i>Datura metel</i>		Medicinal use
14	Karunai kilangu	<i>Amorphophallus paeoniifolius</i>	Tuber	Heart pain
15	Karusalamkanni	<i>Eclipta prostrata</i>	Leaf	Health
16	Karuveppilai	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>	Leaf	Hair growth
17	Katralai	<i>Agave angustifolia</i>		Medicinal use
18	Kattu olava		Leaf	Stomach ache
19	Keelanelli	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i>	Leaf	Jaundice
20	Kodivalaver		Root	Head ache
21	Kolinji chedi	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i>	Leaf	Stomach ache
22	Konjai pattai	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Bark	Body pain reliever
23	Kosuvi	<i>Meliosma pinnata</i>	Root	Teeth pain
24	Kovai	<i>Coccinia grandis</i>	Leaf	Against neer
25	Kudupai chedi		Leaf	Head ache
26	Kuppaikerai	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Leaf	Health
27	Kuruttigai		Leaf	Head ache
28	Kuruviserandigai		Leaf	Head ache
29	Malainelli	<i>Phyllanthus reticulatus</i>	Leaf	Head ache
30	Malakulukki	<i>Glycosmis pentaphylla</i>	Leaf	Stomach ache
			Leaf	Heart pain
31	Malavili maram			Medicinal use
32	Manjal ragi			Jaundice
33	Mookkutthi	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Leaf	Head ache

S.No	Plants	Scientific Name	Part	Use
34	Mosakkalu katalai			Medicinal use
35	Mosakkottai	<i>Passiflora foetida</i>		Medicinal use
36	Mudakkathan	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	Leaf	Paralysis
37	Mudakkuthekku	<i>Clerodendron serratum</i>	Leaf	Paralysis
38	Mupperandai		Leaf	Jaundice
39	Muthu mudakkathan	<i>Cardiospermum canescens</i>	Leaf	Paralysis
40	Nai thulasi	<i>Ocimum canum</i>	Leaf	Medicinal use
41	Nai velai	<i>Cleome viscosa</i>	Root	Medicinal use
42	Nai velan	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Root	Medicinal use
43	Nannari	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>	Root	Fertility
44	Navapalakottai	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Fruit	Health
43	Neer vangikodi		Leaf	Against neer
44	Neermulli	<i>Ammania baccifera</i>	Leaf	Body pain reliever
45	Nilapanai	<i>Curculigo orchioides</i>	Leaf	Fertility
46	Ooncha	<i>Albizia amara</i>	Leaf	Hair growth
			Leaf	Head ache
47	Pachilai maram		Leaf	Children's health
48	Pakarkai	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Fruit	Cold
			Leaf	Constipation
49	Pal kurunai		Leaf	Milk secretion in female
50	Palagai	<i>Canthium pergracile</i>	Leaf	Sore treatment
51	Pappiserandigai		Leaf	Head ache
52	Paralai	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Leaf	Child bath
				Medicinal use
53	Patchappu thalai		Leaf	Fever
54	Pattanakalli	<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i>	Leaf	Health
55	Pattu katalai			Medicinal use
56	Peecha maram	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	Leaf	Children's health
57	Peemaram	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i>		Medicinal use
58	Perandai	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>	Leaf	Muscle, nerve contract
59	Perukurinjan	<i>Wattakaka volubilis</i>	Leaf	Body swelling
60	Ponnankanni	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	Leaf	Eye vision
			Leaf	Mddicinal use
61	Poomisaka kilangu		Tuber	Health
62	Poovarasu	<i>Thespesia populnea</i>	Fruit	Skin disease
63	Povikeerai		Leaf	Stomach ache
64	Puthina	<i>Mentha sp.</i>	Leaf	For hungry
65	Riyankasangu juice		Tuber	Children's health
66	Sadavirithikai		Leaf	Fever
67	Sakkarai kolli	<i>Gymnema sylvestre</i>	Leaf	Children's health
			Leaf	Sugar patients
68	Satha kuppai		Leaf	Stomach ache
69	Seevakkai	<i>Acacia sinuata</i>	Fruit	Hair growth
70	Sembarutthi	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Flower	Hair growth
71	Sembu	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Tuber	Stomach ache
			Tuber	Kidney stone

S.No.	Plants	Scientific Name	Part	Use
72	Senkumari	<i>Erythroxylum monogynum</i>	Leaf	Jaundice
73	Seppulinja		Leaf	Sori sirangu
74	Sev kummini			Medicinal use
75	Sevappukeelanelli		Leaf	Jaundice
76	Sikappukathalai	<i>Acacia torta</i>	Leaf	Muscle, nerve contract
77	Singakeerai		Leaf	Stomach ache
78	Sotthu katralai	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Leaf	Stomach ache
				Medicinal use
79	Sukitti	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Leaf	Medicinal use
80	Sunda	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Fruit	Medicinal use
81	Thakara chedi	<i>Cassia tora</i>	Leaf	Stomach ache
			Root	Stomach ache
82	Thekku	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Root	Medicinal use
83	Tholitchi	<i>Euphorbia tortilis</i>	Leaf	Medicinal use
84	Thulasi	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i>	Leaf	Cold
85	Thumbai	<i>Leucas aspera</i>	Leaf	Cold
			Leaf	Medicinal use
86	Thuvalai		Leaf	Child bath
87	Urumuli kodi		Leaf	Dog bite
88	Valanchebbu		Leaf	Child bath
89	Vallarai	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Leaf	Ulcer
90	Vanni	<i>Prosopis spicigera</i>	Root	Medicinal use
91	Vasalai keerai	<i>Basella alba</i>	Leaf	Stomach ache
92	Veerasinga moolikai		Leaf	Stomach ache
93	Velampattai	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i>	Bark	Body pain reliever
94	Veliparuthi	<i>Pergularia daemia</i>	Leaf	Cold
95	Vella kummini			Medicinal use
96	Vella oomatthai	<i>Datura metel</i>		Medicinal use
97	Vella vela	<i>Acacia leucophloea</i>	Leaf	Sore treatment, bone joint
98	Vembalampattai		Bark	Fever
99	Vembu	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	Leaf	For hungry
100	Vengai	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>	Root	Medicinal use
101	Vethalapattai		Leaf	Head ache
102	Vishnukaranthai	<i>Evolvulus alsinoides</i>	Leaf	Body pain reliever

Table 16. Other usage plants

S.No.	Plants	Scientific name	Part	Use
1	Aala	<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	Leaf	Fodder
2	Arasa	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>		Religious important
3	Dupa	<i>Vateria indica</i>	Timber	Religious important
4	Eaccha	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	Fruit	Kalappai
			Leaf	Religious important
5	Eetti	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Timber	Broom
6	Elanthai	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Leaf	House construction
7	Itthi	<i>Ficus talboti</i>	Leaf	Fodder
				Fodder
8	Juli	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	Leaf	Religious important
9	Kadukka	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Timber	Fodder
				House construction
10	Kallai koli	<i>Grewia sp.</i>	Leaf	Pillar
11	Kalli	<i>Opuntia dillenii</i>	Fruit	Fodder
12	Kallichi	<i>Ficus amplissima</i>		Religious important
13	Kappu sedi			Religious important
14	Karambai	<i>Jussiaea suffruticosa</i>	Leaf	Religious important
15	Kooli	<i>Olea dioica</i>	Leaf	Fodder
			Timber	Kalappai
16	Koonthapanai	<i>Caryota urens</i>	Leaf	Fodder
17	Kosuvi	<i>Meliosma pinnata</i>	Timber	Thiruvila panthal
18	Kottai	<i>Areca catechu</i>	Fruit	Religious important
19	Kuruntha	<i>Atalantia monophylla</i>	Timber	Kalappai
20	Malakulukki	<i>Glycosmis pentaphylla</i>	Leaf	Fodder
21	Milakai	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Leaf	Varanda roof
22	Moongil	<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i>	Leaf	Fodder
			Timber	House construction
				Thoratti, thuduppu
				Aattu patti
23	Narivili	<i>Cordia gharaf</i>	Timber	Thiruvila panthal
24	Nooli		Timber	House construction
25	Oonchal	<i>Albizia amara</i>		House construction
26	Paiera	<i>Salvadora persica</i>	Timber	Religious important
27	Pirampoo	<i>Calamus rotang</i>		House construction
28	Poosai	<i>Sapindus emarginata</i>	Timber	Religious important
29	Porinja	<i>Butea monosperma</i>	Timber	Kalappai, pillar
30	Seevai	<i>Acacia sinuata</i>	Fruit	For sickle hand
31	Soora		Leaf	Religious important
32	Thadusa		Leaf	Fodder
			Timber	House construction
				Pillar
33	Thanukka	<i>Cochiospermum religiosum</i>	Leaf	Fodder
34	Thanusa	<i>Gyrocarpus americanus</i>	Timber	Religious important
				Thuduppu

S.No.	Plants	Scientific name	Part	Use
35	Tharani	<i>Pavetta tomentosa</i>	Leaf	Varanda roof
36	Thekku	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Timber	House construction Kalappai Thuduppu
37	Thenkai	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Timber	House construction
38	Thiluppa		Leaf	Fodder
39	Varal		Leaf	Varanda roof
40	Vellainagam	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i>	Timber	House construction Kalappai, pillar
41	Vengai	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>	Timber	House construction
			Leaf	Fodder
42	Viri	<i>Celtis cinnamomea</i>	Timber	Thuduppu

Table 17. Plants used for Black magic

S.No.	Plants	Scientific name	Use
1	Aakasa garudan thalai		
2	Almirati		
3	Anukeeni		
4	Avriaruku		
5	Irattai pirandai		
6	Karam		
7	Karpagavilvam		
8	Karpura valli	<i>Coleus aromaticus</i>	
9	Karuppu konni		
10	Kattu kurunai		
11	Kodivellarai		
12	Kottakarantai		
13	Mananthalai		
14	Manjakarusalamkanni	<i>Wedelia chinensis</i>	
15	Naga nanda		Snake repellants
16	Nal pirandai		
17	Neeli		
18	Nilampurandi		
19	Ninna chunungi		
20	Oma valli		
21	Oomatham-maruli	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	
22	Oomatham-neelam		
23	Paehaikundumani	<i>Aprus precatorius</i>	
24	Peenaripattai	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i>	
25	Peimirati	<i>Anisomeles malabarica</i>	
26	Peria nangai	<i>Andrograpis alata</i>	Snake repellants
27	Ponnamkanni	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	
28	Poomisakakilangu		
29	Pulamanakku		
30	Rathasuri	<i>Spermacoce hispida</i>	
31	Rennantha suri		
32	Sembu	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	

S.No.	Plants	Scientific name	Use
33	Senthatti	<i>Andrographis sp.</i>	Snake repellants
34	Sirianangai		
35	Sirukurinjan		
36	Siruserupadai		
37	Sivaguruvembu		
38	Sivakaranthai	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	
39	Sungavel		
40	Suratanilavarai		
41	Thollikeeni	<i>Cissus quadrangularis</i>	
42	Thotta chunungi		
43	Ulvaddi		
44	Urundai-pirandai	<i>Azadirachta indica</i>	
45	Vembu		
46	Yanaivanangi		

Table 18. Nuisance species

S.No.	Plants	Scientific name	Nuisance
1	Kalla maram	<i>Ficus tajahela</i>	
2	Kandanji maram		Thorny
3	Karai	<i>Conthium parviflorum</i>	Cause sore
4	Kasha kasa kecha		Poisonous mushroom
5	Kodi doohai	<i>Mucuna prurens</i>	Blister in the body
6	Kodikasangu		Poisonous tuber
7	Kosuvi maram	<i>Meliosma pinnata</i>	Thorny
8	Kusiri chedi		Blister in the body
9	Mavu doohai		Blister in the body
10	Mula kasangu		Poisonous tuber
11	Paralai	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Thorny
12	Pattai maram		Thorny
13	Saivedi maram		Thorny
14	Seengai maram	<i>Acacia torta</i>	Thorny
15	Sela	<i>Ficus virens</i>	Allergy
16	Sevai maram	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	Thorny
17	Sudala maram		Thorny
18	Sula maram		Thorny
19	Vevesi maram		Allergy
20	Visa kecha		Poisonous mushroom
Animals			
1	Maan	<i>Axis axis</i>	Cause damage to crop
2	Panni	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Cause damage to crop
3	Yanai	<i>Elephas maximus</i>	Cause damage to crop

Table 19. Mammals

S.No.	Mammals	Common name	Scientific name
1	Aadu	Goat	<i>Capra hircus</i>
2	Alungu	Indian pangolin	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>
3	Anil	Pam Squirrel	<i>Funambulus palmarum</i>
4	Chirutthai	Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>
5	Kadaman	Sambar deer	<i>Cervus unicolor</i>
6	Kalai man	Musk deer	<i>Moschus moschiferus</i>
7	Kaluthai	Donkey	<i>Equus equus</i>
8	Kaluthai puli	Hyena	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>
9	Karadi	Sloth bear	<i>Melursus ursinus</i>
10	Karumanthi*	Lion Tail Macaque	<i>Macaca silenus</i>
11	Katterumai	Gaur	<i>Bos gaurus</i>
12	Kattueli	Indian bush rat	<i>Golunda ellioti</i>
13	Kattupanni	Wild boar	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
14	Kattu poonai	Jungle cat	<i>Felis chaus</i>
15	Keeri	Common mongoose	<i>Herpestes edwardsii</i>
16	Kekkeeri	Striped necked mongoose	<i>Herpestes vitticollis</i>
17	Keladu	Barking Deer	<i>Muntiacus muntjak</i>
18	Kullanari	Indian fox	<i>Vulpes bengalensis</i>
19	Kurangu	Bonnet monkey	<i>Macaca radiata</i>
20	Madu	Wild buffalo	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>
21	Malai anil	Giant squirrel	<i>Ratufa indica</i>
22	Manthi	Nilgiri langur	<i>Presbytis johnii</i>
23	Maranai	Toddy cat	<i>Paradoxurus hermaphroditus</i>
24	Mullampanni	Indian porcupine	<i>Hystrix indica</i>
25	Muyal	Indian hare	<i>Lepus nigricollis</i>
26	Natcheli	Shrew	<i>Anathana ellioti</i>
27	Nari	Jackal	<i>Canis aureus</i>
28	Nayi	Dog	<i>Canis domesticus</i>
29	Nuraikeeri	Small mongoose	<i>Herpestes auropunctatus</i>
30	Onayi	Wolf	<i>Canis lupus</i>
31	Peria pala vevval	Fulvous fruit bat	<i>Rousettus leschenaulti</i>
32	Puli	Tiger	<i>Panthera tigris</i>
33	Pulliman	Spotted deer	<i>Axis axis</i>
34	Sennayee	Wild dog	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>
35	Siria pala vevval	Shortnosed fruit bat	<i>Cynopterus sphinx</i>
36	Soruguman	Mouse deer	<i>Tragulus meminna</i>
37	Thevangu	Slender loris	<i>Loris tardigradus</i>
38	Udumbu	Monitor lizard	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>
39	Velleli	Metad	<i>Millardia meltada</i>
40	Vevval	Indian flying fox	<i>Pteropus giganteus</i>
41	Viruga	Civet	<i>Viverricula indica</i>
42	Yanai	Elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>

Table 20. Birds

S.No.	Birds	Common name	Scientific name
1	Anikki		
2	Anthai	Owl	
3	Cherukoruki		
4	Chitter	Lesser whistling teal	<i>Dendrocygna javanica</i>
5	Cholaikuruvi		
6	Chorai	Spotted dove	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>
7	Elai chittai	Pheasant tailed jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirugus</i>
8	Kadai	Quail	
9	Kaka	Common crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>
10	Kalikada	Painted snipe	<i>Restratula benghalensis</i>
11	Kalkoli		
12	Kalkuruvi	Pied bush chat	<i>Saxicola capvata</i>
13	Kalugu	Vulture	<i>Gyps sp</i>
14	Kanankoli		
15	Karippar	Black eagle	<i>Ictinaetus malayensis</i>
16	Karumkuruvi	Indian Robin	<i>Saxicoloides fulicata</i>
17	Karam sittai	Ashycrowned finch lark	<i>Eromoptesix grisea</i>
18	Karuvali	Black drongo	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>
19	Kattukoli	Grey jungle fowl	<i>Gallurus sonneratii</i>
20	Kayuthari	Grey Partridge	<i>Francolinus pondicerianus</i>
21	Kodi kottalai	Red whiskered bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>
22	Koel	Indian cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>
23	Kokku	Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
24	Koli	Domestic fowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>
25	Kondai kuruvi	Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>
26	Koogai	Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
27	Kottalai	Red vented bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>
28	Kottibar	Glossy ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>
29	Koyamkili	Treepie	<i>Dendrocitta vagabunda</i>
30	Kurundambar	Spotbilledpelican	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>
31	Kurunkadai	Bustard quail	<i>Turnix suscitator</i>
32	Kuruttu kuruvi	Indian pond heron	<i>Ardeola grayii</i>
33	Lakadu karungadai	Falcon	<i>Falco sp</i>
34	Madappura	Blue rock pigeon	<i>Columbia livia</i>
35	Malaikuruvi	Grey hornbill	<i>Tockus birostris</i>
36	Malankalugu	White backed vulture	<i>Gyps bengalensis</i>
37	Manjappura	Golden oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>
38	Manjattai	Baya	<i>Ploceus megarhynchus</i>
39	Marankothi	Wood pecker	
40	Mayil	Peacock	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>
41	Myna	Indian myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
42	Naraikavulu	Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
43	Neer kaka	Little cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax niger</i>
44	Neerkoli	White breasted water hen	<i>Amaurorinis phoenicurus</i>
45	Pachaikili	Rose ringed parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>
46	Palipottan		
47	Palippottalai		
48	Panthi suttai	Small green bee eater	<i>Merops orientalis</i>

S.No.	Birds	Common name	Scientific name
49	Parunthu	Pariah Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
50	Peekonthai		
51	Peenturuki	Indian scavenger vulture	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>
52	Periapulkuruvi	Broad tailed grass warbler	<i>Schoenicola platyura</i>
53	Permatti		
54	Pirikki	Little night jar	<i>Caprimulgus asiaticus</i>
55	Poosundi	Malabar whistling thrush	<i>Myiophonus horsfieldi</i>
56	Pulkuruvi	Pipit	<i>Anthus sp</i>
57	Punji chitter	Teal	
58	Pypottan		
59	Saguna kuruvi	White bellied tree pie	<i>Dendrocitta leucogastra</i>
60	Saithirukkuruvi		
61	Sami kottalai		
62	Sedi koli		
63	Seguttu kili		
64	Sempotthu	Crow pheasant	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>
65	Senbagam	Greenbilled malkoha	<i>Rhopodytes viridirostris</i>
66	Senkadai	Painted bush quail	<i>Perdicula erythrorhyncha</i>
67	Senthalaipirukki		
68	Sindankoli		
69	Sindi		
70	Sittu kuruvi	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
71	Sokadi		
72	Soler		
73	Soolampakki		
74	Soothari		
75	Sukadi		
76	Sunda koli	Red spur fowl	<i>Galloperdix spadicea</i>
77	Thannikoli	Little grebe	<i>Podiceps ruficollis cepensis</i>
78	Thasupparu		
79	Thenkuruvi	Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia sp.</i>
80	Thotturu sillampukki		
81	Thunkilikke		
82	Valkuruvi	Wagtail	<i>Motacilla indica</i>
83	Van koli		
84	Varukali		
85	Vatthu	Goose	<i>Anser indicus</i>
86	Veesangadai		
87	Veli sittai		
88	Veraikannan	Wiretailed swallow	<i>Hirundo daurica</i>
89	Vettu kili	Blue winged parakeet	<i>Psittacula columboides</i>
90	Vettumbar	Kestrel	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>

Table 21. Fishes

S.No.	Fishes	Scientific name
1	Karai meen	<i>Etroplus suratensis</i>
2	Konju	
3	Kauili meen	<i>Danio neilgherriensis</i>
4	Mukka meen	
5	Netthili	<i>Anchoviella indica</i>
6	Pahari meen	<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylus</i>
7	Pottulu meen	
8	Salai	<i>Cyprinus fimbriatus</i>
9	Thattai meen	
10	Vala meen	<i>Chirocentrus dorab</i>
11	Varathi meen	
12	Velli airai	

Table 22. Arthropods

S.No.	Arthropods	Common name	Scientific name
1	Annapoochi		
2	Chenthumbi		<i>Andrena sp.</i>
3	Eesal (peelan)	Termite	<i>Odontotermes sp.</i>
4	Erumapatti		
5	Kadanthai		<i>Vespa sp.</i>
6	Kalakinni		
7	Kappanandu		
8	Karappampoochi	Cockroach	<i>Periplaneta americana</i>
9	Karunthen		<i>Apis sp.</i>
10	Karunthumbi	Carpenter bee	<i>Xylocopa violaceus</i>
11	Karvai	Cicada	<i>Tibicen septendecim</i>
12	Kathi vandu		
13	Katterumbu		<i>Comptonatus compressus</i>
14	Kodukkuthel	Scorpion	
15	Kolankunni		
16	Kolavandi		
17	Komputhen		<i>Apis dorsata</i>
18	Kondu variki		
19	Kosu	Mosquito	<i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i>
20	Kunthirithel		
21	Kunthurukki		
22	Manja thelu		
23	Marapoolai		
24	Mattupeeelan		<i>Stomoxys calcitrans</i>
25	Minmini pootchi		<i>Luciola cruciata</i>

S.No.	Arthropods	Common name	Scientific name
26	Minnam karuppan		
27	Molinganandu		
28	Munthodan		
29	Nandu	Crab	
30	Neethakunni		
31	Onykkappan		
32	Ookunni		
33	Oothambi		
34	Pamputhel		
35	Parama seyyan		
36	Pattu pootchi		
37	Pavakanni		
38	Perumpamputhel		
39	Perunthakunni		
40	Perunthen		
41	Pinthodan		
42	Ponvandu		<i>Buprestis sp.</i>
43	Pooran	Centipede	
44	Pori vandu		<i>Anthia sexguttata</i>
45	Pulla vandu		<i>Gryllotalpa gryllotalpa</i>
46	Raikkanni		
47	Ramanankanni		
48	Rekkakunni		
49	Sami vandu		
50	Samierumbu	Black ant	<i>Componatus sp.</i>
51	Sandana erumbu		
52	Sani vandu	Dung roller	<i>Helicopris bucephalus</i>
53	Senkulavi	Red wasp	
54	Senthelu	Red scorpion	
55	Sevvandu		<i>Mylabris pustulata</i>
56	Siru vandu		
57	Sulla erumbu		<i>Oecophylla sp.</i>
58	Thel	Scorpion	
59	Thennai vandu		<i>Oryctes rhinoceros</i>
60	Thoduthi kunni		
61	Veppa vandu		
62	Vindru	Butter fly	

Table 23. Reptiles

S.No.	Reptiles	Common name	Scientific name
1	Emathere emai	Tortoise	<i>Geochelone elegans</i>
2	Kalpalli	Rock gecko	<i>Hemidactylus maculatus</i>
3	Kannadivirian	Russel's viper	<i>Vipera russelli</i>
4	Karunagan	King cobra	<i>Ophiophagus hannah</i>
5	Karuvothi		<i>Calotes rouxi</i>
6	Kattu virian	Common krait	<i>Bungarus coeruleus</i>
7	Kodhumai nagan		
8	Kodi pambu		
9	Komberi	Tree snake	<i>Dendrelaphis tristis</i>
10	Koodaipambu		
11	Man kappan		
12	Manpambu	Russel's earth boa	<i>Eryx conicus</i>
13	Marapalli	Bark gecko	<i>Hemidactylus leschenaultii</i>
14	Nallanagam	Indian cobra	<i>Naja naja</i>
15	Nerapambu		
16	Nonaippulu		
17	Oothu sorattai		
18	Otthi	Calotes	<i>Calotes versicolor</i>
19	Pachai pakkudai	Green keel back	<i>Macropisthoden plumbicolor</i>
20	Pachaipambu	Green whip snake	<i>Ahaetulla nasutus</i>
21	Pachonthi	Chamoleon	<i>Chamaeleon zeylanicus</i>
22	Pappurani	Common skink	<i>Mabuya carinata</i>
23	Perumpambu	Indian python	<i>Python molurus</i>
24	Pie emai	Turtle	<i>Lissemys punctata</i>
25	Poo nagan		
26	Pulpambu	Kurri snake	<i>Oligodon arnensis</i>
27	Pullirugan		
28	Runmaothi		
29	Sakkilanagan		
30	Sarai	Common rat snake	<i>Ptyas mucosus</i>
31	Suruttai	Saw scaled viper	<i>Echis carinatus</i>
32	Thannipambu	Checkered keel back	<i>Xenochrophis piscator</i>
33	Thavalai	Frog	<i>Rana hexadactyla</i>
34	Themi emai	Tortoise	<i>Indotestudo forestenii</i>
35	Velikkal virian	Wolf snake	<i>Lycodon aulicus</i>
36	Velliripambu		
37	Veetupalli	House lizard	<i>Hemidactylus flaviviridis</i>

Table 24. Medicinal animals

S.No.	Animals	Scientific name	Part	Use
1	Aadu	<i>Capra hircus</i>		Eye vision
2	Alungu	<i>Manis crassicaudata</i>		Heart pain
3	Amai	<i>Geochelone elegans</i>		Wheasing problem Cough
4	Karadi	<i>Melursus ursinus</i>	Heart	Weist ache Food-fat, good for health Wheasing problem Cough, asthma Wheasing problem
5	Karunkorangu	<i>Macaca silenus</i>		Head ache
6	Kattukeeri	<i>Herpestes vitticollis</i>		Avoid badomen
7	Kattunayee	<i>Cuon alpinus</i>	Teeth	Wheasing problem
8	Keeri	<i>Herpestes edwardsi</i>		Muscle pain
9	Kurangu	<i>Macaca radiata</i>	Blood	Itching, brain development Good for health
10	Manthi	<i>Prebytis johni</i>		Cough
11	Mayil	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>		Asthuma
12	Muyal	<i>Lepes nigricollis</i>	Blood	Good for hair growth Eye vision
13	Panni	<i>Sus scrofa</i>		Food-fat
14	Peria nandu		Juice	Cough, cold
15	Poonai	<i>Felis chaus</i>		Weist ache Nerve problem
16	Puli	<i>Panthera tigris</i>		Asthuma
17	Sarai pambu	<i>Ptyas molurus</i>		Saravalli novu
18	Sempotthu	<i>Centropus sinensis</i>		Joint pain
19	Thevangu	<i>Loris tardigradus</i>		Back pain
20	Udumbu	<i>Varanus bengalensis</i>		Food-fat, good for health Heart pain
21	Velleli	<i>Millardia meltada</i>	Head	Avoid badomen
22	Vahvval	<i>Pteropus giganteus</i>		Kakkuvan

Table 25. List of place name in the resource catchment of cattle grazing folk

S.No.	Name of the hills	S.No.	Name of the hills
1.	Paathra malai	51.	Peethapai
2.	Sami malai	52.	Oorkaithurkuttai
3.	Varadi malai	53.	Chattchisonnakal
4.	Kurudi malai	54.	Kathadi kambai
5.	Oosimokka	55.	Kuravanchi pai
6.	Konchakuttu mokka	56.	Alangulam
7.	Suttikal padai	57.	Kuttisuttaparai
8.	Thannisumantha malai	58.	Karitamavazhi
9.	Kundukaal nazhi	59.	Porinchamarakadu
10.	Olisilupu	60.	Sevathakadavu
11.	Kovukal	61.	Kattiammaparai
12.	Karumparai	62.	Edugampadigai
13.	Silupankandi	63.	Moonkilpallam
14.	Vakkana kuttai	64.	Kukkuhal
15.	Kallai kodi	65.	Pazhamaranazhi
16.	Parppas	66.	Kutarisami
17.	Oonchapai nedi	67.	Oorvazhikuttai
18.	Nachupul malai	68.	Vinnaikatta vazhi
19.	Karumanpadigai	69.	Surutala nazhi
20.	Vanvaidol	70.	Vaikodal
21.	Pappakundidol	71.	Manmeypai
22.	Tharuvappai	72.	Senkattavazhi
23.	Alampai	73.	Rendusanthanam
24.	Poosakui savatai	74.	Muttukai
25.	Murungaimaraval	75.	Kandigavengai
26.	Poikuda	76.	Moonkattipallam
27.	Thanikundipadugai	77.	Uppanchethaalam
28.	Aasarikoppu	78.	Kurampakandi
29.	Kattampai	79.	Koomakai pai
30.	Mooduvai	80.	Nikkumadu
31.	Veesukal	81.	Odagan
32.	Thoonupulia	82.	Siriya odagan
33.	Yanaippupadigai	83.	Ettangan
34.	Nasurakkandi	84.	Kuttai pulian
35.	Eliporuthu	85.	Vellai parai
36.	Coodalur	86.	Mancharai
37.	Oogangadusolai	87.	Puliamanthai
38.	Semparavala	88.	Maduurndaparai
39.	Maalarikadu	89.	Lokil
40.	Karapperuvazhi	90.	Kadukkai mara irai
41.	Kalkola	91.	Kandappai
42.	Kotrupadigai	92.	Gundugal nari
43.	Vellaipai dol	93.	Kokalai
44.	Vandarikal	94.	Narkal mokka
45.	Savadikalimuduhu	95.	Naipanna pulia
46.	Thoomparai	96.	Valamaravezhi
47.	Oothukal	97.	Vaalamara padigai
48.	Pekkundi	98.	Mamarapadigai
49.	Kullanari kui	99.	Pettikadu
50.	Puliamarakal	100.	Seekanur vazhi

S.No.	Name of the hills
101.	Oonchakkani mukku
102.	Nekkara mara kuttai
103.	Masakottaiur vazhi
104.	Otangadu mulai
105.	Mundachi vai
106.	Uppu nakka
107.	Kattathukalikadu
108.	Pordupulia
109.	Karadipotru
110.	Masakottai kuttai
111.	Nambakai mukari
112.	Peri jalrangai mokkai
113.	Vengai pani
114.	Odiyar petha kulam
115.	Kattikal
116.	Poolai mara vazhi
117.	Kalmankarai
118.	Poothimedu
119.	Podakkalli
120.	Pulikkundu
121.	Mathespuran koil
122.	Mankarai
123.	Sulikkal
124.	Ithimarakkal
125.	Tholisammai kundu
126.	Kandivazhi
127.	Renduvazhi pirivu
128.	Naggooransamy
129.	Laggala manthai
130.	Kal pilivu
131.	Sinna venkai pirivu
132.	Puli setha thanivu
133.	Oppaipai
134.	Koyyankadu
135.	Nacharipai
136.	Korava vattan kombai
137.	Pathai kalvan silai
138.	Thirutu kal
139.	Goundan mattu pari
140.	Karati kudi
141.	Rendukal santhu
142.	Munnakatta vazhi
143.	Mudathai sutta thanivu
144.	Kuruntham palli manthai
145.	Ellaikandi thanivu
146.	Manchikutthu
147.	Mangari college
148.	Vakkani kan
149.	Azhakapara
150.	Samipara
151.	Varakadutha para
152.	Panthikorai kal
153.	Thotta karai

S.No.	Name of the hills
154.	Impimarakarai
155.	Lanthamara thanivu
156.	Mamarakadavu
157.	Lorryvizhuntha kadavu
158.	Sempukari mukku
159.	Samimalai
160.	Peeruttikuttai
161.	Osaikal
162.	Padukothikal
163.	Kuppaimettupatti
164.	Uchilinaikanpatti
165.	Kargadusolai
166.	Anuvavi subramaniyar kovil
167.	Navakinaru
168.	Ukaru alamaram
169.	Kanuvai
170.	Kandi malai
171.	Maruthamalai adivaram
172.	Sunai
173.	Maruthamali oor
174.	Vellaipara
175.	Pungakeera
176.	Inchikuzhi
177.	Addungal oor
178.	Maniatharangal
179.	Sinna solai
180.	Thothavar kal
181.	Kadagai chair
182.	Kathalai vaal
183.	Virimarapanni
184.	Sakkai mara vaal
185.	Karadi pai
186.	Simpaikandi
187.	Ottara
188.	Kangalur
189.	Urumpara
190.	Venkatesh kappu
191.	Velankai nari
192.	Anaimedu manthai
193.	Manivantha kadavu
194.	Sudalimara nazhi
195.	Thoolam pai pirivu
196.	Konamedu
197.	Ithimarakadavu
198.	Thal kadavu
199.	Eakurangu pai
200.	Nikuvakana pai
201.	Peelampai
202.	Murungai kundu
203.	Sathiyar kovil
204.	Kulla gounda mandai
205.	Thirugu vengai
206.	Vahai katti

S.No.	Name of the hills
207.	Kandanchi kuttai
208.	Solakuzhi
209.	Kadampadi
210.	Puli vizhuntha madu
211.	Kodinkarai pallam
212.	Pulimarappirivu
213.	Munthangi nari
214.	Kappamara nedi
215.	Ookai mara nari
216.	Kadamukadavu
217.	Ragoon kadu padigai
218.	Pacharkal aal
219.	Tickalae
220.	Thootharai mandai
221.	Soriparai
222.	Manpali
223.	Pachathu kadala
224.	Avaraia vizhuntha kadu
225.	Karlai kodi
226.	Sami vazhi
227.	Sittu nali
228.	Kuttai vazhi
229.	Posappai nari
230.	Petham pai kadavu
231.	Kuttai vazhi
232.	Dhoomanur merkkku ellai
233.	Kuttal veli

S.No.	Name of the hills
234.	Velasa kal
235.	Soorimathan padigai
236.	Kulakkadavu
237.	Suruthimagan kutta
238.	Virusani naai adicha vazhi
239.	Coolimara kottai
240.	Oppakarkadu
241.	Kattukal parai
242.	Uppukeerai
243.	Kooda
244.	Uppanviluntha aalamaram
245.	Sorudipavu
246.	Opamaradi parai
247.	Thekkakuttai
248.	Karungal peetai
249.	Onakodi
250.	Onna number till pavu
251.	Ramanai vacha idam
252.	Parathappan kadu
253.	Pathuramalai
254.	Pappakundi
255.	Thoovaipathi
256.	Everet thotta mukku