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Good to produce, good to share: Food, hunger, and social values in a contemporary Mentawaian community, Indonesia

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APPENDIX 1

Method, Process of Data Collection, and Data Analysis of Food Intake Record

Method

There are three main types of dietary studies done by anthropologists: one concerns the pattern of food consumption, the two others focus on nutrient intake (including energy) and nutritional status (Ulijaszek 2004, 120). Methodologically, the first type obligates to measure the variety of food eaten during certain periods of time through observation, interviews, and oral history. The nutrient related dietary studies are compulsory to calculate the quantities of different foods eaten which can then be converted into amounts of nutrients eaten by the application of food composition table values. The first type of study is more popular among cultural or social anthropologists who generally have more interest in the population while the latter are more deployed by physical anthropologists or physiological nutritionists who are frequently content with smaller numbers of people studied but who require significantly more detail with regard to the amount and the quality of the nutrients.

To examine the pattern and frequency of food consumption by the people of Muntei, I used the first type of research. The reasons for omitting the detailed and laborious nutrient intake figures are ethnographic and practical. My research deals with the role of food in a contemporary Mentawaiian community living in a settlement rather than the nutritional status of one or two individuals. The application of a meticulous and laborious method has commonly modified the habitual patterns of research subject and does not capture the whole process of food production and consumption. The laborious methods, commonly used by nutritionists to provide detailed records and data of food intake from which quantification of nutrients and/or energy intake from a few individuals can be calculated, would not be a great addition to my ethnographic analysis. In term of practicality, weighing and measuring all nutritional elements of food eaten by subject of my study are labour-intensive, time consuming and expensive (Ferro-Luzi 1982). While the nutritional studies provide a higher level of accuracy and precision, they also usually create fatigue among the subjects. To get a full data set on nutritional status, one researcher can only work with a maximum of three individuals for the period surveyed. Therefore, there is no merit in using a more elaborate or expensive technique than is needed for the purposes of my research.

This research modified a 7-day food intake survey proposed by Henry and Macbeth (2004, 139). This method can provide a macro survey of dietary pattern in a given population within a short-time survey done by single researcher. To give a long-time perspective, I used and modified this method for a one-year period. The longer the data recorded, the more patterns can be identified. This method is significantly useful to identify food preferences, the sources of food, consumption patterns, and the practices and places of eating. While it does not provide the highest accuracy, the method implies a low respondent burden

and is therefore in terms of practicality, suitable for my research. The full-year food intake survey is part of the study on the role of food among the population of Muntei, complementing participant observation, household interviews and surveys. The frequency survey covered special feast days, particular seasons for certain edible resources (fruits, crabs, shellfish), and various months with different amounts of rainfall.

I decided that the information on the food intake from each respondent was to be obtained through a daily designated record sheet. The record sheet was designed with food and drink items listed down the left-hand column, grouped in categories familiar to Muntei residents. For example, sago, taro, and banana are grouped as 'traditional staple' but recorded on its own while rice and noodle are clustered together as 'imported staple' (*kat sareu*). The form was designed as simple as possible. The complicated record sheet would certainly have been a burden for the informant. Hence, cooking oil, butter, and fats were recorded but not elaborately analysed as the research did not focus on health variables. It was also thought that frying and roasting with oil and butter were not really popular methods of cooking in Muntei. For introduced food such as some vegetables and fruits, careful study of the use of the translated words was undertaken by interviewing women. Choice and limitation of items to be either individually named or given group categories were significant issues to resolve.

To collect the daily intake data, I made a simple template sheet of dietary diversity. The table below is the English translation of an example of the questionnaire which is prepared in Bahasa Indonesia but then can be answered in either Bahasa Indonesia or Mentawai language. All that the respondents needed do was to place a single vertical mark every time a food or drink item was consumed along the row of that item and in the column for 'everyday meal'. The meal of the day sheet was a useful variable as this showed daily meals of the respondent and could be used for further calculation of the total number of meals. There was no attempt to gain information on size or weigh of portion. Prior to the intake of the data, each of the respondents was briefly informed about how to use the questionnaire form. The example form was printed and shown to the respondent. A simple instruction was given on how to transfer the column in the sample sheet into a long logbook which was given for each respondent. The respondent then filled the logbook following the sample form. A two-weeks trial period was used for each respondent. Every two-days, I checked the logbook and looked at the recorded data. One respondent took longer to understand what he/she had to fill in, while others only needed a few days to easily write down what they had eaten. When the logbook was exhausted and full, the new logbook was provided for the next recording period. To ensure that each respondent had consistently recorded their meals, I employed an assistant to check and recheck the process of recording data regularly and to collect the recorded data every month. The recorded data were then sent to me. If the data were inconsistent or unclear, I would ask the assistant to clarify with the respondent. Picture 57 below gives an example of the daily food intake data.

Reasonable sample sizes were more important than detailed information on frequency and quantity of meals. As this dissertation studies a single settlement consisting of hundreds of individuals and families (*lalep*) from different groups (*uma*) from different original settlements (*pulaggaijat*) with a different emphasis on livelihood strategies, the food intake data had to represent the population. There were some slightly different identifications in terms of *sasabirut-sarereiket*, the pioneer and latecomer, religion (Christian or Islam), or gender difference which were assumed to influence food consumption. I used a basic analysis at the household level, especially using the day-to-day food intake data. The purpose of using this family unit-based analysis was to look for food intake patterns at the core level of production and consumption, which is the family in the Mentawai context (Loeb 1928; Schefold 1973; 2017).

The Process of Data Collection

Decisions about how to sample a population and how to reach that sample were taken based on both

| no | Jenis | Volumen | Keterangan |
|----|--|----------------|---------------|
| 1. | <u>Surapan</u> | | |
| a. | Mataram Pekot | - Pisang | - 2 liter |
| | | - Sagu | - 1 liter |
| b. | Laut Pekot/Asinan | - Tambo/Asinan | - 1 liter |
| c. | Mataram Tamban Jeng bale bale | - Durian | - 2 liter |
| | | - Pisang Guci | - 1 liter |
| d. | Mataram Tamban Jeng bale bale | - | - |
| 2. | <u>Malan Siansang</u> | | |
| a. | Mataram Pekot | - Jagu | - Sabu zigzag |
| b. | Laut Pekot / Pekot | - Amas - Amas | - 1 liter |
| c. | Mataram Tamban Jeng bale bale bale | - | - |
| d. | Mataram tamban Jeng bale bale | - | - |
| 3. | <u>Surapan</u> | | |
| a. | Mataram Tamban Jeng bale bale | - Pisang | - 2 liter |
| b. | Konsumsi Minuman | - Gula | - |
| | | - Kopi | - |
| | | - Caffemim | - |
| | | | 01/12/2012 |
| 1. | <u>Surapan</u> | | |
| a. | Mataram Pekot | - | - |
| b. | Laut Pekot / Pekot | - | - |
| c. | Mataram Tamban Jeng bale bale | - | - |
| d. | Mataram Tamban Jeng bale bale | - | - |
| 2. | <u>Malan Siansang</u> | | |
| a. | Mataram Pekot | - Berau | 2 kg |
| b. | Laut Pekot/Asinan | - Ikan Karang | 1 Jors |
| c. | Mataram Tamban Jeng bale bale bale | - | - |
| d. | Mataram Tamban Jeng bale bale | - | - |
| 3. | <u>Matan Malam</u> | | |
| a. | Mataram Pekot | - Pisang | 1.5 kg |

Picture 57. A sample of logbook 2019

methodological and practical considerations. In this research, my focus was not on the number or the variation of intake data, but rather on the consistency of recorded family meals in the specific period. Note that not all Muntei people were staying in the settlement and that they had meals in the houses every day. As the various types of gardens are scattered, some far away from the settlement, some people, especially elders kept staying in the garden huts while youth and children stay at home. Some families had a regular schedule of staying in the forest or coconut gardens on weekdays and just returned to the settlement on the weekend. Consequently, daily family meals were not always attended by all members of the family. Hence, it was not possible to obtain regular data on food intake for most of the families. It was felt that recording data for a family mainly staying in the gardens might lead to irregular data. Where the research budget was limited as was the case in this research, asking every family or a large number of families that represent each social identity to fill the forms was out of the question.

My attention turned to a few families that would make the daily recording of data possible. It was decided that distribution would be undertaken through the families that have at least a teenager girl who attends secondary school. In a Siberut context, this idea provided an excellent practical solution. The teenage girls (aged twelve to eighteen) are the links in the daily family meals. The presence of school children at the family affect the rhythm and pattern of family meals. Everyday meals are organised around the school time—breakfast prior to departing to school (between 6 to 7 am), lunch meals after the school time (1-2 pm), and evening meals before they do homework or other school related activities (6-7 pm). The presence of a teenage girl in the family, hence, is pivotal. Around the mid-teens, they are viewed as capable of making meals (*paneuk*) for the family and are always involved in the preparation of meals. They might not cook all dishes, but they were assisting their mothers in preparing, serving, or cleaning the dishes. When their parents were outside the settlement and not attending the family meals, the teenage girls would replace their mothers, and be responsible for preparing and serving the family meals.

Further, the teenage girls born in the settlement were commonly literate, and being able to read and write. They were important interlocutors who could record family meals on a regular basis. While their

mothers were always busy, especially with infants and children, and did not have time to write down what they had eaten during the day, the teenage girls had time to sit and recall what the family had consumed. From over 34 families with teenage girls, I selected three that had an older daughter in teenage years who was responsible for daily meals. There was a certain problem since not all family members joined in all recorded family meals throughout the year. This was particularly so when it was fruit season or harvesting time for cash crops. The parents sometime had their meals in the gardens, children took food from families but might eat leftover lunch in the house. On a few occasions, the families had communal feasts in their *uma* or in the church. There was also a short period when the recorders of the meal were sick or away from home. In these cases, data of family meals were unavailable. I decided to not use the data collected for days when the records were not complete.

Data Analysis

In total I have collected data for 3,030 meals over 1,047 days from the three families. These data were collected between the 1st of January and the end of December 2013. All the meals consumed during the data collection period are compiled. From the data I gathered, a breakdown of the data was made based on the general classification of types of food according to the perspective of the people under study, which are plant food (*kat*) and animal food (*iba*). The category of *kat* includes some types of industrial food such as biscuits, crackers, candies, and instant noodles sold in the shop. For the analysis, this general category is further elaborated. The *kat* was divided into several categories such as sago, taro, banana, cassava and sweet potatoes, rice, and instant noodle. I did not include minor types of food from the shop such as sugar, biscuits, or crackers since these types of food are not part of the communal meals of the families and they are difficult to record.

The non-staple types of plant food are separated and categorised as non-staple garden products. This category includes various types of fruits and vegetables. The people of Muntei are not big fans of vegetables but they have a strong appetite for fruits, especially durians. Fruits are seasonally available, known as *musim buah*, particularly in the great fruiting season (*rura*). The year of 2013 actually had such a *rura* season. Data on fruit consumption in this dissertation is certainly influenced by the fact that all families enjoyed more fruits than during the previous year and the year after. In the analysis of food intake, the amount and frequency of fruit consumption were probably higher than the normal years. In the analysis, apparently people were rarely buying fruits from the market. They did enjoy imported fruits such as salak, apples or peers but they had no particular interest to bring them to their house as family comestible.

The animal food was initially classified according to local categories such as *iba-t-sinanalep* (animal food collected by women), *iba-t-leleu* (meat from the forest), *iba-t-kcoat* (meat from the sea) or *iba-t-sisaki* (purchased meat). From this classification, I made a further categorisation for statistical purposes. The animal food was classified into small mammals (pangolin, civets, squirrel), big mammals (dugong, wild pigs, deers), poultry (chicken, ducks, various species of birds), pork (from domestic and wild pigs), clams, shrimps (including crabs), fish, worms and beef.

I compiled all daily meals (breakfast, lunch, and dinner) and made a breakdown for each category of food (sago, taro, instant noodles, etc.). Then, I calculated the frequency of each category of food in the different types of meals (breakfast, lunch, and dinner). I have analysed the frequency distribution of detailed categories of *kat* and *iba*, other garden products (mainly fruits) and processed food. This analysis was presented in graphs. This frequency distribution showed the percentage of a specific category of food served in the meals. This analysis allowed me to get an overview of diet patterns at the family level for a full year. The analysis helped me to identify patterns in the types of food my informants consume, and how they obtain these types of food. All analysed data are presented in Chapters 4 and 7.

APPENDIX 2

List of Plant Food (Kat)

1. List of Kat (Plant Food) Consumed by Muntei People

| Category | Vernacular Name | Common Name | Scientific Name |
|------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Staple | Sago | Sago | <i>Metroxylon sagu</i> |
| | Gettek | Taro | <i>Colocasia Esculenta</i> |
| | Magok | Banana | <i>Musa spp</i> |
| | Gobik | Cassava | <i>Manihot Utilisima</i> |
| | Tetekket | Sweet potates | <i>Ipomoea Batatas</i> |
| | | | |
| Vegetables | Taratti | Torch ginger | <i>Etlingea Elatior</i> |
| | Tottonan | Wild ginger | <i>Etlingera spp</i> |
| | Lotlot | Taro stalk | <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> |
| | Bilijo | Banana blossom | <i>Musa spp.</i> |
| | Rebung | Bambo shoot | <i>Schzistosoma sp.</i> |
| | Ogoet toitet | Coconut shoot | <i>Cocos Nucifera</i> |
| | Ogoet poula | Aren palm shoot | <i>Arenga Pinnata</i> |
| | Buluk tojet | Paddy oat | <i>Gnetum Gnemon</i> |
| | Sampelo | Papaya | <i>Carica Papaya</i> |
| | Leuk-leuk | Wild fern | <i>Diplazium esculentum</i> |
| | Ogoet nibung | Nibong palm | <i>Oncosperma tigilarium</i> |
| | Dodolu | Wild eggplants | <i>Solanum torvum</i> |
| | Pucuk peranci | Cassava leaves | <i>Manihot utilisima</i> |
| | Kangkung | Morning glory | <i>Ipomoea aquatica</i> |
| | Kacang siata | Snake beans | <i>Vigna unguiculata</i> |
| | Terong | Eggplants | <i>Solanum Melongena</i> |
| | Tomat | Tomatoe | <i>Solanum tuberosum</i> |
| | Laggurek | Rowal fruit | <i>Pangium spp</i> |
| Spices | Boncis | Green beans | <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> |
| | Peigu sareu | Jackfruit | <i>Artocarpus heterophylus</i> |
| | Kacang tanah | Groundnut | <i>Arachis hypogaea</i> |
| | Matimun | Cucumber | <i>Cucumis sativus</i> |
| | Kairiggi simalagak | Button mangosten | <i>Garcinia xanthochymus</i> |
| | Sikopuk | Aromatic ginger | <i>Kaempfaria galanga</i> |
| | Sereh | Lemongrass | <i>Cymbopogon citratus</i> |
| | Jahe | Ginger | <i>Zingiber officinale</i> |
| | Aririmau sareu | Lime | <i>Citrus aurantiifolia</i> |
| | Aririmau siboitok | Kaffir lime | <i>Citrus hystrix</i> |
| | Daro siboitok | Bird-eyes chilli | <i>Capsicum annum</i> |
| | Suat kole | Sugarcane | <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> |

| | | | |
|----------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Daro simabo | Chilli | <i>Capsicum frutescens</i> |
| | Toitet | Coconut | <i>Cocos nucifera</i> |
| Mushroom | Ngebru/gebru | Straw mushroom | <i>Volvalaria volvacea</i> |
| | Udduat | Oyster mushroom | <i>Pleorotus sp</i> |
| | Buluk posa | Jelly ear mushroom | <i>Auricularia auriula</i> |
| Fruits | Doriat | Durian | <i>Durio zibethinus</i> |
| | Toktuk | Spiky durian | <i>Durio oxleyanus</i> |
| | Posinoso | Wild durian | <i>Durio graveolens</i> |
| | Teggeiluk | Wild langsat | <i>Baccaera lanceolata</i> |
| | Bairabbit | Wild rambutan | <i>Nephelium xerospermoides</i> |
| | Sipeu/kueni | Saipan mango | <i>Mangifera odorata</i> |
| | Abbangan | Wild mango | <i>Mangifera spp</i> |
| | Peigu | Jackfruit | <i>Artocarpus heterophylla</i> |
| | Sampelo | Papaya | <i>Carica papaya</i> |
| | Bairabbit sareu | Rambutan | <i>Nephelium lappaceum</i> |
| | Lakopak | Mangosteen | <i>Eugenia spp</i> |
| | Ailuluppa | Water apple | <i>Syzgium sp</i> |
| | Ailuluppa leleu | Wild rose apple | <i>Syzygium pycnanthum</i> |
| | Tojet | Gnetum | <i>Gnetum gemon</i> |
| | Sau | Sapodilla | <i>Manilkara zapota</i> |
| | Sirsak | Soursop | <i>Annona muricata</i> |
| | Muntei | Pomelo | <i>Citrus maxima</i> |
| | Sabbui | Common guava | <i>Psidium guava</i> |
| | Arimau simananam | Common orange | <i>Citrus nobilis</i> |
| | Ailuppa sareu | Malay water apple | <i>Syzygium malaccense</i> |
| | Siamung | Langsat | <i>Lansium parasiticum</i> |
| | Asit | Pinneapples | <i>Ananas camosus</i> |

2. List of Local Varieties of Taro

| No | Variety | Characteristics | Suitable Places | Use |
|----|-------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Simakeppu | Tuber has hard skin and solid; tall and broad leaves | Forest garden; home garden | For sale but also domestic consumption (boiled is the best) |
| 2 | Simanimpi | Soft and light skin; solid; tastier; tall and broad leaves | Forest garden; home garden | Only for adults. Infant would have stomachache after consuming this variety |
| 3 | Gettek roti | Red-purple leaves; solid and hard tubers tastier and crumbly after boiled. | Sago gardens; riverbank | Introduced variety; good to boil and for staple |
| 5 | Sikalagatna | Tall-purple limb; broad leaves, just one tuber | Riverbank, sago garden; forest garden | Mainly for sale but also domestic consumption |
| 6 | Gette' sareu | Red limb, red and big tuber; just one tuber | Riverbank, sago garden; forest garden | Mainly for sale but also domestic consumption |
| 7 | Simukopna | Green leaves, white tubers; just one tuber | Riverbank, sago garden; forest garden | Domestic consumption |
| 8 | Silakku' | Red limb, red tubers, lot of tubers around the main tuber | Riverbank; sago gardens | For a ritual and domestic consumption |
| 9 | Galalak saibina | Purple limb; yellow tubers; many tubers | Riverbank, sago garden | For subbet in a ritual and domestic consumption |
| 10 | Puleleklek | Pale limb; white and clean tuber; one tuber one plant | Riverbank, sago garden; forest garden | Mashed and given to infant. Domestic consumption but also for sale—especially as a gift. |
| 11 | Keladi bawang | Small and white tuber; pale limb; lots of tubers; tasty | Dry and sandy soil | For sale and domestic consumption |
| 12 | Lakkiniu | Purple limb; white tuber; many tubers | Riverbank, sago garden; forest garden | For subbet in a ritual; Domestic consumption |
| 13 | Deretmainong | Small and white tubers; broad leaves | Home garden; sago garden | For subbet in a ritual |
| 14 | Beuungat | Small tuber; tall limb; fibrous | Home garden; riverbank; sago gardens | Rarely eaten by humans. Tubers too small. Given to livestock. |
| 15 | Simagurik lappaet | Stripped limb; small leaves | Riverbank, sago garden; forest garden | Domestic consumption |

| | | | | |
|----|--------------|--|---|--|
| 16 | Sapsap | Pale limb, fibrous tubers | Home garden; sago gardens | Chickens' and pigs' food—not for humans |
| 17 | Bio/lutti | Tall limb, broad leaves; flat and wide tubers | Home gardens | Domestic consumption |
| 18 | Birai | Pale tubers; pale and branched limb | Sandy and dry soil | Domestic consumption |
| 19 | Sususru | Tall-pale limb; broad leaves, just one tuber mirip | Home gardens; forest garden; sago gardens | Domestic consumption |
| 20 | Gette' lutti | Small and white tuber; purple limb; lots of tubers | Home gardens; forest garden; sago gardens | Boiled for daily meal |
| 21 | Tappeina | Soft texture, white and round tuber. Do not produce mucus. Wide leaves | Riverbank; sandy and dry soil buggei, | Mashed for infant; for subbet in a ritual |
| 22 | Laggaita | Big white-yellow tubers but flavorless; green and medium-size leaves; lots of tubers | riverbank | Mashed for subbet in a ritual put in bamboo tube |
| 23 | Simareirei | Red-head tubers; lots of tubers; dry tuber | Forest garden, sandy soil | Fried is the best. |
| 24 | Kabei | Solid and brown. | Riverbank; sago garden | Boiled for breakfast |
| 25 | Sususru | Tastier; white-yellow tubers; red frond | Sandy soil | Mashed and given to infant |

3. List of Local Varieties of Cassava (*Manihot utilisima*), Yams and Sweet Potatoes (*Ipomoea batatas*) Consumed by Muntei People

| No | Local Name | Characteristics | Suitable Places | Use |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---|---|---|
| Cassava | | | | |
| 1 | Gobik sipadang | Exuberant leaves, small trees; plenty of tubers from one tree | Home gardens | Leaves for vegetables, tubers are boiled |
| 2 | Gobik sipukajuk | Big and crumbly tubers; tall and hardwood trees; few tubers from one tree | Forest garden | Fried for breakfast |
| 3 | Paranci | Small trees; few tubers from one tree | Home gardens | Leaves for vegetables, tubers are fried |
| 4 | Gobik simatiet | Bitter tubers; tall trees; a few tubers from one tree | Forest garden | Not eaten; for pigs |
| Yams and Sweet Potatoes | | | | |
| 5 | Tetekket simakotkot | Big and crumbly tuber, | Forest gardens; home garden | Fried for breakfast |
| 6 | Tetekket simakiniu | Yellow, tender, and sweet tuber | Home garden | Boiled for staple |
| 7 | Tetekket simabo | Red and compact tubers; tasty. | Home garden; forest garden | Fried for breakfast |
| 8 | Tetekket simaekket | Small tubers, exuberant leaves | Taro garden; home garden; planted under cacao trees | Leaves for vegetables; Boiled; used as a mark of a garden |
| 9 | Tetekket siboitok | Small tubers | | Rarely eaten |
| 10 | Laiket | Green-yellow and tender; not tasty | Forest garden | Fried |

4. List of Local Varieties of Edible Banana and Plantain Consumed by Muntei people

| No. | Vernacular Name | Description | Suitable Places |
|-----|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tairok simarei-rei | The most popular and cultivated plantain; solid, pungent not easily rotten fruits. Can be eaten raw when rippen. The trees contains a lot of bunch. Consumed, mainly for staple—boiled for dinner. Fried for breakfast. Mashed with taro for subbet. It is sold to the mainland | Home gardens; taro gardens; forest garden |
| 2 | Tairok simabulau | Solid, pungent, not easily rotten plantain. A bit sour and paler than the first variety. Consumed mainly as staple—boiled for dinner. Can be eaten rawi when is rippen. Exported to the mainland. | Home gardens; taro gardens; forest garden |
| 3 | Janang | Sweet, soft, and aromatic banana; ripen and rooten easily. Can be eaten raw but mostly boiled, mixed with taro for subbet. It is given to baby. The most popular but not exported to the mainland. Local sale. | Taro gardens; bank of the river |
| 4 | Kelak ngattai (Sarereiket), balot saibi (Sasabirut) | Solid, tastier banana; yellow purple. Boiled for staple. A good fit for meat. Can be consumed with other fringes. Favourite banana but not abundance; required intensive attention. | Suk-suk, bebet leleu, bebet onaja |
| 5 | Tak sopo (Sarereiket), sitabak (Sasabirut) | Big and pungent banana; less aromatic and have soury taste. Boiled for staple. Rarely fried or eaten raw. | Forest gardens |
| 6 | Tagguili simaingo | Sweet, softer and aromatic. Sale to local market. Boiled and mashed as baby food. | Taro gardens; home gardens |
| 7 | Tagguili simabulau | Pale, softer and sweet banana. Boiled and mashed as baby food. Sale to local market. Can be eaten raw. | Taro gardens; home gardens |
| 8 | Tagguili siatetek | Shorter trees; yellow pale with black dots if it is rippen. Eaten raw; rarely boiled or processed. | Home gardens; forest garden |
| 9 | Pukpuk | Sweet, fresh, and fruity taste; Eaten raw but can be boiled for breakfast. | Taro garden, home garden; forest garden. |
| 10 | Tak teunung | Big but soury fruits. Rarely consumed raw. Roasted or fried is the best way to consume. | Taro gardens; forest garden |
| 11 | Ngeng-ngeng | Green when it raws but but bright yellow when it rippen; Small but long fruits. Eaten raw (ngalitet); the heart of the tree used as gaud againts bad spirits. | Home gardens; taro gardens |
| 12 | Bikklu | Small, yellow bright banana. Snack in the gardens; rarely brought home. | Forest garden |
| 13 | Lidi | Small, soft but tasteless. Eaten raw as a snack in the garden | Forest gardens |

| | | | |
|----|---|---|--|
| 14 | Rojong | Tastier, aromatic, and small fruits. Eaten raw but also boiled for staple and subbet | Taro garden, home garden, forest garden |
| 15 | Pisang bawang | Small, light skin; sweet. Eaten raw; sale to local restaurant. | Home gardens; forest garden; the bank of the river |
| 16 | Sinong-nong (Sasabirut), beu tabbaut (Sarereiket) | Sweet, pungent bananas; not many bunch. Raw fruit is boiled for staple. Rippen one for subbet. | River bank; taro garden |
| 17 | Tolat rarangen (Sabirut), kelak ratangen (Sarereiket) | Sweet, aromatic, hard texture. Red bright if it is rippen. Raw fruit is boiled; fried for breakfast; mashed with taro for subbet | River bank; taro garden |
| 18 | Rappo | Big, fat and pungent banana; few fruits. Boiled for staple; fried for snack; mashed with taro for subbet | Forest garden; taro gardens; home gardens |
| 19 | Ngancat | Red, long but bland taste. Boiled for staple; it is fit for meal with meat. | Home gardens; forest garden |
| 20 | Pisang sarai | Sugary and honey-like taste but bristly and bitter when it is not rippen yet. Eaten raw as snack | River bank; taro gardens; forest garden |
| 21 | Boji | A round fruit; odourless. Eaten raw. | Forest garden; river bank; taro gardens |
| 22 | Sibook | Red, long and sweet-sour banana. Eaten raw for snack. | Taro gardens; river bank. |
| 23 | Bulu | Pale banana but become purple when it is boiled. Mostly boiled for staple. | Forest garden |
| 24 | Sara laggok | A sweet and pungen banana. Boiled for staple; mixed with taro for subbet. | Forest garden; river bank. |
| 25 | Pisang medan simaingo | Big, and lot fruits but tasteless. Gigantic trees and leaves. A recently introduced variety of plantain from the mainland; an important current commodity, exclusively for a sale. Rarely consumed. | Intercropped with cacao trees in forest gardens |
| 26 | Pisang medan simabulau | Big pale fruits but tasteless plantain. Gigantic trees and leaves. Recently brought from mainland. a newly commodity for export. | Intercropped with cacao trees in forest gardens |
| 27 | Pisang barangan | Savourless and solid plantain but watery when it is rippen. Recently introduced from the mainland. people consume it occasionally but main export it to the mainland | Intercropped with cacao trees in forest gardens |

APPENDIX 3

List of Animal Food (*Iba*) Known by Muntei People

1. List of freshwater species of fish and shrimps

| | Vernacular Name | Common Name | Scientific Name | Consumed/ Presented in Food Intake Data |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| <i>Fish</i> | | | | |
| 1 | Putcek | Sharp-belly barb | <i>Oxygaster anomalur</i> | Yes |
| 2 | Kalajat | Spotted barb | <i>Puntius binonatus</i> | Yes |
| 3 | Ilek/lojo | Swampy eel | <i>Monopterus albus</i> | Yes |
| 4 | Tomina | Eel | <i>Anguilla bicolor</i> | Yes |
| 5 | Siteppek | Seluang | <i>Glossobiagus giurus</i> | No |
| 6 | Tuk-tuk | Freshwater goby | <i>Stigmatogobius borneensis</i> | Yes |
| 7 | Golak | Spotted flagtail | <i>Kuhlia marginata</i> | Yes |
| 8 | Bulu bailat | Estuarine mullet | <i>Mugil dussumieri</i> | Yes |
| 9 | Butek baga | Fringelip mullet | <i>Crenimugil heterocheilos</i> | Yes |
| 10 | Kelak utek | Waspfish | <i>Tetraroga barbata</i> | No |
| 11 | Potcot | Silver rasbora | <i>Rasbora argyrotaenia</i> | Yes |
| 12 | Gaik-gaik | Spangled gudgeon | <i>Ophiocara porocephala</i> | Yes |
| 13 | Sikapla | Forest snakehead | <i>Channa lucius</i> | Yes |
| 14 | Tuik | Cat fish | <i>Clarias Batracus</i> | Yes |
| 15 | Tuik sareu | King cat fish | <i>Clarias gariepinus</i> | Yes |
| 16 | Ikan mas | Common carps | <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> | No |
| 17 | Nila | Nile tilapia | <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i> | Yes |
| <i>Shrimps</i> | | | | |
| 18 | Aggep ka monga | Rough river prawn | <i>Macrobrachium equidens</i> | Yes |
| 19 | Aggep | Mangrove prawns | <i>Palaemon concinnus</i> | Yes |
| 20 | Muinut | Riceland prawn | <i>Macrobrachium lancestrii</i> | Yes |
| 21 | Loloinan | Giant river prawn | <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i> | Yes |
| 22 | Marou | Greasyback shrimps | <i>Metapenaeus ensis</i> | Yes |

2. List of species of salt-water fish known and consumed by Muntei people

| No | Local Names | Common Name | Scientific Name | Consumed in Food Intake |
|----|--------------------|----------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 1 | Sogga | Indo-pacific tarpon | <i>Megalop cyprionides</i> | Yes |
| 2 | Baggui | Longjaw bonefish | <i>Albula forsteri</i> | Yes |
| 3 | Tuingat | Seale's moray | <i>Gymnothorax dorsalis</i> | Yes |
| 4 | Tamban keru | Spotted sardinella | <i>Amblygaster sirm</i> | Yes |
| 5 | Pagpag mata | Blacksaddle herring | <i>Herklitsichthys dispilontus</i> | Yes |
| 6 | Tamban licin | Bluestripe herring | <i>Herklitsichthys quadrimaculatus</i> | Yes |
| 7 | Pagpag mata | Kelee shad | <i>Hilsa kelee</i> | Yes |
| 8 | Pagpag mata | Hairback herring | <i>Nematolosa come</i> | Yes |
| 9 | Tamban | White sardinella | <i>Sardinella albella</i> | Yes |
| 10 | Tamban | Fringescale sardinella | <i>Sardinella fimbriata</i> | Yes |
| 11 | Tamban | Goldstripe sardinella | <i>Sardinella gibbosa</i> | Yes |
| 12 | Tamban | Bali sardinella | <i>Sarinella lemuru</i> | Yes |
| 13 | Pagpag mata | Indian ilisha | <i>Ilisha melastoma</i> | Yes |
| 14 | Tamban | Banded ilisha | <i>Ilisha striatula</i> | Yes |
| 15 | Pagpag mata | Tardoore | <i>Opisthoterous tardoore</i> | Yes |
| 16 | Kaliliklik | Buccaneer anchovy | <i>Encrashicholina punctifer</i> | Yes |
| 17 | Pagpag mata | Common hairfin anchovy | <i>Setipinna tenuifilis</i> | Yes |
| 18 | Kaliliklik | Indian anchovy | <i>Stolephorus indicus</i> | Yes |
| 19 | Kaliliklik | Spotty-face anchovy | <i>Stolephorus waitei</i> | Yes |
| 20 | Tamban | Baelama anchovy | <i>Thryssa baelama</i> | Yes |
| 21 | Tamban licin | Moustached thryssa | <i>Thryssa mystax</i> | Yes |
| 22 | Peddeman | Longjaw yhyrssa | <i>Thryssa setirostris</i> | Yes |
| 23 | Peddeman | Indonesian longjaw thryssa | <i>Thryssa cf setirostris</i> | Yes |
| 24 | Baggui | Milkfish | <i>Chanos chanos</i> | Yes |
| 25 | Poroi poroi | Indonesia threadsail | <i>Hime sp</i> | Yes |
| 26 | Poroi poroi | Bombay duck | <i>Harpodon nehereus</i> | Yes |
| 27 | Poroi poroi | Longdin lizardfish | <i>Sauvadina longimanus</i> | Yes |
| 28 | Turubbek (Sabirut) | Skinnycheek lanternfish | <i>Benthosoma pterotum</i> | Yes |
| 29 | Golak koat | Goatsbeard brotula | <i>Brotula multibarbata</i> | Yes |
| 30 | Butek baga | Tade mullet | <i>Chelon planiceps</i> | Yes |
| 31 | Butek baga | Greenback mullet | <i>Chelon subviridis</i> | Yes |
| 32 | Pupplu | Squaretail mullet | <i>Ellechelon vaigiensis</i> | Yes |
| 33 | Butek baga | Bluespot mullet | <i>Moolgarda sebili</i> | Yes |
| 34 | Toropipi | Bearhead flying fish | <i>Cheilopogon arcticeps</i> | No |
| 35 | Matsasa, taggak | Blackbarred halfbeak | <i>Hemiramphus far</i> | Yes |

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|
| 36 | Taggak | Red-tipped halfbeak | <i>Hyporhamphus xanthopterus</i> | Yes |
| 37 | Tairousou | Flat needlefish | <i>Abelennes hians</i> | Yes |
| 38 | Jojoujou | Barred needlefish | <i>Abelennes sp</i> | Yes |
| 39 | Tairousou | Reed needlefish | <i>Strongylura incisa</i> | Yes |
| 40 | Tairousou | Yellowfin needlefish | <i>Strongylura leiura</i> | Yes |
| 41 | Tairousou | Spottail needlefish | <i>Strongylura strongylura</i> | No |
| 42 | Tairousou | Hound needlefish | <i>Tylosurus crocodilus</i> | Yes |
| 43 | Butek tengah | Imperador | <i>Beryx decadactylus</i> | Yes |
| 44 | Toglo | Alfonsino | <i>Beryx splendens</i> | Yes |
| 45 | Beretcit (Sabirut) | Shadowfin soldierfish | <i>Myripristis adusta</i> | Yes |
| 46 | Kemut | Volitan lionfish | <i>Pterois volitans</i> | Yes |
| 47 | Nappot | Javan lionfish | <i>Neomerinthe sp</i> | Yes |
| 48 | Puaileppet | Redmouth grouper | <i>Aethaloperca rogaa</i> | Yes |
| 49 | Beilua | Slender grouper | <i>Anyperodon leucogrammicus</i> | Yes |
| 50 | Kerapu minyak | Whitespotted grouper | <i>Epinephelus coeruleopunctatus</i> | Yes |
| 51 | Kobut | Orangespotted grouper | <i>Epinephelus coioides</i> | Yes |
| 52 | Sawai | Lyretail grouper | <i>Variola albimarginata</i> | Yes |
| 53 | Sawai | Coronation grouper | <i>Variola louti</i> | Yes |
| 54 | Toglo toglo | Black cardinalfish | <i>Apogonichthyooides melas</i> | Yes |
| 55 | Toglo toglo | Bleeker's cardinal fish | <i>Archamia bleekeri</i> | Yes |
| 56 | Butek engah | Japanese bigeye | <i>Cookeolus japonicus</i> | Yes |
| 57 | Pasesengau | Threadfin trevally | <i>Alectis ciliaris</i> | Yes |
| 58 | Pasesengau | Indian threadfish | <i>Alectis indica</i> | Yes |
| 59 | Gurigak | Oxeye scad | <i>Selar boops</i> | Yes |
| 60 | Gurigak | Bigeye scat | <i>Selar crumenophthalmus</i> | Yes |
| 61 | Tatajak | Moonfish | <i>Mene maculata</i> | Yes |
| 62 | Capa | Rusty jobfish | <i>Aphareus rutilans</i> | Yes |
| 63 | Labo | Mangrove jack | <i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i> | Yes |
| 64 | Ramung | Bengal snapper | <i>Lutjanus bengalensis</i> | Yes |
| 65 | Ramung | Twospot snapper | <i>Lutjanus biguttatus</i> | Yes |
| 66 | Surat takep | Spanish flag snapper | <i>Lutjanus carponotatus</i> | Yes |
| 67 | Surat takep | Chequered snapper | <i>Lutjanus decussatus</i> | Yes |
| 68 | Kaliou (Sabirut) | Ehrenberg's snapper | <i>Lutjanus ehrenbergii</i> | Yes |
| 69 | Gulamba | Crimson snapper | <i>Lutjanus erythropterus</i> | Yes |
| 70 | Tottot bebek | Blackspot snapper | <i>Lutjanus fulviflamma</i> | Yes |
| 71 | Simakiniu | Blacktail snapper | <i>Lutjanus fulvus</i> | Yes |
| 72 | Soddok | Paddletail snapper | <i>Lutjanus gibbus</i> | Yes |
| 73 | Simakiniu | Golden snapper | <i>Lutjanus johnii</i> | Yes |
| 74 | Soddok | Darktail snapper | <i>Lutjanus lemniscatus</i> | Yes |

| | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|
| 75 | Soddok | Lunartail snapper | <i>Lutjanus lunulatus</i> | No |
| 76 | Simakiniu, Ramung | Bigeye snapper | <i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i> | Yes |
| 77 | Simakiniu ka keru | Indian snapper | <i>Lutjanus madras</i> | Yes |
| 78 | Soddok ka keru | Malabar snapper | <i>Lutjanus malabaricus</i> | No |
| 79 | Labbo kaliou | Onespot snapper | <i>Lutjanus monostigma</i> | Yes |
| 80 | Simakiniu ka kapik | Papuan snapper | <i>Lutjanus papuensis</i> | Yes |
| 81 | Simakiniu | Fivelined snapper | <i>Lutjanus quinquelineatus</i> | Yes |
| 82 | Sikappla | Speckled snapper | <i>Lutjanus rivulatus</i> | Yes |
| 83 | Simakiniu | Goldenlined snapper | <i>Lutjanus rugfolineatus</i> | Yes |
| 84 | Simakiniu | Russel's snapper | <i>Lutjanus russelii</i> | Yes |
| 85 | Gulamba | Red emperor | <i>Lutjanus sebae</i> | |
| 86 | Soddok simakiniu | Brownstripe snapper | <i>Lutjanus vitta</i> | Yes |
| 87 | Roddot | Midnight snapper | <i>Macolor macularis</i> | Yes |
| 88 | Capa | Smallmouth snapper | <i>Paracaeio brevidentata</i> | Yes |
| 89 | Capa | Japanese snapper | <i>Paracaeio caerulea</i> | Yes |
| 90 | Bela poupou | Crimson jobfish | <i>Pristipomoides filamentosus</i> | No |
| 91 | Sikappla ka bugei | Sailfin snapper | <i>Syphorichthys spilurus</i> | Yes |
| 92 | Surat sabuk | Chinamanfish | <i>Syphorus nematophorus</i> | Yes |
| 93 | Jumbo | Scissortail fusilier | <i>Caesio caerulaurea</i> | Yes |
| 94 | Roddot bugei | Blacktip sweetlips | <i>Diagramma melanacrum</i> | Yes |
| 95 | Roddot bugei | Painted sweetlips | <i>Diagramma pictum</i> | Yes |
| 96 | Roddot | Harlequin sweetlips | <i>Plectrohinchus chaetodonoides</i> | |
| 97 | Roddot | Goldlined sweetlips | <i>Plectrohinchus chrysotaenia</i> | Yes |
| 98 | Roddot | Yellowspotted sweetlips | <i>Plectrohinchus flavomaculatus</i> | Yes |
| 99 | Roddot bugei | Humpback sweetlips | <i>Plectrohinchus gibbosus</i> | Yes |
| 100 | Sogat koat | Silver grunt | <i>Pomadasys argenteus</i> | Yes |
| 101 | Baracuang | Ambon emperor | <i>Lethrinus amboinensis</i> | Yes |
| 102 | Ladduk | Bigeye bream | <i>Monotaxis grandoculis</i> | Yes |
| 103 | Matak kotkot | Redfin bream | <i>Monotaxis heterodon</i> | Yes |
| 104 | Bela poupou | Balinese threadfin bream | <i>Nemipterus balinensis</i> | Yes |
| 105 | Simaikkre | Yellowstriped whiptail | <i>Pentapodus aureofasciatus</i> | Yes |
| 106 | Simuinek | Fourfinger threadfin | <i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i> | Yes |
| 107 | Matcuit | Yellowstripe goatfish | <i>Mulloidichthys flavolineatus</i> | Yes |
| 108 | Pirikpik | Curved bullseye | <i>Pempheris adusta</i> | Yes |
| 109 | Lajo | Silver mono | <i>Monodactylus argenteus</i> | Yes |
| 110 | Lajo | Sicklefish | <i>Drepane longimana</i> | No |
| 111 | Lajo | Spotted sicklefish | <i>Drepane punctata</i> | No |
| 112 | Buei (Sabirut) | Banded archerfish | <i>Toxotes jaculatrix</i> | Yes |
| 113 | Silainge | Threadfin butterflyfish | <i>Chaetodon auriga</i> | Yes |

| | | | | |
|-----|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-----|
| 114 | Silainge | Threespot angelfish | <i>Apolemichthys trimaculatus</i> | Yes |
| 115 | Purukpuk | Pearlscale angelfish | <i>Centropyge vrolikii</i> | Yes |
| 116 | Baruai | Topsail chub | <i>Kyphosus cinerascens</i> | Yes |
| 117 | Baruai | Sixline trumpeter | <i>Helotes sexlineatus</i> | No |
| 118 | Kaebbuk | Bluespotted wrasse | <i>Anampseseaeruleopunctatus</i> | Yes |
| 119 | Kaebbuk | Geographic wrasse | <i>Anampseseographicus</i> | Yes |
| 120 | Satcat | Saddleback hogfish | <i>Bodianus bilunulatus</i> | Yes |
| 121 | Sangitat | Floral wrasse | <i>Cheilinus chlorourus</i> | Yes |
| 122 | Sangitat | Cigar wrasse | <i>Cheilio inermis</i> | No |
| 123 | Simaikkre | Whitestripe tuskfish | <i>Choerodon cf margaritiferus</i> | Yes |
| 124 | Sangitat | Singapore tuskfish | <i>Choerodon oligacanthus</i> | Yes |
| 125 | Luik luik | Palebarred wrasse | <i>Coris dorsomacula</i> | No |
| 126 | Satcat | Slingjaw wrasse | <i>Epibulus insidiator</i> | Yes |
| 127 | Luik luik | Nebulous wrasse | <i>Halichoeres nebulosus</i> | Yes |
| 128 | Siguring | Bengal sergeant | <i>Abudefduf bengalensis</i> | Yes |
| 129 | Durut durut | Batuna's damselfish | <i>Amblyglyphidodon batunai</i> | Yes |
| 130 | Poroi poroi | Gulf damselfish | <i>Pristotis obtusirostris</i> | Yes |
| 131 | Durut durut | Seram blenny | <i>Salarias ceramensis</i> | Yes |
| 132 | Gatik gatik | Shadow goby | <i>Acentrogobius nebulosus</i> | Yes |
| 133 | Lajo takkek | Spadefish | <i>Ephippus orbis</i> | Yes |
| 134 | Takkek | Speckled scat | <i>Scatophagus sp A</i> | Yes |
| 135 | Sirigai | Whitespotted rabbitfish | <i>Siganus canaliculatus</i> | Yes |
| 136 | Pamemelak bukkuk | Coral rabbitfish | <i>Siganus corallinus</i> | Yes |
| 137 | Pamemelak bakat | Golden rabbitfish | <i>Siganus guttatus</i> | Yes |
| 138 | Pamemelak bukkuk | Javan rabbitfish | <i>Siganus javus</i> | Yes |
| 139 | Pamemelak bukkuk | Masked rabbitfish | <i>Siganus puellus</i> | Yes |
| 140 | Sirigai | Scribbled rabbitfish | <i>Siganus spinus</i> | Yes |
| 141 | Pamemelak ngaik | Vermiculate rabbitfish | <i>Siganus vermiculatus</i> | Yes |
| 142 | Pamemelak bukkuk | Doublebar rabbitfish | <i>Siganus virgatus</i> | Yes |
| 143 | Silainge | Moorish idol | <i>Zanclus cornutus</i> | Yes |
| 145 | Taji taji | Orangesocket surgeonfish | <i>Acanthurus auranticavus</i> | Yes |
| 146 | Pamauru | Lined surgeonfish | <i>Acanthurus lineatus</i> | No |
| 147 | Taji taji | Yellowmask surgeonfish | <i>Acanthurus mata</i> | Yes |
| 148 | Puaileppet | Mimic surgeonfish | <i>Acanthurus pyroferus</i> | Yes |
| 149 | Taji taji | Whitemargin unicornfish | <i>Naso annulatus</i> | Yes |
| 150 | Pailok | Humpback unicornfish | <i>Naso brachycentron</i> | No |
| 151 | Tajitaji | Bluetail unicornfish | <i>Naso caeruleacauda</i> | Yes |

| | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|
| 152 | Sejenis pailok | Orangespine unicornfish | <i>Naso lituratus</i> | Yes |
| 153 | Taji taji | Slender unicornfish | <i>Naso lopezi</i> | Yes |
| 156 | Pailok | Bluespine unicornfish | <i>Naso unicornis</i> | Yes |
| 157 | Tajitaji | Bignose unicornfish | <i>Naso vlamingii</i> | Yes |
| 158 | Pailok | Yellowfin sawtail | <i>Prionurus chrysurus</i> | Yes |
| 159 | Attutu | Great barracuda | <i>Sphyraena barracuda</i> | Yes |
| 160 | Attutu | Snake mackerel | <i>Gempylus serpens</i> | No |
| 161 | Sirara | Escolar | <i>Lepidocybium flavobrunneum</i> | Yes |
| 162 | Buluk kole | Small eye hairtail | <i>Trichiurus sp A</i> | Yes |
| 163 | Kanasai | Bullet tuna | <i>Auxis rochei</i> | Yes |
| 164 | Ambu ambu | Mackerel tuna | <i>Euthynnus affinis</i> | Yes |
| 165 | Sirara | Double-line mackerel | <i>Grammatocynus bilineatus</i> | Yes |
| 166 | Ambu ambu | Dogtooth tuna | <i>Gymnosarda unicolor</i> | Yes |
| | | Skipjack tuna | <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> | |
| 167 | Kanasai | Short mackerel | <i>Rastrelliger brachysoma</i> | Yes |
| 168 | Sirara | Narrowbar spanish mackerel | <i>Scomberomorus commerson</i> | Yes |
| | | Indo-Pacific king mackerel | <i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i> | |
| 169 | Sisik | Albacore | <i>Thunnus alalunga</i> | |
| | | Yellowfin tuna | <i>Thunnus albacares</i> | |
| | | Longtail tuna | <i>Thunnus tonggol</i> | |
| 170 | Layaran (bahasa sareu) | Black marlin | <i>Istiompax indica</i> | Yes |
| | | Sailfish | <i>Istiophorus platypterus</i> | No |
| | | Swordfish | <i>Xiphias gladius</i> | Yes |
| 171 | Lakkanai | Coastal cubehead | <i>Cubiceps whiteleggi</i> | Yes |
| | | Silver driftfish | <i>Psenes maculatus</i> | No |
| 172 | Pirikpik | Silver pomfret | <i>Pampus argenteus</i> | Yes |
| 173 | Sitatcilak | Indian halibut | <i>Psettodes erumei</i> | Yes |
| | | Threespot flounder | <i>Pseudorhombus triocellatus</i> | No |
| 174 | Puputput | Longspine tripodfish | <i>Pseudotriacanthus strigilifer</i> | Yes |
| 175 | Duddurut (Saibi), Pupuet (Sabirut) | Hairfin triggerfish | <i>Abalistes filamentosus</i> | Yes |
| | | Starry triggerfish | <i>Abalistes stellatus</i> | Yes |
| 176 | Khusus Salakukut | Titan triggerfish | <i>Balistoides viridescens</i> | Yes |
| 178 | Umat kaira | Shortsnout boxfish | <i>Ostracion rhinorhynchos</i> | Yes |
| 179 | Umat kaira | Longhorn cowfish | <i>Lactoria cornuta</i> | Yes |
| 180 | Puputput | Silver puffer | <i>Chilomycterus reticulatus</i> | Yes |
| | | | <i>Lagocephalus sceleratus</i> | Yes |

3. List of non-fish animals from the sea consumed by Muntei people

| No | Local Name | Common Name | Scientific Name | Consumed in Food Intake Data |
|----|--------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Cumi bukuk | Bigfin reef squid | <i>Sepioteuthis lessoniana</i> | Yes |
| 2 | Cumi silayar | Cuttlefish | <i>Loligo vulgaris</i> | Yes |
| 3 | Gorita | Common octopus | <i>Octopus vulgaris</i> | Yes |
| 4 | Sakokok koat | Dugong | <i>Dugong dugon</i> | Yes |
| 5 | Kimak | Giant kima | <i>Tridacna gigas</i> | Yes |
| 13 | Masusurak | Green sea turtles | <i>Chelonian midas</i> | Yes |
| 14 | Masusurak | Hawksbill turtle | <i>Eretmcohelsy imbircata</i> | Yes |
| 15 | Masusurak | Leatherback turtles | <i>Demochelys coriacear</i> | Yes |

4. List of Bivalvia and Gastropoda (clams, mussels, snails) collected in rivers, coastal zones and mangrove forests known and consumed by Muntei people

| No | Vernacular Name | Common Name | Scientific Name | Consumed in Food Intake |
|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Oyster, Snail, and Clams | | | | |
| 1 | Koddiae | Violet batissa | <i>Batissa violacea</i> | Yes |
| 2 | Menggu | Bengali geloina | <i>Polymesoda bengalensis</i> | Yes |
| 3 | Meggu | Mud clam | <i>Polymesoda erosa</i> | Yes |
| 4 | Meggu kalotik | Marsh clam | <i>Polymesoda expansa</i> | Yes |
| 5 | Biccilet | Fragile semele | <i>Theora fragilis</i> | Yes |
| 6 | Biccilet sikoira | Sunset clam | <i>Gari togata</i> | Yes |
| 7 | Sikoira | Corrugata lucine | <i>Austriella corrugata</i> | Yes |
| 8 | Tainuktuk | Chalky buttercup lucine | <i>Anodontia philippiana</i> | Yes |
| 9 | Taimeggi | Tumid venus clam | <i>Gafrarium tumidum</i> | Yes |
| 10 | Bebeleh | Blood clam | <i>Anadara granosa</i> | Yes |
| 11 | Bobokket | Slipper oyster | <i>Crassostrea bilineata</i> | Yes |
| 12 | Kosae | Saddle tree oyster | <i>Isognomon ephippium</i> | Yes |
| 13 | Robbu | Youthful venus clam | <i>Gafrarium puerpera</i> | Yes |
| 14 | Tagkai | - | <i>Cycladicama alata</i> | Yes |
| 15 | Bolaisi | Chemnitz ark clam | <i>Anadara jousseaumei</i> | Yes |
| 16 | Toddojet | Indian backwater oyster | <i>Crassostrea bilineata</i> | Yes |
| 17 | Lilit | The giant mangrove whelk | <i>Terebralia palustris</i> | Yes |
| 18 | Goiroabbit | Sulcate swamp cerith | <i>Terebralia sulcata</i> | Yes |
| 19 | Labbau | Flat spired nerite | <i>Nerita planospira</i> | Yes |
| 20 | Labbau oinan | Blotched nerite | <i>Nerita cf. articulatula</i> | Yes |
| 21 | Labbau | Dusky nerite | <i>Neritina pulligera</i> | Yes |
| 22 | Goroigoi | Zebra nerite | <i>Vittina turrita</i> | Yes |
| 23 | Lipsop | Red rimmed melania | <i>Melanoides rustica</i> | Yes |
| 24 | Gugguk | Spotted nerite | <i>Neritina zigzag</i> | No |
| 25 | Toek | Edible shipworm | <i>Bactrnochophorus thoracites</i> | Yes |
| Crabs | | | | |
| 26 | Lagguk | Giant mud-crab | <i>Scylla serrata</i> | Yes |
| 27 | Bongaga | Violet mud-crab | <i>Scylla tranquebarica</i> | Yes |
| 28 | Beliu | Red mud-crab | <i>Scylla olivacea</i> | Yes |
| 29 | Anggau | White mud-crab | <i>Scylla paramamosain</i> | Yes |

5. List of Animal Food from Forest (*Iba-t-leleu*) known by people in Muntei

| | Local Name | Common Name | Scientific Name | Consumed in food intake |
|----|----------------------|------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1 | Simaigi | Wild pigs | <i>Sus scrofa vittatus</i> | Yes |
| 2 | Sipangangasa | Deer | <i>Cervus unicolor oceanus</i> | No |
| 3 | Ailuluppa | Pangolin | <i>Manis javanica</i> | No |
| 4 | Silaggi-laggi boitok | The wall roosting bat | <i>Myotis moricila abotti</i> | Yes |
| 5 | Silaggi-laggi | The lesser sheath-tailed bat | <i>Emballonura monticura</i> | Yes |
| 6 | Lamusek | Siberut palm civets | <i>Paradoxurus hemaphroditus siberu</i> | No |
| 7 | Loga | Mentawaiian squirrel | <i>Callosciurus melanogaster</i> | Yes |
| 8 | Soksak | Fraternal squirrel | <i>Sundasciurus lowii fraterculis</i> | Yes |
| 9 | Letceu | Mentawaiian three-striped squirrel | <i>Lariscus obscurus</i> | Yes |
| 10 | Bilou | Kloss gibbon | <i>Hylobates Kloosi</i> | No |
| 11 | Simakobu | Pig-tailed langur | <i>Simias concolor</i> | No |
| 12 | Joja | Sombre-bellied Siberut langur | <i>Presbitis potenziani siberu</i> | No |
| 13 | Bokkoi | Siberut macaque | <i>Macacca pagensis siberu</i> | No |
| 14 | Leituak simakotkot | Island flying fox | <i>Pteropus hypomelanus enganus</i> | Yes |
| 15 | Leituak simabu | Large flyig fox | <i>Pterops vampyrus malaccenses</i> | Yes |
| 16 | Teiku | Siberut tree-shrew | <i>Tupaia glis siberu</i> | No |

6. List of edible birds known by people in Muntei

| | Local Name | Common Name | Scientific Name | Consumed in food intake |
|----|------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Kailabba | Pied hornbill | <i>Anthracoceros coronatus</i> | No |
| 2 | Nanitu | Lesser whistling duck | <i>Dendrocygna javanica</i> | No |
| 3 | Turu goukgouk | White breasted waterhen | <i>Amourornis phoenicurus</i> | No |
| 4 | Lemendeu | Thick billed green pigeon | <i>Treron curvirostra</i> | Yes |
| 5 | Ngorut | Green imperial pigeon | <i>Ducula aenea</i> | Yes |
| 6 | Keibak | Large brown cuckoo dove | <i>Macropygia phasianella</i> | No |
| 7 | Lemendeu | Emerald dove | <i>Chalcophaps indica</i> | |
| 8 | Kotkot | Chestnut breasted malkoha | <i>Phaenicophaeus curvirostris</i> | No |
| 9 | Lagi-lagi | Crested tree swift | <i>Hemiprocne longipennis</i> | No |
| 10 | Lagi-lagi boitok | Whiskered tree swift | <i>Hemiprocne comata</i> | No |
| 11 | Taktak | Black-headed bulbul | <i>Pycnonotus melanoleucus</i> | No |
| 12 | Patpat | Asian fairy bluebird | <i>Irena puella</i> | No |
| 13 | Taporao | Black naped oriole | <i>Oriolus chinensis</i> | No |
| 14 | Seggeilobba | Magpie robin | <i>Copsychus saularis</i> | No |
| 15 | Raddatnake | White rumped shama | <i>Copsychus malabaricus</i> | No |

7. List of terrestrial reptiles and amphibies known and consumed by people in Muntei

| | Local Name | Common Name | Scientific Name | Consumed during Food Intake |
|----|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Taratat | South-east Asian toadlet | <i>Pelophryne brevipes</i> | Yes |
| 2 | Teilek | Swampy toad | <i>Fejervaya sp</i> | Yes |
| 3 | Taratat simaekket | Spotted sticky frog | <i>Kalophryrinus punctatus</i> | Yes |
| 4 | Taratat | Banded bullfrog | <i>Kaloula pulchra</i> | No |
| 5 | Teilek simananam | Golden-legged bush frog | <i>Philautus horridus</i> | Yes |
| 6 | Taratat simasingin | Cinnamon tree frog | <i>Philautus pictus</i> | Yes |
| 7 | Taratat | Kuhli creek frog | <i>Rana kuhli</i> | No |
| 8 | Taratat | Hose frog | <i>Rana hosei</i> | No |
| 9 | Batek | Monitor lizard | <i>Varanus salvator</i> | No |
| 10 | Saba | Pythons | <i>Python curtus</i> | No |
| 11 | Toulu | True tortoises | <i>Trimeresaurus hageni</i> | No |
| 12 | Simabo pai-pai | Sumatran pitviper | <i>Trimeresaurus sumatranaus</i> | No |
| 13 | Sikoinan | Crocodile | <i>Crocodylus porosus</i> | No |

8. List of domestic animals (*iba-t-punen*) consumed by people in Muntei

| | Local Name | Common Name | Scientific Name | Consumed during Food Intake |
|---|-------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Sakokkok | Eurasian pigs | <i>Sus scrofa</i> | Yes |
| 2 | Goukgouk | Chickens | <i>Gallus gallus</i> | Yes |
| 3 | Itik serati | Manila duck | <i>Anas luzonica</i> | Yes |
| 4 | Bebek | Common duck | <i>Anas platyrhynchos domesticus</i> | Yes |
| 5 | Jawi | Cow | <i>Bos taurus</i> | Yes |
| 6 | Kambing | Goat | <i>Capra aegagrus hircus</i> | No |
| 7 | Kerbau | Buffalo | <i>Bubalus bubalis</i> | No |

APPENDIX 4

PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN KEPULAUAN MENTAWAI
DUSUN MUNTEI DESA MUNTEI
KECAMATAN SIBERUT SELATAN

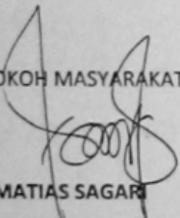
BERITA ACARA

Nomor : 24/Kadus-Mti/2012.

Pada Hari ini Minggu, Tanggal Dua Pulu Sembilan Bulan Tujuh Tahun Dua Ribu Dua Belas, Jam Empat Belas (14.00) waktu Indonesia Barat, bertempat di Kantor Desa Muntei Kecamatan Siberut Selatan Kabupaten Kepulauan Mentawai, telah diadakan Rapat Musyawarah antara Masyarakat Desa Muntei, Maileppet dan Ma.Siberut. Dalam Rapat Musyawarah tersebut yang di bicarakan mengenai keberadaan BABI di lokasi Perladangan Masyarakat di Bat Mara dan ke Dua belah pihak telah kami Sepakati dan Putuskan bersama adalah Pemindahan BABI yang berada di LOKASI PERLADANGAN di BAT MARA tersebut, dengan Renggang waktu 4 (Empat) bulan.

Untuk itu kami bersedia menandatangani Surat Berita Acara ini yang kami buat Pada hari Minggu Tanggal Dua Pulu Sembilan Bulan Tujuh Tahun Dua Ribu Dua Belas dan Berita Acara ini berlaku sejak ditandatangani bersama.

Demikian Surat Berita Acara ini kami buat dengan sebenarnya, untuk dapat di pedoman sebagai mana mestinya,

TOKOH MASYARAKAT

MATIAS SAGAR



Tembusan disampaikan Yth :

1. Kepala Desa Muntei di Muntei
2. Kepala Desa Maileppet di Maileppet
3. kepala Desa Ma.Siberut di Ma.Siberut
4. Ketua BPD muntei di Muntei
5. Ketua BPD Maileppet di Maileppet
6. Ketua BPD Ma.Siberut di Ma.Siberut
7. Arsip.....

| NO | NAMA | JABATAN/PERGAMAN | ALAMAT | | Ketua |
|-----|--------------|------------------|------------|-------|-------|
| | | | ALAMAT | KETUA | |
| 1. | FRANCIS CUS | Sempuyungan | Maulepet | | |
| 2. | PIUS POP | | | | |
| 3. | PIKIN | SO | | | |
| 4. | SPIKO | TANIS | | | |
| 5. | OBERTIN | TANIS | Mailepet | | |
| 6. | MARTINUS | TANIS | Pasakiat | | |
| 7. | MARINUS | TANIS | Pario | | |
| 8. | BOWO ZERUA | TANIS | Sesatcah | | |
| 9. | ORESCCE | TANIS | Mumei | | |
| 10. | ANJERIKUS | TANIS | Mumei | | |
| 11. | SARNEES SMO | TANIS | Mumei | | |
| 12. | KARICUS, S | TANIS | Mailepet | | |
| 13. | GASTRIE. | PAKAI | PAKAI | | |
| 14. | MARTINUS | TANIS | | | |
| 15. | GALLUS. | MUDOG TANIS | MUDOG | | |
| 16. | MACKAR S. | TANIS | | | |
| 17. | KEPTAS. | TANIS | DURO | | |
| 18. | REPINUS | TANIS | Mailepet | | |
| 19. | PEMUS. | TANIS | TETI SINGA | | |
| 20. | JUDEZ BORY | TANIS | MUDOG | | |
| 21. | BRUS. | TANIS | MUDOG | | |
| 22. | Rafael | TANIS | MUDOG | | |
| 23. | A. BOROIOGOK | TANIS | MUMBEI | | |
| 24. | YOHANNES | TANIS | MUMBEI | | |
| 25. | ANDREAS | TANIS | MUMBEI | | |

| | keropok | TAN | Munter | |
|-----|-------------------|----------------|------------|---|
| 18 | Paulus gagsi | Tani | Mailppet | ✓ |
| 29 | Talinus | Tani | muntei | ✓ |
| 30. | YOSAFAT | Tani | Mailleppi | ✓ |
| 31 | DADDEI | Tani | Mailleppet | ✓ |
| 32 | Kelak. | Tani | muntei | ✓ |
| 33 | PETERUS TABEE | —, — | Munter | ✓ |
| 4 | M. Perangin angin | Tani | M.Sibinell | ✓ |
| 5 | Ymas | kt BPD | Munter | ✓ |
| 36 | Matcas. | Up. d. Penekan | Muntie | ✓ |
| 37 | Xuli tati laia | Tani | Mailleppet | ✓ |

PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN KEPULAUAN MENTAWAI
KECAMATAN SIBERUT SELATAN
DESA MUNTEI – DUSUN MUNTEI

Nomor : 25/KADUS/MTI/2012

Muntei, 23 Nopember 2012

Lamp :

Kepada Yth :

Perihal : **Menindak lanjuti Surat berita acara**

Bapak *Marius Saurel*

Pemindahan babi di lokasi perladangan

Di

Masyarakat di bat.mara

Tempat

Dengan hormat

Sehubungan dengan berakhirnya masa waktu yang telah di sepakati oleh kedua belah pihak bertempat di kantor Kepala Desa Muntei, tentang pemindahan babi di lokasi perladangan masyarakat di bat.mara, maka kami Pemerintah Dusun Muntei mengundang Bapak –Bapak yang Namanya tersebut di bawah ini :

1. Kelak Seppungan
2. Hendrikus sakukuret
3. Marius Saurel
4. Lutcius djadji satotoake
5. Oreste sakakadut
6. Markus sagari

Yang diadakan pada :

Hari :Minggu

Tanggal :25 Nopember 2012

Jam :14.00 WIB – Selesai

Tempat : Kantor Desa Muntei

Apabila Bapak tidak hadir pada waktu yang telah ditentukan maka segala hasil keputusan rapat saat itu, di anggap SEPAKAT / SAH BERLAKU.

Demikianlah surat undangan ini kami sampaikan untuk dapat di pedomani, atas kerjasamanya kami ucapan terima kasih.

Hormat Kami

KEPALA DUSUN PEMEKARAN

MATIAS SAGARI



DAFTAR HADIR RAPAT" PENYELESAIAN PEMINDAHAN BABI
" TANGGAL 25 NOPEMBER 2012

| | Nama | alamat | keterangan |
|----|-------------------|----------------|------------|
| 1 | Saverinung Sal | Muntei | Home |
| 2 | Mathas sagari | Muntei | 6000 |
| 3 | Rin, Anca | misir | |
| 4 | Gulizalus | TG muntei | OK |
| 5 | PUNA | Maileppet | 100 |
| 6 | Antonias Sav | Mai-leppet | 100 |
| 7 | SIRWJ | muntei | 100 |
| 8 | PETRUS TABEK | Muntei | OK |
| 9 | MARRUS.S. | Des. Maileppet | 100 |
| 10 | Indas. | Muntei | AFRA |
| 11 | Rupinies Sepungam | Maileppet | 100 |
| 12 | Enderibus | Muntei | Cep |
| 13 | MA Riw.S. Samay | Maileppet | 100 |
| 14 | Orestie | Carri | OK |
| 15 | amam tcejui | Carri | OK |
| 16 | akat Sabu borah | Carri | OK |
| 17 | Franciscus | Staukepetau | OK |
| 18 | Dawmar | Maileppet | OK |
| 19 | Yuli Fa'i Laia | Maileppet | 100 |
| 20 | | | |
| 21 | | | |

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