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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 (Ulijazcek 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 Mentawai 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 to 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 weight 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

The image shows two pages of a handwritten logbook. The left page has a header with 'Nama' (Name), 'Kelompok' (Group), 'Tanggal' (Date), and 'Hari / Bul / Th' (Day / Month / Year). The entries are organized into columns: 'No', 'Jenis' (Type), 'Volume', and 'Keterangan' (Remarks). The right page continues the logbook with similar entries, including dates like '01/02/2019' and '02/02/2019'.

No	Jenis	Volume	Keterangan
1.	Sarapan		
a.	Makanan Pokok	- Piring	- 2 Sisir
b.	Laos Paku / Paku	- Sagu	- Satu Sagu
c.	Makanan Tambahan	- Duri'an	- 3 buah
d.	Makanan Tambahan	- Piring Sagu	- 1 Sisir
2.	Makanan Samping		
a.	Makanan Pokok	- Sagu	- Satu Sagu
b.	Laos Paku / Paku	- Paku - Duri'an	- 1 Sisir
c.	Makanan Tambahan	-	-
d.	Makanan Tambahan	-	-

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-koat* (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 sago</i>
	Gettek	Taro	<i>Colocasia Esculenta</i>
	Magok	Banana	<i>Musa spp</i>
	Gobik	Cassava	<i>Manihot Utilisima</i>
	Tetekket	Sweet potatoes	<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>
	Boncis	Green beans	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>
	Peigu sareu	Jackfruit	<i>Artocarpus heterophylus</i>
	Kacang tanah	Groundnut	<i>Arachis hypogea</i>
	Matimun	Cucumber	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>
Spices	Kairiggi simalagak	Button mangosten	<i>Garcinia xanthoichymus</i>
	Sikopuk	Aromatic ginger	<i>Kaempfaria galanga</i>
	Sereh	Lemongrass	<i>Cymbopogom citratis</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 frutescent</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 zibhetinus</i>
	Toktuk	Spiky durian	<i>Durio oxeylanus</i>
	Posinoso	Wild durian	<i>Durio graveolens</i>
	Teggeiluk	Wild langsung	<i>Baccaeura 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>Syzygium 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	Beungat	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
<i>Cassava</i>				
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
<i>Yams and Sweet Potatoes</i>				
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 uet. 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, exclusiely 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
Fish				
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 бага	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
Shrimps				
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 rosenberghii</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>Herkitsichthys dispilontus</i>	Yes
6	Tamban licin	Bluestripe herring	<i>Herkitsichthys 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>Opisthopterus tardoore</i>	Yes
16	Kaliliklik	Buccaneer anchovy	<i>Encrassicholina 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 thyrssa	<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>Harpadon nehereus</i>	Yes
27	Poroi poroi	Longdin lizardfish	<i>Sauredia 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 бага	Tade mullet	<i>Chelon planiceps</i>	Yes
31	Butek бага	Greenback mullet	<i>Chelon subviridis</i>	Yes
32	Pupplu	Squaretail mullet	<i>Ellechelon vaigiensis</i>	Yes
33	Butek бага	Bluespot mullet	<i>Moolgarda sehelis</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>Ablennes hians</i>	Yes
38	Jojoujou	Barred needlefish	<i>Ablennes 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>Myrionistis 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>Apogonichthyoides melas</i>	Yes
55	Toglo toglo	Bleker'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>Paracaesio brevidentata</i>	Yes
89	Capa	Japanese snapper	<i>Paracaesio caerulea</i>	Yes
90	Bela poupou	Crimson jobfish	<i>Pristipomoides filamentosus</i>	No
91	Sikappla ka bugei	Sailfin snapper	<i>Symphoricthys spilurus</i>	Yes
92	Surat sabuk	Chinamanfish	<i>Symphorus nematophorus</i>	Yes
93	Jumbo	Scissortail fusilier	<i>Caesio caerulea</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>Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides</i>	
97	Roddot	Goldlined sweetlips	<i>Plectorhinchus chrysotaenia</i>	Yes
98	Roddot	Yellowspotted sweetlips	<i>Plectorhinchus flavomaculatus</i>	Yes
99	Roddot bugei	Humpback sweetlips	<i>Plectorhinchus 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	Matat 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 trumpet	<i>Helotes sexlineatus</i>	No
118	Kaebbuk	Bluespotted wrasse	<i>Anampses caeruleopunctatus</i>	Yes
119	Kaebbuk	Geographic wrasse	<i>Anampses geographicus</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	Siguiring	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>Sphyræna 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>Grammatorcynus 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 whiteleggii</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 scleratus</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>Eretmochelys imbricata</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	Koddiaie	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	Goirobbit	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. articuitalata</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>Bactronophorus 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	Mentawaian squirrel	<i>Callosciurus melanogaster</i>	Yes
8	Soksak	Fraternal squirrel	<i>Sundasciurus lowii fraterculus</i>	Yes
9	Letceu	Mentawaian three-stripped squirrel	<i>Lariscus obsucurs</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 simabo	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 melanoleucos</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>Pelophyrne brevipes</i>	Yes
2	Teilek	Swampy toad	<i>Fejervaya sp</i>	Yes
3	Taratat simaekket	Spotted sticky frog	<i>Kalophyrinus 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 sumatranus</i>	No
13	Sikoinan	Crocodile	<i>Crocodilus 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**

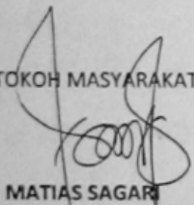
BERITA ACARA

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 pedomani sebagai mana mestinya,

TOKOH MASYARAKAT

MATIAS SAGAR

Dibuat di : muntei
Pada tanggal : 29 Juli 2012



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	Jagabin/Region	ALAMAT	Kekro
1.	FRANCISCUS	Sempuyung	Maileppet	
2.	PIUS POP			
3	Bikin	Sek	Maileppet	
4	SARKO	Tani		
5	OBERLIN	Tani	Maileppet	
6	MARINUS	Tani	Pasakiet	
7	MARINUS	Tani	Pario	
8	BOWO ZERVA	Tani	Pasakiet	
9	ORESCA	Tani	Muntei	
10	ANJERIKUS	Tani	Muntei	
11	ANDREAS	Tani	Muntei	
12	KAMICUS S	Tani	Maileppet	
13	GABRIEL	Tani	Maileppet	
14	MARTINUS	Tani	Maileppet	
15.	GALLUS	Tani	Maileppet	
16	MARKUS S.	Tani	Maileppet	
17	KEPAT	TANI	PURO	
18	REPPINUS	TANI	Maileppet	
19.	PENUS	TANI	TETEI Sinar	
20	Judek Bory	Tani	Muntei	
21	SIRUS	Tani	Muntei	
22	Rafael	Tani	Muntei	
23	A. BOTOLOGOK	TANI	Muntei	
24	YOHANNES	Tani	Muntei	
25	ANDREAS	Tani	Muntei	

	keroppon.	TANI	Muntei	
28	Paulus.	TANI	Mailppet	
29	Jaggi	TANI	muntei	
30	Talimus	Tani	Mailleppi	
31	YOSAFAT	Tani	Mailleppet	
32	TADDEI	TANI	muntei	
33	Kela k.	TANI	muntei	
34	PETRUS TABEE	-	Muntei	
35	M. Perangin angin	Tani	M. S. S. S.	
36	Ymas	kt BPD.	Muntei	
37	Matcas.	Up. D. Penekkan	Muntei	
38	Yuli fadi 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 ucapkan terima kasih.

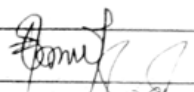
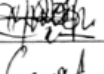
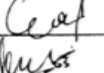
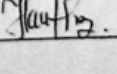
Hormat Kami

KEPALA DUSUN PEMEKARAN

(Signature)
MATIAS SAGARI



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

	Nama	alamat	keterangan
1	Saverinus Sal	Muntei	
2	Makas sagari	Muntai	
3	Rini Anon	muntai	
4	Julizatus	T/Muntai	
5	PUNTA	malepet	
6	ANDRUS SAW	Maleppet	
7	SIRUS	muntai	
8	PETRUS TABEK	Muntei	
9	MARRUS.S.	DOS. maleppet	
10	Pudas.	Muntai	
11	RUPINUS seppongan	Maleppet	
12	Enderikus	Muntai-	
13	MA RUS. Samy	Maleppet	
14	ORESE	Tamir	
15	Samon Tegun	Tamir	
16	Mark Sabubud	Tamir	
17	FRANCISCUS	Maleppet	
18	Dalwark	Maleppet	
19	Yuli Fati Lala	Maleppet	
20			
21			

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