

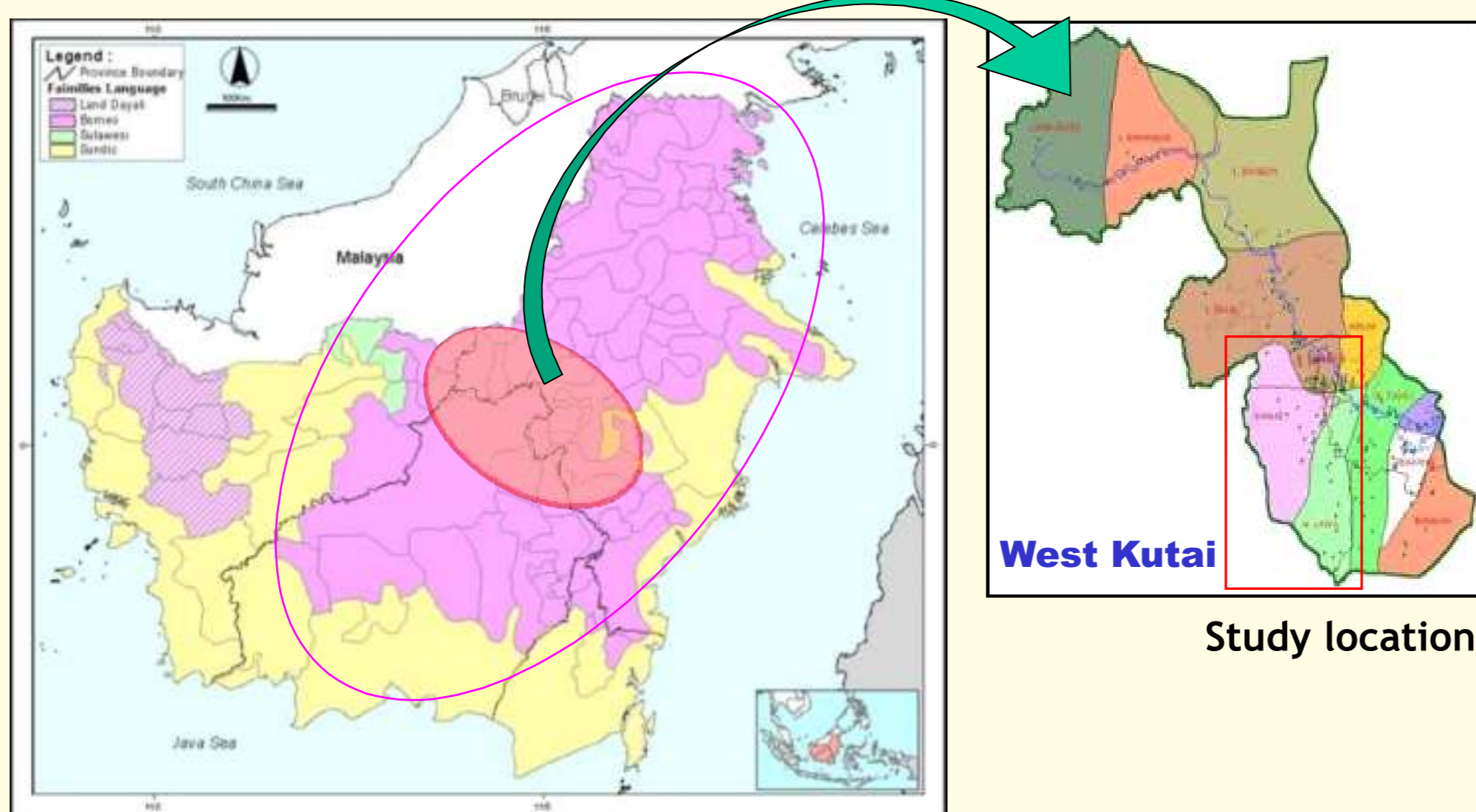


Plant diversity in the Simpukng system in East Kalimantan

Introduction

For the Dayak people in East Kalimantan in Indonesia, forests are closely associated with their every day life. Their life-styles and cultures are closely inter-connected with surrounding forest resources. A study was carried out to understand the existence of valuable plant species in the Simpukng system of (agro)forest in East Kalimantan.

Dayak in Kalimantan island



Modified from http://www.ethnologue.com/show_map.asp?name=IDK

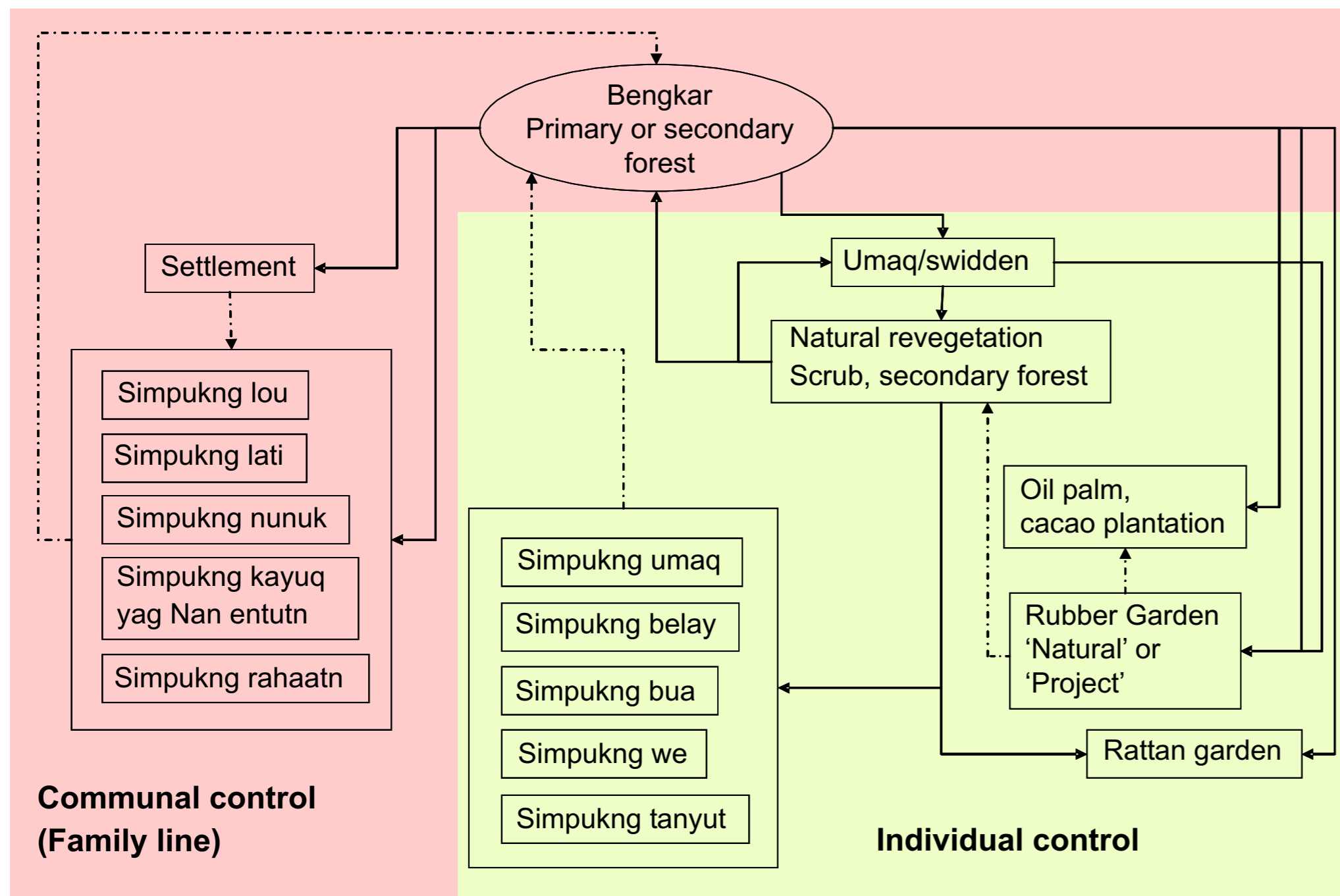


'Simpukng' is a mixed fruit/forest garden and plays role in production, protection and cultural function among the Dayak people. Simpukng are mostly protected and consist of both cultivated and wild flora that provide environmental and economic benefits.



Methodology

The study was conducted in four remote villages (Banggris, Lambing, Dilang Puti, and Suakong) of Kutai Barat in East Kalimantan, Indonesia in 2004. Participatory appraisal tools were used: individual interviews, group discussions, direct observations, seasonal calendars and labor analysis. Interviews were conducted with key male and female informants. From over 300 species in Simpukng, 143 local valuable plants were identified belonging to: Anacardiaceae, Bombaceae, Dipterocarpaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Meliaceae, Moraceae, Sapindaceae, Palmae, Rubiaceae, Miliaceae.



Development of Simpukng types in Kutai Barat, based on objective and dominant species.

Some medicinal plants found inside Simpukng

Scientific Name	Part	Function
<i>Averrhoa bilimbi</i>	Leaf	hypertension
<i>Artocarpus odoratissimus</i>	Wood latex	skin sores
<i>Artocarpus champeden</i>	Leaf	wound and skin sores
<i>Horsfieldia (grandis)</i>	Stem	ritual healing, exorcism
<i>Fragraea racemosa</i>	Root, stem	intestinal pain
<i>Cassia alata</i>	Root Leaf Fruit	man's tonic skin worms
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Wood bark Young leaves	diarrhea stomach pain
<i>Durio oxyleyanus</i>	Stems	gynecological problems
<i>Curcuma domestica</i>	Root	asthma, gynecological and intestinal
<i>Lansium domesticum</i>	Wood bark	diarrhea, malaria and typhus
<i>Alstonia angustiloba</i>	Stem, latex Leaf	gynecological problems skin sores
<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>	Root Leaf Fruit	intestinal gynecological urinary
<i>Cymbopogon nardus</i>	Root	cough
<i>Peronema canescens</i>	Wood bark Leaf	stomach pain wound, white skin blotches
<i>Coptosapelta flavescens</i>	Root	hepatitis, toothache
<i>Eusideroxylon zwageri</i>	Leaf	antipyretic, gynecological, counter-poison

Some marketed commodities from simpukng



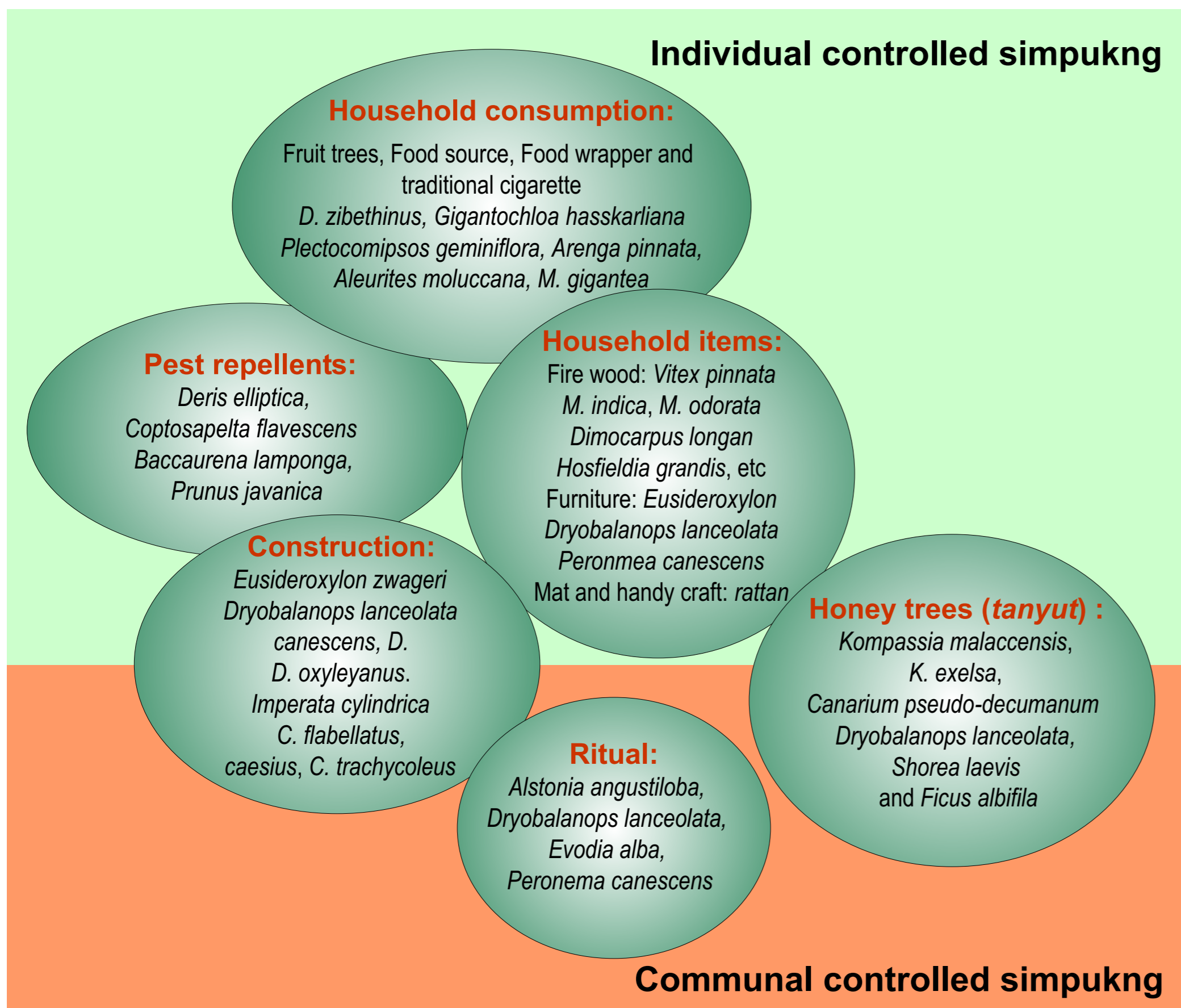
Sega rattan (*Calamus caesius*) is a commodity of high economic (and export) value. There are many other rattan species inside 'simpukng rotan' such 'we seletup' (*C. optimus*); 'we jahap' (*C. Trachycoleus*).



Honey and bee wax are harvested from 'honey' trees or 'tanyut' trees [such as 'banggeris' (*Kompassia malaccensis*), 'puti' (*K. exelsa*), 'Lomuq' (*Canarium pseudo-decumanum*), 'kapur' (*Dryobalanops lanceolata*), 'bengkirai' (*Shorea laevis*) and 'bilaas' (*Ficus albifila*)] which are believed to be sacred, hence these are protected.



Ulin or *Eusideroxylon zwageri* or commonly called as kayu besi is highly valuable wood for furniture and construction. Other valuable timber species include *Peronema canescens* and *Dryobalanops lanceolata*.



Valuable plant species in Simpukng; the brown area indicates community controlled simpukng while yellow area indicates private simpukng.