

ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to identify, characterize and value the plant resource used by the Orang Asli in Kampung Lubuk Ulu Legong, Baling, Kedah. The data for this study was collected through home garden plants survey, wild plant survey and structured interviews with the villagers. During this study a total of 175 plants species were encountered of which 68 species were cultivated, 91 species were wild and 16 species were both cultivated and wild. Among the cultivated plants the family Euphorbiaceae recorded the highest number of species. Among the wild plants, the family Arecaceae recorded the highest number of species. Most of the plant species were used as a food. Income, medicinal, ornamental, handcraft making, utensil, fish poisoning and belief were respectively second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh in term of number of species. 29.7% of the total of species was multi-purpose and 70.3% have a single use. The most common part of plant used was fruit. This is followed by whole plants, leaves, roots, stem, latex, rhizomes, bark, shoots and flowers. In term of Use-Value index, species *Nephelium lappaceum* L. and *Chasalia chartacea* Craib have the highest value. Among species with high use-value, *Bambusa ventricosa* McClure considered the most frequently used. Species with the highest medicinal importance value (Iv) was *Cinnamomum iners* Reinw. ex Blume. Estimated annual income generated from plant resource was Malaysian Ringgit 505,750.00 per year for the whole village. Species that contributed most to the income was *Hevea brasiliensis* Muell. Arg. followed by *Aquilaria malaccensis* Lamk. and *Calamus conirostris* Becc.

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini di jalankan untuk mengenalpasti, mencirikan dan menilai sumber tumbuhan yang digunakan oleh Orang Asli di Kampung Lubuk Ulu Legong, Baling, Kedah. Data bagi kajian ini dikumpul melalui pemerhatian tumbuhan di perkarangan rumah, pemerhatian tumbuhan liar dan juga temubual berstruktur dengan penduduk. Sebanyak 175 spesis sumber tumbuhan yang dikenalpasti digunakan oleh penduduk ini merangkumi 68 spesis yang ditanam, 91 spesis liar dan 16 spesis yang didapati ditanam dan liar. Antara tumbuhan yang ditanam famili Euphorbiaceae mempunyai jumlah spesis paling banyak direkodkan. Antara tumbuhan liar, famili Arecaceae mempunyai jumlah spesis yang paling banyak. Kebanyakan spesis tumbuhan yang digunakan sebagai makanan. Sumber pendapatan, perubatan, hiasan, kraftangan, perkakas, keracunan ikan dan kepercayaan, masing-masing kedua, ketiga, keempat, kelima, keenam dan ketujuh dari aspek jumlah bilangan spesis. 29.7% daripada jumlah spesis mempunyai pelbagai kegunaan dan 70.3% mempunyai satu kegunaan. Bahagian tumbuhan yang paling biasa digunakan ialah buah. Ini diikuti dengan keseluruhan tumbuhan, daun, akar, batang, getah, rizom, kulit, umbut dan juga bunga. Dari segi indek nilai-guna (UV), *Nephelium lappaceum* L. dan *Chasalia chartacea* Craib mempunyai nilai yang tertinggi. Antara spesis yang mempunyai nilai-guna yang tertinggi, *Bambusa ventricosa* McClure merupakan yang paling banyak digunakan. Spesis dengan nilai kepentingan perubatan (Iv) tertinggi ialah spesis *Cinnamomum iners* Reinw. ex Blume. Anggaran pendapatan tahunan yang dijana daripada sumber tumbuhan adalah Ringgit Malaysia 505,750.00 bagi seluruh kampung. Spesis yang menyumbang pendapatan tertinggi ialah *Hevea brasiliensis* Muell. Arg. diikuti oleh *Aquilaria malaccensis* Lamk dan *Calamus conirostris* Becc.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGES
ABSTRACT	ii
ABSTRAK	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF FIGURE	viii
LIST OF TABLE	ix
LIST OF GRAPH	x
LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS	xi
LIST OF APPENDICES	xiii

1. CHAPTER 1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1	Background of study	
1.1.1	Plant resource	1
1.1.2	Documentation of plant resource	2
1.1.3	Valuation of plant resource	2
1.1.4	Indigenous knowledge	3
1.2	Orang Asli in Malaysia	3
1.2.1	Statistic of Orang Asli in Malaysia	4
1.2.2	Classification of orang Asli in Malaysia	5
1.2.3	The Negritos	8
1.3	Objectives	8

2. CHAPTER 2

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1	Documentation of plant resource studies	9
2.1.1	Plant resource documentation techniques	11
2.1.2	Methods of collecting data in plant resource documentation	12
2.2	Plant resource valuation studies	13

2.3	Orang Asli and plant resource studies in Malaysia	16
2.4	Valuation of plant resource in Malaysia	17
2.5	Importance of plant resource studies and valuation	18

3. CHAPTER 3

3.0	MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY	
3.1	Background of study site	20
3.1.1	Local community	25
3.1.2	Economic activity	26
3.1.3	Meteorology	27
3.1.4	Physical earth	27
3.1.5	Vegetation	27
3.1.6	Soil and geology	28
3.2	Material and methods	
3.2.1	Identification of plant resource	30
3.2.1.1	Home garden surveys	30
3.2.1.2	Wild plant survey	31
3.2.2	Characterization of plant resource used by the Orang Asli at Lubuk Ulu Legong	31
3.2.2.1	Use-value index	31
3.2.2.2	Medicinal Importance Value Index	32
3.2.3	Valuation of plant resource	33

4. CHAPTER 4

4.0	RESULT	
4.1	Home garden survey	34
4.2	Wild plant survey	42
4.3	Characterization of plant resource used by the Orang Asli at Lubuk Ulu Legong	
4.3.1	Plant uses	54
4.3.2	Part of plant used	56
4.3.3	Planting status of plant	57
4.3.4	Use-value Index	59

4.3.4.1	Use-value of species	59
4.3.4.2	Plant species with high use-value	61
4.3.5	Medicinal Importance value index	63
4.4	Economic valuation of plant resource used by the Orang Asli at Lubuk Ulu Legong	70
5. CHAPTER 5		
5.0	DISCUSSION	
5.1	Home garden survey	75
5.2	Wild plant survey	76
5.3	Characterization of plant resource used by the Orang Asli at Lubuk Ulu Legong	
5.3.1	Plant uses	77
5.3.2	Part of plant used	79
5.3.3	Planting plant status	81
5.3.4	Use-value Index	82
5.3.5	Medicinal Importance value Index	82
5.4	Economic valuation of plant resource used by the Orang Asli at Lubuk Ulu Legong	83
6. CHAPTER 6		
6.0	CONCLUSION	
6.1	Summaries and implication of the study	85
6.2	Suggestion for further study	86
7. REFERENCES		87
8. APPENDICES		
	Appendix A	94
	Appendix B	95
	Appendix C	102
	Appendix D	105
	Appendix E	107

LIST OF FIGURE

		PAGES
Figure 1.1	Distribution of the Orang Asli subgroups.	7
Figure 2.1	Ethnobotanical matrix with list of other related field.	10
Figure 2.2	Total economic value and its components.	17
Figure 3.1	Location of Kampung Orang Asli Lubuk Ulu Legong in Peninsular Malaysia.	22
Figure 3.2	Location of Kampung Orang Asli Lubuk Ulu Legong in Mukim Siong, District of Baling Kedah.	23
Figure 3.3	Orang Asli reserve in Kampung Orang Asli Lubuk Ulu Legong (Lot 5271 and 5272).	24
Figure 3.4	Distribution of houses in Kampung Orang Asli Lubuk Ulu Legong.	25
Figure 4.1	Percentage of the total number of species in each planting status.	58
Figure 4.2	Percentage of plant part used in the preparation of medicine.	68
Figure 4.3	Percentage of types of method used in the preparation of medicine.	69

LIST OF TABLE

		PAGES
Table 1.1	Statistic of Orang Asli population in Peninsular Malaysia.	5
Table 1.2	Distribution of Orang Asli villages in 2003.	5
Table 1.3	Distribution of the Orang Asli subgroup population by state on 2010.	7
Table 3.1	Results of the random soil sampling.	29
Table 4.1	List of home garden plants recorded in Kampung Orang Asli at Lubuk Ulu Legong.	36
Table 4.2	List of wild plants recorded used by the Orang Asli in Kampung Lubuk Ulu Legong.	43
Table 4.3	Main groups and the number of species for each family.	52
Table 4.4	Number of species of plants for each category that are used by the Orang Asli at Kampung Lubuk Ulu Legong.	55
Table 4.5	The number of species and species use-value.	59
Table 4.6	Plant species used with N value of more than 20.	61
Table 4.7	Medicinal plant species and Medicinal Important Value Index (Iv).	64
Table 4.8	Species in economic valuation in Kampung Orang Asli Lubuk Ulu Legong.	71

LIST OF GRAPH

		PAGES
Graph 4.1	The percentage of total number of species in each category of uses.	56
Graph 4.2	Number of species and the parts of plant used.	57
Graph 4.3	The number of species in each category of uses and their planting status.	58
Graph 4.4	Species with importance medicinal value over 2.0	69

LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AITPN	Asian Indigenous & Tribal Peoples Network
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBG	Chicago Botanic Garden
COAC	Center for Orang Asli Concerns
CUV	Cumulative Use-Values
CV	Contingent Valuation
CVM	Contingent Valuation Method
DOE	Department of Environment
F_{ic}	Informant Consensus Factor
FL	Fidelity Level
FOA	Food and Agriculture Organization
Iv	Importance Value Index
JKOA	Department of Orang Asli Development
JMM	Meteorological Department of Malaysia
JUPEM	Department of Survey and Mapping, Malaysia
KKLW	Ministry of Rural and Regional Development
PEV	Participatory Environmental Valuation
RCI	Relative Cultural Importance
RI	Relative Importance
RISDA	Rubber Industry Smallholders Development Authority
SFC	Soil Field Capacity
SPV	Substitute Products Value
SWC	Soil Water Content

TEV	Total Economic Value
UNDP	United Nation Development Prograded
UV	Use-Value
WTP	Willingness to Pay
ZBT	Zero Burning Techniques

LIST OF APPENDICES

		PAGES
Appendix A	Sample of questionnaires	94
Appendix B	Selected photographs of species of plants used by the Orang Asli at Kampung Lubuk Ulu Legong	95
Appendix C	List of informants	102
Appendix D	Papers presented at conferences	105
Appendix E	ISI published study paper	107