



Plants, People and Culture in Tafea Province, Vanuatu



Ol Plant, Pipol, mo Kalja blong Tafea



Volume 2

Angiosperms, Dicots:
Fabaceae to Violaceae and Indices

Michael J. Balick, Gregory M. Plunkett, Jean-Pascal Wahe,
Presley Dovo, Martial Wahe, Tom A. Ranker,
Dominik M. Ramík, Thomas Doro, and K. David Harrison

With Chanel Sam, Reuben Neriam, Tony Keith, Wina
Nasauman, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai Lalep, Ken
Bob Matai, Kevin Kausei, Nadine Ramík, and James Ure

Plants, People and Culture in Tafea Province, Vanuatu

Ol Plant, Pipol, mo
Kalja blong Tafea

Volume 2

Michael J. Balick, Gregory M. Plunkett, Jean-Pascal Wahe,
Presley Dovo, Martial Wahe, Tom A. Ranker, Dominik M.
Ramík, Thomas Doro, and K. David Harrison

With Chanel Sam, Reuben Neriam, Tony Keith, Wina
Nasauman, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai Lalep, Ken
Bob Matai, Kevin Kausei, Nadine Ramík, and James Ure

Book Design and Layout by Catherine Labarca

NYBG PRESS

Bronx, New York

NI-VANUATU ETHNOBOTANICAL CONTRIBUTORS

This project has involved over 200 local partners who have shared their knowledge about plants and their impact on culture. Their names are listed below, in the Acknowledgments section.

EDITORIAL CONTRIBUTORS

Kayla Wheatley

Morgan Halane

Ayesha Khan

Josephine Tempesta

Madeline Woods

Neal Kelso

R. Sean Thackurdeen

LINGUISTIC CONTRIBUTORS

Anejoñ: Kirk Keitadi, Tony Keith, Kelly Titiya Lalep, Thomas Japanesai Lalep, David Nasauman, Wina Nasauman, Wopa Nasauman, Osiani Neriam, Reuben Neriam, Chris Nevehev, Freddy Tamana, Romario Yaufati

Futuna-Aniwa: Ausdin Jackson, Takaronga Kuautonga, John Lory, Chief Matu, Nigasau Misikofo, Paul Navaika, Nigel Nesua, Kalmon Poita, Nasweiu Rota, Iarawoi Rezel Samana, Anselon Seru, Donald Tamalua Wotu, Yaugani Zeiake, Cliffon Napapo

Nafe: Martial Wahe, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Johnson Noar, Emmanuel Maasi, Marie Emmanuel Maasi

Naka: Naomie Ken Matai, Ken Bob Matai, Natali Samuel, Tupas Kew, Kew Matai Kating, Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau, Koden Dick, Peter Dick, Johnny Nakapue, Nalin Tarwei, Sam Nilenu, Lop, Allan Nemeleg, John Nopisa

Nanuneta: Yauko Nimisa, Isaiah Lonolus

Netwar: Iahwot, Clément Kapalu, Tao Metiwai, Jérémy Nako Apen, Mois Nako, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru

SW Tanna dialects (Neuai, Nahual, Nahuat, and Nahuar): Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Kevin Kausei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Charlie Kway, Kalo Napan, Jimmy Napip, Sam Naprei, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua, Sam Posen, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Nipro Thomas, Daniel Yermok

NI-VANUATU PEER REVIEWERS

Anejoñ: Thomas Japanesai, Tony Keith, Marie Michelle, Wina Nasauman, Wopa Nasauman, Ociani Neriam, and Reuben Neriam

Nafe: Iata Alex, Pawi Amos, Céléstin Sero, Bernard Daniel, Dan Danifer, Sam Iakar, Kahi Joseph, Jonny Karpa, Kevin Kausei, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Joseph Narkahau, Jeffrey Nauras, Kahi Nauras, Taya Ninneth, Natao Numrukwen, Alan Rawi, Naiwan Sam, Francis Wahe, Jean-Pascal Wahe, and Jacop Waiwai

Naka: Matai Andrea, Ken Bob Matai, Sondra Enauta, Kaio Jack, Enauta Johnson, Naomie Kamoe, Rose Kating, Greg Matai, Lesly Matai, Naloma Matai, Namasa Matai, Sirima Matai, Tupas Matai, Isaiah Nakamos, and Narua Nakamos

Netwar: Clément Kapalu and Sam Posen

SW Tanna dialects (Neuai, Nahual, Nahuat, and Nahuar): Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Iakar, Ramaula Jack, Kevin Kausei, Matthew Kema, Roline Kema, Madlen Nakuramu, Kalo Napan, Alexis Tupun, Noella Tupun, and Jean-Pascal Wahe

SUMMARY OVERVIEW OF PLANT COLLECTIONS, INTERVIEWS, LANGUAGES AND TAXONOMIC REPRESENTATION

The information presented in this Manual is based on a total of 2,492 plant specimens collected since the start of the project (most in sets of 6). The collections involved 4,026 interviews involving over 200 local experts. There were 3,320 Initial Interviews and 637 Follow-up Interviews involving 12 language groups, including local dialects. These interviews produced a total of 3,102 different names for the plants in this Manual. Regarding the taxonomic diversity of the collections made to-date, all major groups are present: 160 plant families (83% of all Vanuatu plant families); 531 plant genera (63% of all Vanuatu plant genera) and 852 species (52% of all Vanuatu plant species). These numbers show the remarkable diversity of the flora of Tafea Province as compared to the overall flora of Vanuatu (currently known to comprise 1652 plant taxa) and supports the contention that this area includes more than 50% of the nation's plant species diversity. Through the continuation of the project, in Tafea Province and throughout Vanuatu, we expect that many more species will be added to the known flora, as well as much information about the uses of plants and their local language names.

© 2025 New York Botanical Garden, Vanuatu Department of Forests, and
Vanuatu Cultural Centre

Published by NYBG Press

2900 Southern Boulevard

Bronx, NY 10458-5126 USA

NYBG.org

All rights reserved. No portion of this book may be reproduced in any form
or by any means, including electronic storage and retrieval systems, except
by explicit, prior written permission of the publisher except for brief passages
excerpted for review or critical purposes.

ISBN: 9798317368388

Issued: July 2025

STATEMENT ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

This book provides a compendium of ni-Vanuatu lore and belief, gathered from interviews and the available literature, compiled in an attempt to preserve and codify traditional cultural values and information. The information that is presented in this book remains the property of the local experts who contributed this knowledge, and has been recorded as presented by the persons interviewed. These individuals are listed along with the information they contributed.

Although the information provided in this book has been presented to promote education and scientific research, we realize that elements of this work have the potential for contributing to commercialization. Such endeavors must include a mechanism for returning benefits to the communities that provided the information who, along with their forebears, have developed their precious knowledge through centuries of experimentation and experience. Ethical codes of conduct — and legal codes in many nations — demand nothing less. Interested parties may contact the authors and copyright holders for names and addresses of organizations in Vanuatu that can advise in selecting appropriate means for compensating traditional communities.

DISCLAIMER

While this book reports some uses of plant species for traditional treatment of health care issues, it does not purport to contain, nor is it intended to be used as, any kind of recommendation or self-treatment guide for the use of plants or traditional practices. Some of the species reported as useful are quite toxic or could cause harm when used inappropriately. Even plants that are commonly consumed as food and reported to be generally recognized as safe may have adverse effects, including drug interactions and hypersensitivity in some individuals. The authors have checked with sources believed to be reliable to confirm the accuracy and completeness of the contents of this book; however, the authors, editors, copyright holders, and publisher disclaim all warranties, expressed and implied, to the extent permitted by law, that the contents are in every respect accurate and complete, and they are not responsible for errors, omissions, or any consequences from the application of this book's contents. As new research continues to be released, this publication represents our best efforts at the time this manual was compiled. Nothing in this book should be construed to represent an attempt to diagnose, prescribe, or administer in any manner to any physical ailment or condition, nor should the information in this book be used in place of qualified medical advice and care.

FABACEAE

Acacia simplex (Sparrm.) Pedley

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nisiyeg* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3521, Aneityum

Use: The inner bark of this plant is used as a **dye or paint** to provide a brown color. Boil the inner bark in a pot with a shirt and the color of the shirt will be changed to brown. For **toothache**, people take the inner bark and mix it with sea water. Then rinse the tooth with this mixture to remove the pain. People macerate the leaves and the bark and when the tide is low, spread this in a pool of water to **poison the sea shells** that are edible. When they die, the eyes of this organism come above the sand, indicating where they are. People then harvest and eat them.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nisiyeg* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3521, Aneityum

Use: To **collect clams** known as *nipjinumu*, scrape the bark of this tree in a pool of water and the clams are attracted immediately to this area. They can then be collected as they come up from the sand. Also has an unspecified medicinal use. The wood is burned as **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nisiyeg* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3574, Aneityum

Use: The inner bark of this plant is used as a **dye or paint** to provide a brown color. Boil the inner bark in a pot with a shirt and the color of the shirt will be changed to brown. For **toothache**, people take the inner bark and mix it with sea water. Then rinse the tooth with this mixture to remove the pain. People macerate the leaves and the bark and when the tide is low, spread this in a pool of water to **poison the sea shells** that are edible. When they die, the eyes of this organism come above the sand, indicating where they are. People then harvest and eat them.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nisiyeg* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3574, Aneityum

Use: To **collect clams** known as *nipjinumu*, scrape the bark of this tree in a pool of water and the clams are attracted immediately to this area. They can then be collected as they come up from the sand. Also has an **unspecified medicinal use**. The wood is burned as **firewood**.
Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namary* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5084, Tanna

Use: This is a **shade tree** as it is planted for shade near a village or near houses.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *namaury* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5084, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nameuri* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5178, Tanna

Use: The trunk is used to make **house posts** as it is very strong. It is also used as **firewood**. The fruits, when green, are **edible** raw.

Indigenous expert(s): Peter Nisian, Sampson Kwanpiken

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namal iwat* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-5178, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namel keken* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3521, Aneityum

Use: Its skin is used to **poison shells** called *kauras* (their edges are sharp and used to **scratch and peel food** or as small blades) which are usually buried in sand and hard to find. Several handfuls of the bark are collected, softened by hammering with a stone and spread as the tide goes down in places on the beach where the water is just very shallow or waves just reach the place. The skin will make the *kauras* shells stick out of the sand and be readily visible, easing their collection.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namel keken* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5178, Tanna

Note: This name means the *namel* plant that people eat.

Use: Its sap darkens when dry and becomes powder. This powder is used to **paint faces black** for kastom ceremonies, mixed with oil or water or on its own.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namariariko* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5403, Efate

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *mari fine* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-132, Aniwa

Note: The name means female *mari*.

Use: Good **shade** and **timber** tree.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief John Lory, Nasweiu Rota

***Acacia spirorbis* Labill.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inmeri hau* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3692, Aneityum

Use: The **stems** of this plant are used for firewood, house posts, and sawn timber.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Reuben Neriam



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inmeri hau* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3692, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inmeri hau* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4877, Aneityum

Use: To **treat a local disease** called *namya*, peel off the outer bark.

Collect one handful of inner bark, boil with 1/2 liter of water, and drink warm, 3 cups daily for 3 days. At that point the person will feel that "the

weakness is no longer in the body". After three days of treatment, the pain in the stomach goes away. The wood is used for **posts**. The leaves are used as **compost** for holes that people will plant taro in—line the bottom of the hole before placing soil and taro in it.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Rene Theimu

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namari* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3106, Tanna

Use: The wood of this tree is hard and people use it to **make a bow**. Cut the stem, heat it over a fire to make it stronger, and then carve it to the size desired.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *naman* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3106, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *mauri* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5246, Futuna

Use: The stem of this tree is used to make **house posts** that are said to last a long time.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nemel* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-3106, Tanna

Use: Trunk of this plant is used to make **posts**.

Indigenous expert(s): Enauta Johnson, Isaiah Nakamos, Narua Nakamos, Namasa Matai, Kaio Jack, Lesly Matai, Andrea Matai, Naomie Kamoe, Rose Kating, Greg Matai, Naloma Matai, Sirima Matai, Sondra Enauta, Ken Bob, Tupas Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namari* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4734, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naməl* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4734, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namel ipat* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3106, Tanna

Note: This name means the *namel* plant from the Middle bush.

Use: Its strong wood is used for **bows**, (pig) **fences**, and **general construction**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namar* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4734, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *mari* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-10, Aniwa

Use: It is good to plant them close to garden as their leaves **feed the ground** and make it better for gardening.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

***Adenanthera pavonina* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napleañ* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4765, Aneityum

Use: This tree gives **very strong wood** that is used for timber, carving oars for canoes, and the young stems are used to make rafters for traditional houses. The red seeds are used to make **necklaces**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napleañ* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4938, Aneityum

Use: The **wood** is good for making paddles, as well as to make canoes.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai, Dick Matenekea

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *mitip* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5209, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *metu* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4938, Aneityum

Note: This name refers to the jobfish (genus *Aphareus*).

Use: This tree shares its name with the jobfish which we catch in the sea. Its wood is used to carve **canoe paddles** called *niwéia*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tomu* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-44, Aniwa

Use: Canoe paddles called *foe* are cut out of this wood, as it does not rot easily.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

***Albizia lebbbeck* (L.) Benth.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *panuar le ten* [Netwar]

Note: This name means the *panuar* plant of Tanna island.

Specimen: GMP-5525, Efate

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *punuar* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5525, Efate

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Alysicarpus vaginalis* (L.) DC.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *konapiuet*
[Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5157, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian



***Bauhinia monandra* Kurz**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naoialag itoga*
[Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4991, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nowialag ituga, papawuk* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4741, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nukau* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4991, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Bauhinia variegata* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inpalanhas* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4965, Aneityum

Use: This plant is grown as an **ornamental** plant and its flowers are used in the house. The stems are also cut for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman

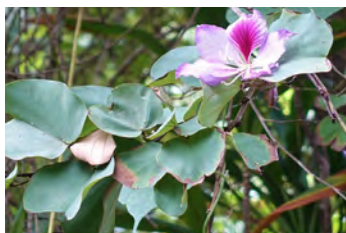
Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inpalanhas* [Anejomñ]

Specimen: MJB-4994, Aneityum

Use: The flowers are used for **decoration**, in the yard or cut and brought into the house. The stem of this tree is good for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nowialag ituga* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4965, Aneityum

Note: This name means the *nowialag* which is foreign (*ituga*), comes from elsewhere.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *papawuk* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4994, Aneityum

Note: This name means butterfly.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Caesalpinia crista* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nalkosik* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5463, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *souel, nul kasek, nul kasek iré* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5463, Aneityum

Note: This name (*nul kasek iré*) means the liana of the *kasek* ant

(*Tetramorium pacificum*) from the seaside.

Use: When one feels **very tired** of work and feels **body pain**, roots of this plant are cleaned and crushed. The juice is then diluted in water which is drunk until the symptoms pass.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nurkasak* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5463, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo

Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua



***Caesalpinia pulcherrima* (L.) Sw.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nemalupan ituga* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5499, Efate

Note: This name means the *nemalupan* which is foreign (*ituga*), comes from elsewhere.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Cajanus cajan* (L.) Huth**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nariko* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3206, Aneityum

Use: This plant is cultivated in gardens. One can cook the seeds of this species or eat them raw before they are fully ripened. The **green pods** can also be cooked in a fire and **eaten**. Planting this species adds nitrogen to the soil—**grow it in soil that is said to be tired**.

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Keith Yaiyaho



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nariko cei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3206, Aneityum

Use: This is a cultivated plant, grown for its **edible seeds**. The seeds (beans) can be cooked in a pot or a bamboo tube. Sometimes people take branches with the seeds still on them and put them directly on the earth oven for cooking and eating.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *sapruauit* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5472, Tanna

Use: The seeds are **eaten**. The leaves are boiled in saltwater and then this water is used to rub **sore or weak knees** to make them feel stronger.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *sabruwhiute* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5192, Tanna

Use: The seeds are **edible** when cooked. Use the dry stem to **start fires** during the wet season—during this season the coconut leaves are often too wet to start a fire and so these branches are used.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nariko cei, nariuko* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4957, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used to **fertilize fields**, especially by growing it in fields that have been used for other crops for a very long time. The **seeds** can be cooked when dry and hard, boiled in water, or eaten directly without preparation when green and soft.

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *seperuat* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4957, Aneityum

Use: Its seeds are **eaten**.

Indigenous expert(s): Enauta Johnson, Isaiah Nakamos, Narua Nakamos, Namasa Matai, Kaio Jack, Lesly Matai, Andrea Matai, Naomie Kamoe, Rose Kating, Greg Matai, Naloma Matai, Sirima Matai, Sondra Enauta, Ken Bob, Tupas Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *saparuat* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5472, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel,

Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *sampruata* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3206, Aneityum

Note: This name is an adaptation of an unknown foreign word.

Use: Its **fruits** are consumed, either raw or cooked.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *sampruata* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4957, Aneityum

Note: This name is an adaptation of an unknown foreign word.

Use: Its **fruits** are consumed, either raw or cooked.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kuasampruata* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5472, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Calliandra surinamensis* Benth.**

Initial interview

Specimen: MJB-5272, Futuna

Use: [Futuna-Aniwa area]

This species is grown as an **ornamental** around households.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napik paris* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-5272, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Enauta Johnson, Isaiah Nakamos, Narua Nakamos, Namasa Matai, Kaio Jack, Lesly Matai, Andrea Matai, Naomie Kamoe, Rose Kating, Greg Matai, Naloma Matai, Sirima Matai, Sondra Enauta, Ken Bob, Tupas Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napik itoga* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5480, Efate



Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauru* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5480, Efate

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Moï Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *iapel ituga, napek ten* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5272, Futuna

Note: This name (*napek ten*) means “banyan of the ground”, as it grows only close to the ground. The name (*iapel ituga*) means “foreign I-sleep”. *iapel* means “I sleep” and is the name of the tree. *Ituga* means foreign, from elsewhere, and is the adjective specifying that this is not the species considered native.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Moï Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Canavalia rosea* (Sw.) DC.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahojcei*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3224, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Keith Yaiyaho



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nahojcei*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3224, Aneityum

Use: In earlier times, people used these seeds to make **necklaces**. This is no longer used as the seeds do not last long when dried and put on a string.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Marie Michelle

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nahojcei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3436, Aneityum

Use: In earlier times, people used these seeds to make **necklaces**. This is no longer used as the seeds do not last long when dried and put on a string.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahojcei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3544, Aneityum

Use: To **trap fish**, the vine of this plant is rolled in large quantities and put on the reef in a circle at high tide in order to corral and trap the fish. At low tide the fish are then speared and harvested. Placement of the circle depends on the rocks and the reef. Children fold the large leaves and bite parts of the leaf to make designs as a craft object. This is also a **message plant**. If a person wants to build a house or garden in a specific place, put a piece of the vine on a stick near the area to tell others that they should not build a garden or house near this area—this is a **tabu message**. There are a few other unspecified leaves added to the stick, not only this one.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nahojcei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3544, Aneityum

Use: In earlier times, people used these seeds to make **necklaces**. This is no longer used as the seeds do not last long when dried and put on a string.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kamouni* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5085, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kamoni tai* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5058, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Clenson Lewani, Molly Seru

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *kamoni tuai* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5058, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *newar* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5042, Tanna

Use: The leaves are used to **feed pigs**—when looking for dried coconuts, gather this. The seeds are **edible** and one can put them directly on fire and cook for 3-5 minutes.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *newuar* [Nafe]

Specimen: *MJB-5042*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nua* [Nafe]

Specimen: *MJB-5042*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *karp̄aripa* [Naka]

Specimen: *GMP-4997*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etao Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nolu iakes*, *nolu apen* [Netwar]

Specimen: *GMP-4790*, Aneityum

Note: This name (*nolu apen*) means the black *nolu*. The name (*nolu iakes*) means the hard *nolu*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Moïs Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Canavalia sericea* A. Gray**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *karp̄aripa narm̄in* [Naka]

Specimen: *GMP-3549*, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etao Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nolu* [Netwar]

Specimen: *GMP-3549*, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Moïs Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kamoni* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-72, Aniwa

Use: This is a **message plant**. Those who return from Napora (southern point of Aniwa), wear this flower on their head so people know they have returned from this place as it typically only grows there.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

***Castanospermum australe* A. Cunn. ex Mudie**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nipin* [Naka]

Specimen: Picture from *Remarkable Plants of Vanuatu*

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

***Crotalaria incana* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *keniou keniou* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4782, Tanna

Use: This plant is used to **treat hepatitis** when the skin turns yellow and the urine turns dark yellow. Take the root of an entire plant and boil it in one liter of water. Then drink it warm 4x daily until cured: morning, mid-day, afternoon and evening.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack Iawiah, Natua Harry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kélekél, keniokenio, kenikeni* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4782, Tanna

Use: A powerful **garden medicine** of *tupunus*, as its name suggests.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Crotalaria pallida Aiton

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *keniokenio*, *keniken* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5408, Efate

Note: This name means the *netap* plant that digs in and does not spread.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai



Cynometra ramiflora L.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *netap ramil* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5436, Pentecost

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Delonix regia (Bojer ex Hook.) Raf.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *məlipɪn itoga* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4706, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nemalupan*, *nemalupan ituga* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4706, Tanna

Use: A **decorative tree**, its soft wood is **not used for construction**. It gets its name from the local *nemalupan* (*Serianthes ebudarum*) as it has similar leaves.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namarpan* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4706, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Dendrolobium umbellatum* (L.)**
Benth.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nala* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3217, Aneityum

Use: This is a **message plant**. When traveling past a community, you can place these leaves in a basket or walk with it in your hand. In this way, people in the community know that you are **traveling in peace** and will cause no harm to people in that village.



Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Keith Yaiyaho

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nala* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3217, Aneityum

Use: This is a **message plant**. If a person goes to visit a relative and they are not at their home, then leave a branch of this tree at their doorstep or somewhere they can see it. Then the person knows that some relatives have come and tried to **visit** them.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nala* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3533, Aneityum

Use: There is no known use for this tree, except as a **tabu** plant. People **must not drink kava** close to this tree. If you have any leaves of this plant with you when you drink kava, you will not feel its effect.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nala* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3533, Aneityum

Use: When traveling past a community you can place these leaves in a basket or walk with them in your hand. In this way people in the community know that you are **traveling in peace** and will cause no harm to people in that village.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nala* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3572, Aneityum

Use: It is a *kastom* belief that people **should not drink kava** under this tree.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Vernacular name: *nala* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3572, Aneityum

Use: This is a **message plant**. If a person goes to visit a relative and they are not at their home, then leave a branch of this tree at their doorstep or somewhere they can see it. Then the person knows that some relatives have come and tried to **visit** them.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nala* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4860, Aneityum

Note: When the leaves are yellow, as in a young tree, the local name is *nala'gay*.

Use: This is a common tree used as a **message plant**. If a person travels from one district to another on Aneityum and you see the tree planted in that other district, a person knows they are free to come into this area. If a person carries a branch of this tree into a village, it is a symbol that the person is coming with **peaceful intentions**.

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Wopa Nasauman, Charlie Nafarniyng.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nala* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4961, Aneityum

Use: The stem of this plant is used for **firewood**. If a person has been drinking kava and the next morning feels hungover, they can take a handful of the leaves of this plant, crush them in cool water, and wash their face with this. This treatment will help the **kava hangover to disappear**.

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nela [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4796, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nalimela [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4860, Aneityum

Use: Its **wood** is used for building houses and pig fences.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: kwanaiapit [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4796, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Derris trifoliata* Lour.**

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-4154, Futuna

Use: [Futuina-Aniwa area] This is used as a **fish poison**. One can macerate stems and put them into a pool with water. Smash further until juice comes out. As a result, fish are stunned and can be harvested.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga



Initial interview

Vernacular name: nikaka [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5231, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: tul kawakawa [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4154, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Desmanthus virgatus* (L.) Willd.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *noanisi pikas* [Naka]

Specimen: Online photo

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekmisia* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-3566, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Desmodium incanum* (Sw.) DC.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwanepit* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3164, Tanna

Use: The leaves of this plant are used to **treat diarrhea**. Take a handful of leaves, chew them, and suck out the liquid and swallow it. Then spit out the fiber and all that remains in the mouth. This is also known to be good as a **cattle feed**.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Natou, Sam Nauka, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *naipit* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3164, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *konapit* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5045, Tanna

Use: If a person comes to your garden and tries to spoil it with a special leaf by rubbing it on his foot and walking around or rubbing it on a stick and tossing it into a garden, take eight branches of this species and put two in each corner of a new garden. If branches are placed when the garden is planted, it will not be spoiled by this **black magic**.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *kwanapit* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5045, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naper matig* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4711, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napateker ékhuia*, *napaketer ikefa*, *napateker ituga* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4711, Tanna

Note: This name means the *napateker* plant of the seaside or western part of Tanna.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Moïse Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwanaiapit* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4711, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *pirpiri* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-68, Aniwa

Note: The name means it sticks.

Use: Its fruits **stick on clothes**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

***Desmodium intortum* (Mill.) Urb.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *koniapit* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2794, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Jean-Pascal Wahe, Joshua Andrew

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napateker ékhuia asul*, *napaketer ikefa*, *napateker ituga* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2794, Tanna

Note: The first name (*napateker ékhuia asul*) means the large *napateker* that spreads. The name means the *napateker* which is foreign (*ituga*), comes from elsewhere.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwanaipit* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2794, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Desmodium* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwanaipit* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4721, Tanna

Use: This plant is used to **treat diarrhea**. A person takes one handful of leaves, washes the soil off, chews them, and gets the juice out of the leaves. Then they spit out the fibers and left over parts of the leaves. If a person has a bad case of diarrhea, they should chew this regularly until the diarrhea goes away. If the person has a mild case, chew only once. It is said that a person has to “listen to the plant” until the diarrhea stops. It is said to be better for this condition than *Psidium*.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Natou

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *kwanaipit* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4721, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

***Desmodium* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napaketer, napateker ékhuia* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4709, Tanna

Note: This name means the *napateker* plant that spreads.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

cf. *Desmodium* sp.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *noapelitpelit* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4754, Tanna

Use: This plant is associated with **magic**. When it is raining, put four

pieces of the branch in your mouth. Then chew it and spit it at the sky to **make the rain go away**. The sky clears and the rain stops. Alternatively, a person can fill a basket with these thin stems from the branches, heat over a fire, and the smoke that it makes chases away the clouds.

Indigenous expert(s): Kating Ken Matai, Marie Ken Matai, Ken Bob Matai, Naloma Ken Matai

***Entada phaseoloides* (L.) Merr.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inhitilga*

[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3637, Aneityum

Use: **Rope** is made from the inner bark of this plant. Use the rope immediately after it is stripped from the bark. There is no need to treat it with heat as is the case with other plants. Alternatively, the coil of bark rope can be kept in fresh water where it will stay soft until needed. This plant is also used as medicine for women when they are sick with a **headache** from the spirit sea snake, or sea god or sea spirit, that makes people sick. Men use it to help with **toothaches**. Women use it to help with **back pain, stomach pain, or any other pain**. One must pound two leaves taken from the top of the plant and combine with *incespiv*. Rosalina Nijae said it was mostly used by men, so did not know how to use it well.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Rosalina Nijae

Vernacular name: *inhitilga* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3637, Aneityum

Use: This is used as a vine for **building a house** and to **tie coconut leaves for thatch** on the roof. One can cut one meter, take off the outer bark, slice it, and use it to tie the coconut leaves on the rafters. When a person is walking in the forest and becomes thirsty, cut a vine on one side and **drink the water**. The seeds are made into a **bracelet** for the ankle—specifically for men doing *kastom* dances. They make all sorts of different sounds when the men dance. In some places it is **tabu** to cut a large vine as these plants embody the snake spirit.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niperipe* "Snake Rope" [Naka]

Specimen: KEA-599, Tanna

Use: This plant is used as an **emergency water supply** after coconuts during a drought. Vines are cut and squeezed for fresh water. Also, the seeds are used by children to play **customary games**. The local medicine use is unspecified. The nut of this plant is **poisonous** and is used to catch "wild" chickens. White endosperm is grated on rachis of "Black Palm". It is then spread on the ground near chickens. There is also a **ceremonial** use. Drill a hole in a black seed. String 4 or 5 together to be worn on ankle as a noise-maker. This is used by men and women.

Indigenous expert(s): Samson Numake Nakabue

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kar karepa* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3260, Tanna

Use: This is a **famine food**. Cut the vine, clean the outside of it, remove bark, put the vines on a hot stone oven, cover with leaves, and one hour later the vine is edible.

Indigenous expert(s): Rawi Amos, Kaias Yauiko Nerkahoro, Kasu Janet

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *karkareupa* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4544, Tanna

Use: When a person is thirsty, cut a piece of the vine on both ends, and drink the water that comes out one of the ends. The fruits are **edible**. To prepare these, pound the seeds and then put them in a basket. Immerse the basket in fresh water for a month, remove the seeds from the water and peel the seed cover off. The peeled seeds are then wrapped with *Cordyline* or other cooking leaves and put on a fire for one hour. At that point, they are ready to eat. They can be saved for 1-2 months, if the basket is hung over a fire and exposed to smoke to preserve the seeds. To **tie coconut or other thatch to roof** crossbars, peel the outer stem of the vine and use it to tie when the peels are fresh.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *karkarepa* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5164, Tanna

Use: Fresh vine is collected and used to **tie parts of the house** together. One can drink water from the stem. Also, the fruits' seeds are used as a necklace, especially for *kastom* dance.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *karkarepa* [Nafe]

Specimen: *MJB-5164*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niparipa* [Naka]

Specimen: *GMP-4544*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etao Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neparepa* [Netwar]

Specimen: *GMP-3260*, Tanna

Use: The dried fruit is used to make **rattling armbands** for dance. The liquid found inside the woody parts of the vine is drinkable and is used for **treating back aches** and for the **naumus illness** (state of constant weakness and lack of stamina). Its skin is repeatedly hit with a wooden stick until it peels off. Bands of the skin are then used as exceptionally **strong ropes for house construction**. Thin, younger parts are used as **cordage to attach yams to poles** for kastom ceremonies. The plant itself is associated with yams and their good growth through a **game** called *nuai neparepa*. The game is played at the time of cleaning gardens of weeds (*kasiperper*) after having planted yams. The game has two variants. In the first one, the players hold their hands to form a long vine of *neparepa*. Then they roll around one of its ends until all the players are tightly enrolled around. Then they unroll again. In the second variant, players are aligned in couples holding their hand to form "doors". The last couple then, still holding their hands, tries to go through the series of "doors" until the end of the line of the players, where they stand up again to make a door and now the last couple goes through again. During the game this song is sung: *Nuai neparepa, nuai neparepa, kasiperper kasiperper*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *karkarepa* [Neuai]

Specimen: *GMP-4544*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Erythrina fusca Lour.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naiyap* or *naihap* [Naka]

Specimen: KEA-588, Tanna

Use: This plant is **cultivated**/introduced. It was brought into Tanna as part of a **reforestation** scheme for denuded areas. It is used in middlebush.

Indigenous expert(s): Samson Numake Nakabue



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nalaou* [Neuai]

Specimen: KEA-588, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nousyl*, *naiew ituga* [Netwar]

Specimen: KEA-588, Tanna

Note: This name means the *naiew* which is foreign (*ituga*), comes from elsewhere.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Moïs Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Erythrina variegata L.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nareu* [Neuai]

Specimen: Online photo

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *narayag* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-20, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used to **cure toothache** when pregnant. Take the inner bark from *intejed* and boil it in a pot of seawater, along with two leaves from each of *inpounatmas* (*Euodia hortensis*), *narayag* (*Erythrina variegata*), *nahayag*, and *nelmaha* (*Ficus septica*). Boil until the juice is visibly leaving the plants. Put this water into your mouth and hold it there for 2-3 minutes. Do this with one cup in the morning, one cup in

the afternoon, and one cup in the evening.

Indigenous expert(s): Rosita

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: narayag [Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-20, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used to determine if a fish is safe to eat and does not contain **Ciguatera** toxin. People collect a branch from this tree, peel the outer bark, and put the stick into the meat of the fish. Then the fish is cooked as normal with the stick still in the meat. When the fish is fully cooked, pull out the stick and examine it. If the stick is black or brown in color, it is contaminated with toxins and not safe to eat. If it is white in color, then it is safe to eat **without fear of being poisonous**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nalaou [Neuai]

Specimen: AAM-20, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Célestin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Flemingia strobilifera (L.) W.T. Aiton

Initial interview

Specimen: MJB-4990, Aneityum

Use: [Anejoñ area] The stems of larger specimens of this plant are used to **make temporary houses**. It is also grown as an **ornamental**. This is an introduced species.

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman



Gliricidia sepium (Jacq.) Kunth ex Walp.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: klarisiti [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-2807, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *klarisita* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2807, Tanna

Note: This name is an adaptation of *Gliricidia*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Glycine tabacina* (Labill.) Benth.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nul neken pelek* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2808, Tanna

Note: The name of this plant means the vine to feed cattle.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Guilandina bonduc* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nalkosik* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5459, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nul kasek* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5459, Aneityum

Note: Its name comes from the thorns of this liana hurting as much as bites of the *kasek* ant.

Use: Its petioles are chewed and the **juice is spit onto the mouth of a dog to make it good at chasing pigs**. The juice of the crushed leaves is also added to dog food to create the same effect.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Hanslia ormocarpoides* (DC.) H. Ohashi**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *necñañit cei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3643, Aneityum

Use: This can be used to make a **love potion**. It is bad for married people.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Rosalina Nijae

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *necñañit cei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3643, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nguai* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-4193, Futuna

Use: The tree produces quality **firewood**. The ripe fruits are eaten for their **nuts**. There are several varieties of the tree, named for the types of fruits they possess: *kurukuru*, *rao*, *mara*, *moka*.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nəper iakʰis* [Naka]

Specimen: TAR-2224, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Johnny Nakabue, Marie Kating Kew, Willie Nalin Nadikas, Kating Kew Enauta, Numake Tom Kapalu, Kuwau Tom Keuai, Nausan Kamsak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nəper iakʰis* [Naka]

Specimen: TAR-2312, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. When this plant is in fruit, every plant in the **garden** is said to be ready.

Indigenous expert(s): Jimmy Nakapue Asim, Yesua Nakapue, Tom Johnson, Chessie Church, Samson Jimmy Nakapue, Greg Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kuaniapit* [Nafe]

Specimen: LR-322, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Tom Ravai, Samuel Herwaen Kemah

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *konapit* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5070, Tanna

Use: To **get strength back** in your body, take a double handful of leaves in 1/2 of a 1.5-liter bottle. Drink all at once. Children take the seeds of this plant and put them together in a **ball to play with**.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *niaphit* [Nafe]

Specimen: *MJB-5070*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tapakur* [Nanuneta]

Specimen: *GMP-5815*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Yauko Nimisa, Isaiah Lonolus

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kuaniapit* [Neuai]

Specimen: *TAR-2334*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): John Pasua, Alexis Tupun, Alick Nauka, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Albert Andre

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napateker nek* [Netwar]

Specimen: *GMP-4193*, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Indigofera suffruticosa* Mill.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nawauh*,
kénikéni [Netwar]

Specimen: *GMP-5527*, Efate

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai



***Indigofera zollingeriana* Miq.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *incimriñ* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: *GMP-3681*, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used as medicine to **treat a painful tooth** that has holes. Take the tip and remove the young leaves. Then chew a 2-inch piece of the stem and place it on the sore tooth. It will be very juicy. Leave the juice in the mouth for 15 minutes before spitting it out. Do not swallow the juice. This treatment will reduce the pain and help break the tooth so that a person can take it out later.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Reuben Neriam

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *incimriñ*

[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3681,
Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben
Neriam, Wina Nasauman,
Tony Keith



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natokeuni*

[Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5239, Futuna

Use: This plant is used as a **fish poison** to catch fish and eels.

Smash the leaves and stems of this plant. Then wrap it in leaves of *Hibiscus tiliaceus*. Put it in a

hole under a rock in the ocean and fish and eels will be paralyzed and can be collected.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Inga edulis* Mart. var. *edulis

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *loli* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4815, Tanna

Note: The vernacular name was adopted from Bislama where it means *lolly*.

Use: The white aril or fleshy part around the seed is **edible**.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel,
Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack
lawiah, Natua Harry



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nowa loliloli*

[Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4815, Tanna

Note: This name means fruit (*nowa*) of a small lolly, where the word *loliloli* is derived from Bislama for *lolly* and duplicated to denote a small object.

Use: Its **fruit** is consumed raw.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman,
Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Inocarpus fagifer (Parkinson) Fosberg

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inṛṁaṗ* [Anejoṁ]

Specimen: GMP-3611, Aneityum

Use: The nut of this tree is **edible** and very good. Boil it with skin on or bake it in the earth oven and then cut it in half and eat.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inṛṁaṗ*
[Anejoṁ]

Specimen: GMP-3611, Aneityum

Use: The fruits are **edible**. When the fruits ripen, peel off the outside and boil the seeds. The leaves of this plant are used for the top of the ridge of the house. When cultivating water taro (*Colocasia esculenta*) in a swamp, the leaves are used for **fertilizer**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *iufi* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5270, Futuna

Use: The fruits of this tree are **edible** when ripe. The stems are used for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namer* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5025, Tanna

Use: This plant is used for **firewood**. The nuts are **edible**. To eat, cut fruit open when ripe and boil the seed in water for 10 min.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *rerin akwang* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5025, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nawuk* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4709, Tanna

Use: This plant has **edible fruit** that is boiled and eaten. Take the seed out of the fruit and boil in a pot of hot water for 15-20 minutes to soften. One village uses this fruit in **customary exchange**. This tree is the origin of a certain group of people, the *Nawuk* people, who are the

grandsons of the *nawuk* tree. These people harvest and eat the seed first, before others are allowed to eat it. They boil it in a saucepan over the fire and then after eating it, they signal to the rest of the people in the area that it is time to harvest this tree.

Indigenous expert(s): lawia Jack

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nawuk* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4809, Tanna

Use: The fruits of this tree are **edible**. To prepare these, cut open the nut, take green kernel, put it in a pot, and boil it for a half hour until soft. Then eat it. Otherwise, the kernels can also be crushed like mashed potatoes while being cooked in a pot. The seeds are also commonly skewered with a stick and cooked on a fire and sold in markets. Also, the wood makes good **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack lawiah, Natua Harry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nao* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-5052, Tanna

Use: Fruits are eaten

Indigenous expert(s): Enauta Johnson, Isaiah Nakamos, Narua Nakamos, Namasa Matai, Kaio Jack, Lesly Matai, Andrea Matai, Naomie Kamoe, Rose Kating, Greg Matai, Naloma Matai, Sirima Matai, Sondra Enauta, Ken Bob, Tupas Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahuk* [Nanuneta]

Specimen: GMP-5810, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Yauko Nimisa, Isaiah Lonolus

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nimer* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5025, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naw* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5810, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nawuk* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3611, Aneityum

Use: Its **fruit** is consumed cooked. Twigs or an infusion from leaves is given to women in early stages of pregnancy so they **give birth to a girl**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwoṭ, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nukuanai* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5323, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Intsia bijuga* (Colebr.) Kuntze**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natora* [Anejoṃ]

Specimen: MJB-4873, Aneityum

Note: The vernacular name was adopted from a Bislama name for the same tree. The Bislama term itself originates from the name of the tree in norther Vanuatu languages.

Use: This tree is a good source of **timber**. It is a hard wood and makes good posts for houses, fences, and furniture—4 x 4 inches and 8 x 1-inch planks can be cut from this wood. It is considered great for construction. Also, this plant is an **introduced species**.

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Wopa Nasauman, Charlie Nafarniyng



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikumanig* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4873, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etao Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

***Leucaena leucocephala* (Lam.) de Wit**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *lakasiya* [Anejoṃ]

Specimen: GMP-3565, Aneityum

Use: The leaves are used to **feed livestock**. The large **timbers** are used for house posts and the smaller ones are used for other types of posts, such as for **fences**.
Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *lakasiya* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3565, Aneityum

Use: This tree is used for **firewood**, as well as to make **house posts**. For house posts, cut the stem and put it in salt water for about one month until the bark comes off. Dry the stem and use it for house posts. Children **eat the green fruits**. The plant is known to **build soil** in the garden.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *lakasiya* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4767, Aneityum

Use: This tree is used for **firewood**, as well as to make **house posts**. For house posts, cut the stem and put it in salt water for about one month until the bark comes off. Dry the stem and use it for house posts. Children **eat the green fruits**. The plant is known to **build soil in the garden**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kaprihapry* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5110, Tanna

Use: The leaves are **fed to pigs**. Women string the seeds to make **necklaces** to sell. If the **libido** of a male is too strong, mix juice from leaves and mix with 1/2 liter of water and drink two cups a day.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *kapri apy* (creeping vine) [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5110, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kapri apuri* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5172, Tanna

Use: The wood is used to make **house posts** and for **firewood**. The green **fruits are edible**. One can roast it on a fire and eat or eat the green seeds fresh. Feed the leaves to pigs. Also, women make **necklaces** using the dry seeds.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *rakaitonuga* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5255, Futuna

Use: The stem of this tree is used for **firewood** or making **houses** and rafters for the roof.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kapiliapili* [Narak]

Specimen: MJB-4843, Tanna

Use: Use the stem of this tree for **posts** in house buildings. Sometimes, small children eat the young **fruits**. Also, one can feed the leaves to **pigs** as food.

Indigenous expert(s): Numalin Mahana, Moses Mahana

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauke* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4767, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *iapel* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3565, Aneityum

Note: This name means "I sleep".

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kapriapur* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4767, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *rakau me* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-118, Aniwa

Note: *Rakau* means tree or plant. *Me* is of unknown meaning.

Use: The wood of this tree is used for **firewood** and **house construction**. The leaves are used as **pig fodder**. The seeds are used as **beads in necklaces**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Nasweiu Rota

***Macroptilium atropurpureum* (DC.) Urb.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nul neken pelek, nul mera* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5484, Efate

Note: Not its exact name, but it belongs to the "family" of *nul mera*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Macroptilium lathyroides* (L.) Urb.**

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-3564, Aneityum

Use: [Anejoñ area] The Vanuatu Livestock Department brought this to Aneityum to be used to **feed pigs and cows**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Specimen: GMP-3564, Aneityum

Note: This is an introduced species.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Specimen: MJB-5007, Aneityum

Use: [Anejoñ area] The vines of this plant are used as a **livestock feed**, given to goats and cows. As it is imported, there is no local name. This is an introduced species.

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *foiauka* [Futuna-Aniwa]



Specimen: MJB-5259, Futuna
Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nipatim rana iarmis* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-5007, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nul neken pelek, nul mera* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3564, Aneityum

Note: Not its exact name, but it belongs to the "family" of *nul mera*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Moïs Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Mimosa pudica* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kaprihapry* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5109, Tanna

Use: In order to **treat strong fever or flu**, boil one handful of stem and leaves in one liter of water for 5 minutes. Then drink this liquid warm, one cup a day for two days.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *kapri apry* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5109, Tanna

Note: The name of this plant means creeping vine.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *iapil iapil* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-5109, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *iapeliapel* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5109, Tanna

Use: A **weed** which hurts one's feet when they walk on it barefoot. People try to eradicate it around their houses.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kapriapur* [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-5109, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Mucuna gigantea* (Willd.) DC.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kamin* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5330, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

***Phaseolus lunatus* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kamouni* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5265, Futuna

Use: Cook the "beans" of this with other foods, either boiled or baked. The **beans** can also be added to cassava or taro when making **laplap**.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nowakofi, nul kofi* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5265, Futuna

Note: This name means fruit of coffee.

Use: Its seeds are cooked inside bamboo stalks and **consumed**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Phaseolus cf. lunatus* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *wawa fine* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-64, Aniwa

Note: The name means "vine of women". The shape of the flower is

interpreted as female private parts.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

***Phaseolus* sp. (or *Lablab* sp.?)**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naneme neparem* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5673, Tanna

Note: The name of this plant means the spirit/likeness of *neparem*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Pterocarpus indicus* Willd.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kautufa* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5645, Vanua Lava

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nukautuha* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5645, Vanua Lava

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Pueraria montana* var. *lobata* (Wild.)**

Maesen & S.M. Almeida ex Sanjappa & Predeep

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inyecelcou* [Anejom̃]

Specimen: MJB-4920, Aneityum

Use: Roast the tuber of this vine on an open fire for 20-40 minutes. Then peel off the skin and eat it like cassava or taro.

Chew it and drink the juice while spitting out the fiber. It grows in

the wild and the season of harvesting is in May. It is a **very tasty food** for people and it is considered the *numba wan* food for this island.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai, Dick Matenekea.



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neparum* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3103, Tanna

Use: Before there were many root crops such as taro and cassava, people would use the roots of this plant as a **food** after roasting it in the fire. The roots are said to be very large and edible.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *niparim* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3103, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *niparum* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3423, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niparem* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5095, Tanna

Use: In times of disaster, one can roast the root in a fire for 20 minutes, like a sweet potato. Then chew the root to get the **sweet tasting food** and spit out fiber.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *niparum* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5095, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nipatim* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4428, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etao Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neparem* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3423, Tanna

Use: Its roots are baked or cooked and **chewed in times of famine**, such as after a cyclone. It tastes similar to a yam cooked over a fire but is

more fibrous. This is a **calendar plant**. The appearance of its flowers also **announces the time when the honey of wild bees is most sweet** and plentiful.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Moïs Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuparum* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4428, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *fiaka* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-57, Aniwa

Use: The starch-rich, tuber-like roots from this plant are used as a **disaster food**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

Samanea saman (Jacq.) Merr.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *pɪnwar* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5645, Efate

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *panoar* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5489, Efate

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Moïs Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *punuar* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5489, Efate

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Schleinitzia insularum (Guill.) Burkart

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naeruman* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3576, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used to **make a temporary house** along the coast. It is considered "nambawan" (the best) for **shade**. It is also an unspecified **message plant**.
Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *naeruman* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3576, Aneityum

Use: The wood of this plant is good for **firewood**. This is also known as a good source of **shade** for people who are walking along the coast.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naeruman* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3725, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *naerumuan* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3725, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naerumuan* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-5457, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nimalipān* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-3576, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etao Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nemalupan, nemalupan le ten* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5232, Aneityum

Note: This name means the *nemalupan* plant of Tanna island.

Use: They are used for **timber**. Specifically, the trunks are used to carve the hulls of **canoes**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *iapel* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5423, Pentecost

Note: This name means I sleep.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kapriapur* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5423, Pentecost

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Senna occidentalis* (L.) Link**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naimu* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-5012, Aneityum

Use: Children use this fruit as a **rattle**. When parents go to the gardens or fields with their children, they collect the pods for the children to use as a rattle and amuse themselves. This plant also has an **unspecified medicinal use**.

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *noanisi pikas* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4751, Tanna

Use: When a **person feels weak** (for example, when they get to a point where they are unable to taste their food), fill a kettle with leaves, add water, boil it, and drink it warm. The roots of this species can also be used for the same treatment. For the **treatment of hepatitis**, drink 2-3 cups of this warm liquid per day until healed.

Indigenous expert(s): Kating Ken Matai, Marie Ken Matai, Ken Bob Matai, Naloma Ken Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nupaur* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3156, Tanna



Use: To treat **dengue fever**, take the leaves, stems, flowers and roots and squeeze the juice from it. Squeeze it enough to produce one cup of liquid. Then boil down that liquid until it has color and drink the whole cup two times daily, for 3-4 days. This is said to help get rid of pain from the illness.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Natou, Sam Nauka, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nipaur* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3156, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napur* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5128, Tanna

Use: This plant is used as medicine for **gonorrhea**. Collect two plants and clean their roots. Then boil it whole in 2 liters of water. Boil it for 20-40 minutes and drink the mixture hot, 2 cups a day for 3 weeks. This condition presents as a burning in the penis, along with other issues. For a **heavy cough**, take a double handful of leaves, boil it for 10-15 minutes in one liter of water, and drink two cups a day while warm, for five days. The pods are used to calm children by shaking it like a **rattle** when they are crying.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *napuur* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5128, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tila* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4798, Tanna

Use: If the mother of a newborn cannot produce enough milk for the baby, take a handful of leaves, crush them, and put them on the breast to **stimulate milk production**. Do this 3x daily, until milk starts flowing adequately. If a person has a **cut**, squeeze a handful of leaves and put them on the wound to stop the blood flow and help **heal the wound** more quickly.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack Iawiah, Natua Harry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kenikeni* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3156, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kankilipa, tila* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5128, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tagaeuru* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-94, Aniwa

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Nasweiu Rota

***Serianthes ebudarum* Fosberg**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahar* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4911, Aneityum

Use: Stems of this tree are used **to make canoes** as they are always straight. Trees can also be used for timber and as firewood.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namarban, rumunan* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3126, Tanna

Note: This plant is called *namarban* in modern dialect and used to be called *rumunan* in the old dialect. The English name is Christmas Tree.

Use: This tree is a good timber for **rafters** as the wood is soft.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka, Jean-Paolo Nawarao, Samuel Kehma, Tom Rafei, Jean-Pascal Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *rumunan* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3126, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niməh lipən* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5733, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel,



Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nemalupan le ten* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5346, Aneityum

Use: They are used for **timber**. Specifically, the trunks are used to carve the hulls of canoes.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namarpan* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5346, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Serianthes cf. myriadenia Planch. ex Benth.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namarpan* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4537, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Sohmaea zonata (Miq.) H. Ohashi & K. Ohashi

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napateker ékuhia*, *nepateker ékuhia* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3351, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kuaniapat* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5447, Pentecost

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Sophora tomentosa L.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *incispev* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-19, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used to **cure the sea snake curse** that causes **missed**

periods. First, the husband must combine four young leaves of *incispev* (*Sophora tomentosa*) and four young leaves of *nafanu* (*Guettarda speciosa*). Mash and squeeze the juice into a small bamboo. The *nafanu* is important because it is a plant that connects to the sea. Use wild cane (*Miscanthus floridulus*) leaves to cover the bamboo and keep it closed. Then go to the sick person and unwrap the snake curse from her. Start from the top and let the woman drink a small part of the potion. Then wash her with the mixture, making sure to wash head, elbows, knees, feet, and belly. Then take a leaf of *naha* (*Furcraea foetida*) and break it over the woman's belly button to break the snake off. Smash the bamboo vessel to pieces. Leave the woman there until the wash dries on her. This takes one whole day and the ceremony takes place in the evening so she can sleep. It is also important that she must not eat. This ritual is performed by men.

Indigenous expert(s): Serelyn



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *incispev* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-19, Aneityum

Use: This is a medicine for the **bite of the sea snake**, mixed with other unspecified leaves. Special people are the only ones who know how to use this plant for snakebite.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *incispev* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3547, Aneityum

Use: This plant is for medicine to treat a spiritual condition related to the **coral snake** that is the seawater spirit. When a woman is pregnant, sometimes she gets sick. She can use this leaf with 2-3 other unspecified leaves and mash them together. Then squeeze the juice into a small cup and wave it around the woman's body. Put a few drops onto her head and body and drink the rest. This will help heal her sickness. This treatment can be used for men who have a **toothache** from eating too much fish—the seawater spirit of the coral snake makes the tooth hurt. It is used in the same way as for a pregnant woman. If the pain from the toothache is really from the seawater spirit, then this will cure it. If not, it will not help.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *incispev* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3547, Aneityum

Use: This is a medicine for the **bite of the sea snake**, mixed with other unspecified leaves. Special people are the only ones who know how to use this plant for snakebite.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanmi bunwaur* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5203, Tanna

Use: This is a good plant for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar

Strongylodon lucidus (G. Frost.)

Seem.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namsul* [Naka]

Specimen: KEA-595, Tanna

Use: The use of this plant is **cultural** and is related to the "stone" for women. The fruit of the vine resembles a part of female genitalia and so it is considered a **symbol of femininity** among women.

Indigenous expert(s): Samson Numake Nakabue

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *menuamre* [Neuai]

Specimen: LR-294, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): A group of women and particularly Josephine.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nousyl* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4743, Tanna

Note: This name means the beak of Coconut lorikeet (*Trichoglossus haematodus*).

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai



***Tamarindus indica* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tamprem*, *tamaruin* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4984, Aneityum

Use: Peel the shell of the fruit and eat the inner part. One can also make **jam** from this part. Spit out the seeds. The branches of this tree are used for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tamaré* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4984, Aneityum

Note: This name is an adaptation of the English word "tamarind".

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai



***Tephrosia candida* DC.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nael-ael ruən* [Naka]

Specimen: Online photo

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

***Tephrosia purpurea* (L.) Pers.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nael-ael apən* [Naka]

Specimen: Online photo

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

***Uria lagopodioides* (L.) DC.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nipətim* [Naka]

Specimen: Online photo

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel,

Vigna marina (Burm.) Merr.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahoj opdak* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-10, Aneityum

Use: To **cure rubbish blood**, one would need to take a handful of leaves of any age. Then one would pound it into a cupful of water and squeeze the juice. A woman should drink it when she feels pain in the head or inside the body or when the inside of the body is hot. She should drink this once a day until the pain goes away. To **cure excessive bleeding after giving birth**, boil *nahoj opdak* leaves in seawater until the leaves are soft and the water is brown. Sit on this water. To **close the cervix**, boil two *nahoj opdak* leaves in water and bathe in it.

Indigenous expert(s): Serelyn and Rosita



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nahoj opdak* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-10, Aneityum

Use: As **medicine for constipation**, smash a handful of leaves into a cup and add a small amount of water and give it to a constipated child. For an adult, use more leaves in 1.5 liters of water and drink it. For a **stomach ache**, use the same treatment as it will cleanse the bowels. To **treat leg sores**, collect the whole plant and put it in a pot for one week. Then dip the affected area into it for 10-15 minutes as this will help cure the sore.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahoj opdak* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3223, Aneityum

Use: The leaves of this plant are used to **treat stomach ache**. Take a handful of leaves and mix with 1/2 liter of water. Then crush the leaves in the water and drink the entire amount when your stomach hurts. Alternatively, this can also be consumed once a week as a **tonic drink** for the stomach and system.

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Keith Yaiyaho

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nahoj opdak* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3223, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular Name: *Necjopdak* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3437, Aneityum

Use: To **treat constipation**, people take one handful of leaves, add a small amount of water, squeeze the leaves into a single cup, add water, and drink once daily in the morning before breakfast.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nahoj opdak* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3437, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namura* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5138, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuamera* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3147, Tanna

Note: The name *nuamera* refers to "live veins," meaning that it will make your veins come alive and become healthier.

Use: This is used as a **medicine** to treat babies and children with **fever**. Take one handful of leaves and squeeze the "juice" from them into a cup. Add a small amount of water, just enough to dilute the strong taste of the leaf liquid. Drink 3 or 4 times a day, until the fever is reduced. This liquid is also good for people who have done heavy work or who are old, as it is said to **strengthen the veins**. So, if a person is feeling weak, they can drink a few cups of this preparation.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Natou, Sam Nauka, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nuamera* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3147, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nul mera* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4793, Tanna

Use: When a baby has a **fever**, squeeze one handful of leaves into a

small amount of water. The baby or even grown children should drink this 4x daily until the fever goes away. When a person is tired, chew one handful of leaves with a few pieces of coconut meat. Then rub all over the body. Leave on for 10-15 minutes and then wash off—the person will **feel stronger and work harder**. This is the sort of remedy a person could use after working in the fields.

Note: This name means green vine.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack Iawiah, Natua Harry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *numanulmera* [Netwar]

Specimen: RST-12, Tanna

Use: This is used as a medicine for a **stomach ache** to reduce pain. Squeeze a handful of young leaves into one cup cold water and drink 3-4 x per day.

Indigenous expert(s): Paulin Kalip, Marian Nalau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nol mita* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4999, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nul mera* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3223, Aneityum

Use: Drinking the juice of its crushed leaves helps relieve **stomach aches** and bloating.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *menuamra* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4999, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Vigna reflexopilosa* Hayata**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naneme neparem* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4521, Tanna

Note: The name of this plant means the spirit/likeness of *neparem*.

Use: Contrary to the real *neparem* (*Pueraria montana*), this plant is not consumed.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai



***Vigna unguiculata* (L.) Walp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nowa pin* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5555, Vanua Lava

Note: This name means fruit of pin, adapted from the English word bean.

Use: Its **Pods** are consumed raw or cooked.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Indetermined Fabaceae

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inyacelcou* [Anejom̃]

Specimen: MJB-5008, Aneityum

Use: This plant is the focus of an important **legend** on Aneityum. When the missionary John Geddie and colleagues first arrived on the island in July of 1848, the Chiefs welcomed them. But some of the people did not like the idea. So, these people sent a basket containing a peeled coconut and a fish to the Chief in Umej to ask him to support the idea of getting rid of the missionary that the Chief of Analcahuat had welcomed. If the Chief of Umej were to eat the fish and coconut meat, it would mean that he agreed with the opposition. The Chief refused to eat the food in the basket and he told the people a parable involving this plant. A person cannot find the tip of the stem or the end of the root in the ground. So if they were to eliminate the missionary, his activity would continue because of God's power. As it is with this plant, it will continue to grow and flourish if you cut it or try to dig up the root. So he sent a message about this plant to the people in Analcahuat who objected to the presence of the missionary stating this parable. Those people in Analcahuat held a secret meeting and they chose a powerful and strong person to kill the missionary. During the night, the person went to the missionary's house while he was in the toilet. Returning to the house, the missionary found the person in his doorway, and that person lifted his club to strike the missionary. But at that point, the attacker's hands

suddenly had no power and the club fell from his hands and he fell over. The missionary told him to get up, and not come back. After that experience, the people of Umej realized that God's power was great and they could not go against it. The Chief took the peeled coconut that was sent him and covered it with the skin of another coconut and planted it instead of eating it. This coconut grew and the missionary's work continued to grow on the island. So, this vine played an important role in communicating the power of God to the people of Aneityum.

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman

GENTIANACEAE

Fagraea berteriana A. Gray ex Benth.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nopou* [Anejoŋ]

Specimen: AAM-16, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Rosita and Serelyn

Vernacular name: *noŋou* [Anejoŋ]

Specimen: AAM-16, Aneityum

Note: The Aneityum language names for these crabs are *nawaŋ* and *naŋleged*.

Use: There is a lot of oil in the heartwood of this plant, so it is a good plant to **start a fire**. To do this, split the stem into small strips and then light it to make a fire. This is a **calendar plant** as when its fruit ripen purple, it indicates that this is the best season to **eat the big hermit crab**—meaning that the crabs are fat at this time.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Marie Michelle



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nopou* [Anejoŋ]

Specimen: GMP-3478, Aneityum

Use: The wood of this plant is very hard and can be used for **house posts**. Because the wood is somewhat heavy, younger stems can be sharpened at one end. The pole can be used to plant dry-land taro to make **holes for the tubers**. For planting swamp taro, the leaves can be used to line the pit that the taro is planted in. It is a **local fertilizer** for the taro. As it rots, the soil becomes soft while the taro is growing. The flowers are placed behind one's ear to enjoy the **fragrance** or can also be used to make a floral **necklace**. In ancient times when people were cannibals, it is said that people would take some of the meat and wrap it in the young leaf of this species and then chew it. Past belief was that human flesh would harm the teeth, so this leaf was used to **protect** them.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nořou* [Anejoř]

Specimen: GMP-3478, Aneityum

Use: There is a lot of oil in the heartwood of this plant so it is a good plant to **start a fire**. To do this, split the stem into small strips and then light it to make a fire. This is also a **calendar plant**—when its fruit ripens purple, it indicates that this is the best season to eat the big hermit crab, as they are fat at this time. The Aneityum language names for these crabs are *nawañ* and *nañleged*.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nopou* [Anejoř]

Specimen: MJB-4881, Aneityum

Use: The wood of this tree is used to make **house posts** as it is strong. The leaves are used as a **compost** for the taro patch. One would line the hole with the leaves of this tree, place soil over that, and plant the taro. This is a **calendar plant**. When the fruits are ripe, local people say that the **hermit crabs are fat** and ready to collect and eat. When a person is in the forest and there is no coconut fruit fiber to start a fire with, use a dry stick, shave the stick, and use a match to start a pile of this tinder to make a good fire. The wood is said to be “oily” which gives it a nice aroma. To **perfume coconut oil**, drop the dry flowers in it—add one handful of dried flowers to a pot of oil boiling on the fire. Strain out the flowers and the oil will smell good. Flowers can also be added to the oil once it is bottled to perfume it.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Rene Theimu

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *potaufa* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5081, Futuna

Use: This species is used to make **house posts**, which are said to be long lasting.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tapogakeure* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5220, Futuna

Use: The stems of this plant are used for **house posts**. They are said to be very hard and last forever.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nəpuəs* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4744, Tanna

Use: Stems of the tree can be used to make **smaller posts** of the cyclone house. Harvest the stems that are already bent and join these

together with vine rope to make the main frame of the house. Wood from the stems of the tree is used to make a **fence post** to keep in cattle. **Firewood** and **charcoal** are made from these stems, especially for sale to people without access to these cooking fuels, such as people who live in urban areas. This plant is also an **ornamental** as the flowers are strung on a thread to make a **necklace** used to welcome visitors.

Indigenous expert(s): Kating Ken Matai, Marie Ken Matai, Ken Bob Matai, Naloma Ken Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanpuas* [Naka (Iakahan dialect)]

Specimen: GMP-5825, Tanna

Use: Trunks are used in making **house posts** for traditional houses and **central post** for round houses (which may be inserted into the ground up to 2 meters deep).

Indigenous expert(s): Kodan Dick, Peter Dick

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nufua* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3010, Tanna

Use: This plant is used for **construction** as the timber of this plant is used as a **hardwood** for any part of a house. It is considered one of the finest woods for this purpose. This plant is also an **ornamental** as the branches of this tree are used to **create carvings**.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nifua, nukfuah* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3010, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nefuuah* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4214, Tanna

Use: The bole of this tree is used to make **end posts** for cyclone houses. It is considered a strong and special wood for this purpose. Stems are used as a traditional **digging stick** when planting taro or kava. A smaller stick is used for the latter. The wood from this tree can be used to make long-lasting **fence posts**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kuanu Jack, Namaka Thierry, Sakrai Nanpe, Namry Elci, Leu Sustin, Kalei Thomas, Kiapen Willie Dan

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *noufuuwa* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4593, Tanna

Use: The wood of this tree is strong and used to make **house posts**.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Rawi Amos

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *noufouua* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5190, Tanna

Use: This is a long-lasting post for making a local house. The stem is also used for making **fences** to pen in cattle and pigs as the wood is strong.

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napuas* [Nahual]

Specimen: MJB-4696, Tanna

Use: The plant is used for **timber** as the wood is very strong and used as a sharpened post to husk coconuts. It is also used for **house posts** and is very strong when dried—said to last 15-20 years.

Indigenous expert(s): Jimmy lauimam, Toata Rupii, Toata Nalpalep

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nupuas* [Nahual]

Specimen: GMP-5848, Tanna

Use: The stem is good for **making yam spades**. The trunks are arched, and used to make the **main posts of a traditional house**. The wood is a good source of **firewood** because it is easy to light.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Posen, Charlie Kway, Nipro Thomas

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napuas* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2814, Tanna

Use: The *kakel* (a long pointed wooden stick used in gardening to make holes when planting) for planting taro is cut of this **wood**. Standing parts of a *nima le ten* (traditional house) are built of this wood as it is durable and does not easily rot.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nupuas* [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-4696, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

GESNERIACEAE

Cyrtandra (all species)

Initial interview

Vernacular name: karap sapes [Neuai]

Specimen: Verbal description

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Cyrtandra aneiteensis C.B. Clarke

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-3682, Aneityum

Use: [Anejoñ area] This plant can be used to stop the pain from a **toothache**. One can break off the top growth of a branch and remove all leaves. Chew on the green stem at the site where there is a toothache. Keep the juice from chewing in your mouth for 2-5 minutes then spit the juice out. Leave the stem fibers in your mouth at the site of pain for about 20 minutes then remove. Then repeat two more times. This makes the tooth thinner so it breaks more easily.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman

Initial interview

Vernacular name: navlen [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3682, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

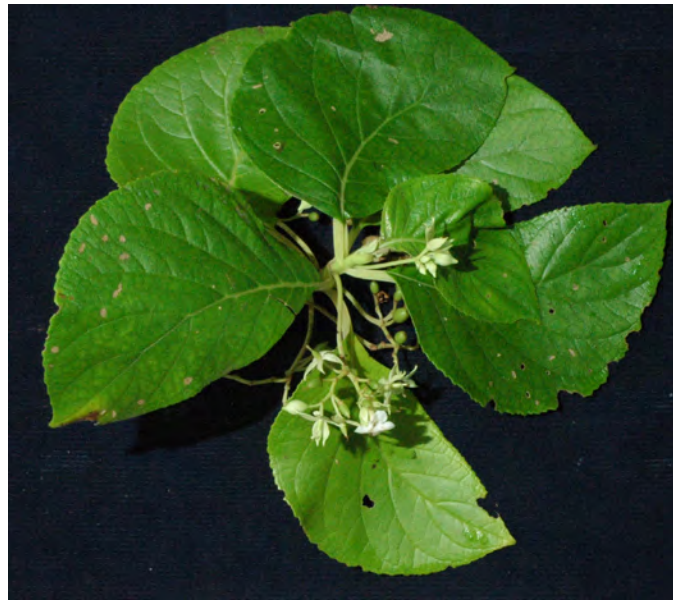
Cyrtandra cymosa J.R. Forst. & G. Forst.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nekaferang [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3066, Tanna

Use: This plant is used to reduce the pain of **toothache**. Take the stem and peel it; remove the bark and place the bark against a sore tooth. Keep it in place until the person feels better. One can use this treatment 2-3 times. It is said to **take the pain away**. The tooth may rot away naturally, but this is good for the pain that accompanies toothache. The dried fruits and seeds of the plant can be mixed with pig food, such as coconut, and when the female pigs eat it,



they **will not have piglets**. This is said to be used when a person has too many pigs.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nkaferang* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3066, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Cyrtandra grandibracteata G.W. Gillett

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nausuruk-ausuruk* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2880, Tanna

Use: This plant is used as a **food**. The large leaves are used to **transport prawns** after catching them at the river.

Indigenous expert(s): David Kapwia, Joseph Dapah, Tupun Alexis

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *norasjei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3274, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Lalep Thomas Japanesei

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namtahulip* [Naka]

Specimen: TAR-2323, Tanna

Use: This plant is used as an **animal feed**. The fruits of this plant are eaten by *nawimba*, small birds which fly about the ridge.

Indigenous expert(s): Jimmy Nakapue Asim, Yesua Nakapue, Tom Johnson, Chessie Church, Samson Jimmy Nakapue, Greg Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikafereng* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2975, Tanna

Use: This plant is used as an **animal feed**. The whole plant is fed to pigs to keep them fat and healthy. It is referred to as **pig medicine** and is given once per week.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tatepukah* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2871, Tanna

Note: The name refers to the teats of a pig. The plant is said to grow in both tree and soil habits.

Indigenous expert(s): Tupun Alexis, Nasuar Madeline Tacknik, Iarapat Jerome Neru, Kataua Kati

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *navlen* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2880, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Cyrtandra obovata G.W. Gillett

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nhikaferang* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2975, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nepelen* [Narak]

Specimen: GMP-2823, Tanna

Use: The fruits of this plant are used to **attract fish**. Two handfuls of this plant are placed in water.

Indigenous expert(s): Eliud Tom, Meriam Tom

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nəmtahulip* [Naka]

Specimen: TAR-2323, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etao Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *navlen* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2823, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Cyrtandra* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *karuapei* [Nafe]

Specimen: LR-328, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Tom Ravai, Samuel Herwaen Kemah

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *navlen* [Netwar]

Specimen: LR-328, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Cyrtandra sp.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *karuapei* [Nafe]

Specimen: LR-331, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Tom Ravai, Samuel Herwaen Kemah

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *navlen* [Netwar]

Specimen: LR-331, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Cyrtandra sp.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nalgaj* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-5005, Aneityum

Use: In areas such as this where more traditional leaves are used **to wrap laplap** are scarce, this leaf can be used as it is quite large.

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman

Cyrtandra sp.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kuraupo* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5107, Futuna

Note: The name of this plant means “flower of water,” referring to the fact that it grows near streams or waterfalls or in a very wet and cold place.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Cyrtandra sp.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kuraupo* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5118, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Cyrtandra sp.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikeferuag* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4209, Tanna

Use: Ripe fruits are used to **feed pigs**. The food is thought to fatten the pigs and is fed to them accordingly.

Indigenous expert(s): Kuanu Jack, Namaka Thierry, Sakrai Nanpe, Namry Elci, Leu Sustin, Kalei Thomas, Kiapen Willie Dan

***Cyrtandra* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nekeferaung [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4679, Tanna

Use: One would use this leaf to **add to mashed banana for laplap**, which is then wrapped with banana leaves and cooked in the earth oven on hot rocks. It can be added to manihot/banana *laplap* as well.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

***Cyrtandra* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nikaferaung [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5189, Tanna

Use: People mix a lot of this fruit with grated coconut "meat" and **feed it to pigs** to make them have a lot of fat.

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak

***Cyrtandra* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: namta hulep [Naka (Iakahan dialect)]

Specimen: GMP-5843, Tanna

Use: The mother of a newborn baby will chew the tender upper shoots of this plant, and then spit the quid into the baby's mouth in order to "open the road" of the baby (i.e., the baby's mouth and belly will be "cleaned", **prompting the baby to begin to breast feed**). When this tree makes fruits, it is a **favorite source of food for large birds**, and is therefore a good place for hunting.

Indigenous expert(s): Johny Nakapue, Nalin Tarwei, Sam Nilenu

***Cyrtandra* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: navlen [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3395, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

GOODENIACEAE

***Scaevola cylindrica* Schltr. & K. Krause**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nanad itohou [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3456, Aneityum

Use: The leaves of this plant are used as a **fertilizer** when a person plants

taro to help to “**feed the ground**” for next year.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nanad itohou* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3456, Aneityum

Use: In ancient times, people would take the sapwood of this tree and add one more plant (GMP 3591—*Vaccinium macgillivrayi*) collected from the West side of Aneityum and cross the mountain to the East side. When they got to the red clay soil mountain, they would burn these two plants as an **offering to the spirits to give more sun** instead of rain so that their gardens would grow well.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanad* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4882, Aneityum

Use: Use the leaves to make **compost** to be placed at the bottom of the hole where taro is to be planted. Cover with soil and grow the taro in that hole. This serves as a **fertilizer**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Rene Theimu

Scaevola neoebudica Guillaumin

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nananas takuwar* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3052, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nisiarip* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-3746, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen lauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nesé rep* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3746, Tanna

Note: The name of this plant means the short-leaved *nesé*.

Use: Used to **treat cough**. Four young branches should be chewed, the juice swallowed, and seawater then drunk immediately after.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Moïs Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Scaevola taccada (Gaertn.) Roxb.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanad* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-4, Aneityum

Use: Dried branches from this plant can be used to roast vegetable crops that women eat if they have **problems becoming pregnant**.

Indigenous expert(s): Serelyn



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nanad* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-4, Aneityum

Use: The stems of this plant are burned as **firewood**. To protect against **black magic** and **evil spirits**, some people eat the green fruit. For this purpose, eat 5 fruits, but only one time and this protection will last for one year.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanad copou* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3219, Aneityum

Use: This is a **stimulant plant**. If a person is going to their garden early in the morning before the sun comes up, break two top young leaves and chew and swallow the liquid, spitting out the fiber. This makes the person able to work harder and not feel tired while in the fields. It was noted that "a person can do the work of many people if they chew this". The leaves are used as **fertilizer** for taro—put a bunch of leaves in a hole where taro is to be planted as a compost/antibiotic. This practice is said to kill all of the bad organisms, and **enhance the health** of the taro plant.

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Keith Yaiyaho

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nanad coñou* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3219, Aneityum

Use: This species is collected from along the coast; it differs from the species collected in the forests. For **energy**, people take four leaves, chew them, and swallow the juice. This is said to give enough energy to work hard for an entire day. When a person is going fishing, they take a lot of the ripe fruit of this plant and put it in their pocket; this will assure that they will have **good fortune** and catch a lot of fish. When a **woman is giving birth**, take one root, wash it, and give a drop of the juice from the root to the baby to clear the mucus from the throat.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanath* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3553, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nanad* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3553, Aneityum

Use: This species is collected from along the coast; it differs from the species collected in the forests. For **energy**, people take four leaves, chew them, and swallow the juice. This is said to give enough energy to work hard for an entire day. When a person is going fishing, they take a lot of the ripe fruit of this plant and put it in their pocket; this will assure that they will have **good fortune** and catch a lot of fish. When a **woman is giving birth**, take one root, wash it, and give a drop of the juice from the root to the baby to clear the mucus from the throat.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanad, nnatha* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4926, Aneityum

Use: Use the leaves to make **compost** to be placed at the bottom of the hole where taro is to be planted, cover with soil, and grow the taro in that hole. This serves as a **fertilizer**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai, Dick Matenekea.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanis* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3158, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Natou, Sam Nauka, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nanes* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3158, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanas* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5113, Tanna

Use: This is planted along the coast and used for **protection against storms**.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nanas* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5113, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nesérep* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4805, Tanna

Use: After urination if a **man gets a sore in the penis**, chew four 2-inch pieces of the stem 4x daily until the pain is gone. Spit out the wood, but swallow the juice.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack Iawiah, Natua Harry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neserap* [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-4805, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *narmi nisiarip* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4720, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nesé rep afil* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3158, Tanna

Use: Used to **treat cough**. Four young branches should be chewed, the juice swallowed, and seawater then drunk immediately after.

Note: The name of this plant means the spotted short-leaved *nesé*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nepar* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5010, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naunau fine* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-62, Aniwa

Note: The name means female *naunau*.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

HERNANDIACEAE

Gyrocarpus americanus Jacq.

Initial interview

Specimen: KEA-573, Tanna

Use: [Netwar area] The wood is used for making **canoes**.

Indigenous expert(s): lawia Jack, Jean-Pascal Wahe

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nawiloawilo* [Netwar]

Specimen: KEA-573, Tanna

Use: [Netwar area] Its wood is used as timber and to make hulls of **canoes**. This is a **calendar plant**. The appearance of its flowers is the sign that it is time for *kameraï nemai* (**cleaning of the new gardens**). When fruits are ripe, it is time to make yam tow (**mounds**).

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nipuro* [Neuai]

Specimen: KEA-573, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Hernandia moerenhoutiana Guill.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nehép* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3590, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used as a **medicine** to help **stop bleeding**. Take the



inner bark, mash it, and dip it in water. Then apply the poultice to the bleeding wound to help stop the bleeding. This treatment will also promote **healing of the wound**. When the poultice dries, it becomes hard and sticks to the wound. At that point, leave it on the wound until the pain goes away and then it can be peeled off of the wound.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nehap* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3590, Aneityum

Use: The wood of this plant is good for making **canoes**. Also, to stop a cut from bleeding, scrape the inner part of the stem, add water, and place this on the bleeding wound as a **styptic**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nehap* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4062, Aneityum

Use: The trunk of this tree is used to make the body and outrigger of a **traditional canoe**. The inner bark is used as a **bandage** for cuts and wounds. When the inner bark is grated, it yields a sticky substance. The sap acts as a liquid stitch and reduces the chance of scarring. When this is dry, one must use a knife to remove the residue.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nehap* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4062, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neheptal* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4903, Aneityum

Use: The wood is used to make a canoe as it is very light and lasts in salt water. As a **styptic** to stop bleeding when a person gets a cut in the bush, scrape off the outer bark and use the inner bark scrapings to put on the cut. This stops bleeding when you leave it on for one day.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *fakajirijirui* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-4200, Futuna

Use: The bole of this tree is used to make *pakauaka*, a **single hull canoe**. This style of canoe is known as a quick canoe or as "Tanna style". It lasts approximately 2 years and is a single hull, compared to the traditional double-hull design.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuprau* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2909, Tanna

Use: This plant is used as an unspecified medicine. This is also used in **construction** as the trunk is used to make the main body of an outrigger canoe. When fruit is ripe, a gust of wind will cause a **whistle** sound.

Indigenous expert(s): David Kapwia, Joseph Dapah, Tupun Alexis

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nipuow* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5243, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neprou* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4062, Aneityum

Use: Its wood is used to carve **canoe** hulls. The name of this tree means the oldest period from the Tanna oral tradition.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Moïs Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Hernandia nymphaeifolia (C. Presl)
Kubitzki

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nokoko*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3216, Aneityum

Use: The trunk of this plant is used to make **canoes**. It is also a good **timber** for the inside part of houses. Mix the sap from the stem with other unspecified leaves and rub them into **dreadlocks**. To **attract shells** in the sea, scrape



a branch and drop in the sea where shells are attracted to the branches and they can be collected for sale to the Island's visitors.

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Keith Yaiyaho

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nokoko* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3216, Aneityum

Use: The seeds of this tree are used to make beautiful black **necklaces**. These are a great deal of work to make as it is difficult to remove the seeds, which must be rubbed with sandpaper and then soaked in water. Only then can a hole be made through the seed for the string of the necklace. The fruit is also used as a **children's toy**—as a whistle, it makes a nice sound.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakoko* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3540, Aneityum

Use: The straight trunk of this tree is used to make **canoes**. The black seed in the fruit is used to make **necklaces**. The inner bark is peeled and crushed in sea water and rubbed in the hair to make it curly. People do this treatment every day to **make long hair curl** like a *rasta*.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakoko* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3540, Aneityum

Use: The seeds of this tree are used to make beautiful black **necklaces**. These are a great deal of work to make as it is difficult to remove the seeds, which must be rubbed with sandpaper and then soaked in water. Only then can a hole be made through the seed for the string of the necklace. The fruit is also used as a **children's toy**—as a whistle, it makes a nice sound.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kouko* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5088, Futuna

Use: This tree is good for **shade** and as a windbreak.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekoko* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5077, Tanna

Use: The stem is used to make a **canoe** and it is easy to cut.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nukoko* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5077, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikogkog* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-5077, Tanna

Use: The tunk is used to make **canoes**.

Indigenous expert(s): Enauta Johnson, Isaiah Nakamos, Narua Nakamos, Namasa Matai, Kaio Jack, Lesly Matai, Andrea Matai, Naomie Kamoe, Rose Kating, Greg Matai, Naloma Matai, Sirima Matai, Sondra Enauta, Ken Bob, Tupas Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikogkog* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4724, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *keko* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3216, Aneityum

Use: If someone wants to make their **hair grow well**, its branches are crushed and rubbed into the hair before washing.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *keko* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3540, Aneityum

Use: Its trunk is used to carve **canoe** hulls.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nipuro* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5088, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *koko i jaro* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-114, Aniwa

Note: The name means *koko* (the kind of tree) of the lagoon.

Use: Dry fruits have a hole and a free seed inside and are used as **whistles** or **rattles**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Nasweiu Rota

HELIOTROPIACEAE

Heliotropium arboreum (Blanco)
Mabb.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nəmtaul* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5009, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kapia* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3542, Aneityum

Use: An infusion made from its leaves is used to **cure poisoning from eating a poisonous fish**. The name *kapia* was also given to the introduced *Plumeria* as it has similar leaves.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanadopa* [Anejom̃]

Specimen: GMP-3542, Aneityum

Use: Some people use the dried leaves of this plant when there is no **tobacco**. Roll the leaves and **smoke** them. This is also a good plant to lay under as a shade along the coast.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nanad oña* [Anejom̃]

Specimen: GMP-3542, Aneityum

Use: This plant is good for **firewood**. The leaves of this plant are used with other leaves as part of a ceremony to **calm the sea** when you are paddling your canoe to another island. Burn the leaves in a special place and toss ashes in the sea—the sea will then be calm. Also, carry

the leaves with you as you paddle and toss them in the sea as you go. One should do this while fasting and cleansing, when traveling in this way.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naunau furuufuru* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5150, Futuna

Note: This word means “false tobacco”.

Use: In previous times, people would **smoke** this when there was no tobacco available.

Indigenous expert(s): Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nafhiruuan* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4582, Tanna

Use: This plant is a medicine for **flu, fever, and cough**. Chew this branch and spit it out. This is used by a sick person who chews two or three tips of branches that are 3 cm long. This should be done in the morning, lunch, and afternoon for four days. At the end, the viral flu will be over. This treatment cures fever, strong cough, and **runny nose**. When a person is **poisoned** by eating a poisonous fish, they chew two or three tips of branches, swallow the liquid, and spit out the fiber. Symptoms are scratching itchy skin, headache, joint pain, burning in nose as if eaten a hot chili, and burning around the mouth. This treatment is continued until the person feels better.

Indigenous expert(s): James Wilson

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naferuan* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5089, Tanna

Use: Hundreds of years ago, there was no tobacco. People dried and smoked this as **tobacco**. Another use of this plant is when fishing. One can wrap a string around the stem of this plant and use it as a **makeshift reel**.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nafiruan* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5089, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nolaliga* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-5089, Tanna

Use: This plant is chewed as a **medicine** to help with coughing.

Indigenous expert(s): Enauta Johnson, Isaiah Nakamos, Narua Nakamos, Namasa Matai, Kaio Jack, Lesly Matai, Andrea Matai, Naomie Kamoe, Rose Kating, Greg Matai, Naloma Matai, Sirima Matai, Sondra Enauta, Ken Bob, Tupas Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naunau tane* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Note: The name means male *naunau*.

Specimen: DMR-81, Aniwa

Use: Cut the bark from the bottom part of tree, put into cold or boiling water and drink to relieve **fish poisoning**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

Heliotropium sarmentosum (Lam.)
Craven

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kasasuap*
[Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4677, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**.
Birds drink the nectar from the flowers and eat the fruits, and **hunters** know this so they hunt near the tree when it is in flower or fruit.

Indigenous expert(s): Rawi Amos, Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nolaliga* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4677, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

LAMIACEAE

Clerodendrum buchananii (Roxb.) Walp.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *feimama togua* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-4204, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuahwa*

[Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4790, Tanna

Use: If a person does not have enough blood, that is to say that they have a cut and the quantity of blood does not come out "normally," take 2-3 handfuls of leaves, squeeze into a cup of water, and drink the cup 4x daily for 4 days to **improve production of blood**. The flowers are used for **decorations** in weddings and other celebrations.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack lawiah, Natua Harry



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naola aluk aluk* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4702, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kawhau té Léga*, *nuahwa* or *nowatahwa*, *naneme nawula* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4204, Futuna

Use: A woman called Léga is said to have used this flower to **decorate** her head often, from which its name then came. *Nowatahwa* is the older term for this plant.

Note: This name (*kawhau té Léga*) means crown of Léga. *Naneme nawula* means the spirit/likeness of *nawula*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Moïs Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Coleus scutellarioides* (L.) Benth.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *necyak* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4922, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai, Dick Matenekea

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naiuki* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5212, Futuna

Use: When a person has a **stomach ache**, take 5-6 leaves, squeeze them in a cup of water, and drink. It is said to be good to drink this for **general sickness**.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naikiamoutu* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5260, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naik* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3148, Tanna

Use: If a tree is dying from **fungal infection**, this plant should be planted near one's garden—near crops or that tree to help protect crops from that disease.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Natou, Sam Nauka, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *naik* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3148, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neiuck* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5106, Tanna

Use: If someone has **swollen legs or arms**, such as from bruises or boils, crush leaves and rub on the swollen area twice a day for 1 week, or until sores disappear. For **anemia**, take a double handful of leaves, squeeze into 1 liter water, and drink one bottle three days for 2 weeks.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *naik* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5106, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauuk* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5195, Tanna

Use: If the **body is sore**, take a handful of leaves and rub them on the sore area. Do this once daily for 3 days. If a person rubs this on a cut, it will **stop the bleeding**.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauuk* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5196, Tanna

Use: This plant is used to treat **anemia** or when a person loses weight and has “low blood” and low energy. Take 1 handful of leaves, squeeze into 1 liter of water, and drink 1 cup twice daily, cold, for a week. The same dose will help a woman having pain during **labor**.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakik* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4811, Tanna

Use: To treat an **aching stomach**, squeeze a handful of the leaves in water and drink. One should do this treatment 2, 3, or 4 times daily, until the stomach ache goes away.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack lawiah, Natua Harry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *noik* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-5196, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakik*, *nakik amimera*, *nakik tuan* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3356, Tanna

Use: There are many different kinds of *nakik*. They are all used to treat **fever** or to **help healing** by applying the juice on small sores. The juice from crushed leaves is drunk when one has a fever because one is sick or because they were exposed to too much sun. Leaves are crushed and the juice diluted in water and given to people to drink to fight their fever. The juice can be used as **condiment**, placed on cooked yams called *nowanawug*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakik apen* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5106, Tanna

Note: This name means the black *nakik*.

Use: There are many different kinds of *nakik*. They are all used to treat **fever** or to **help healing** by applying the juice on small sores. The juice from crushed leaves is drunk when one has a fever because one is sick or because they were exposed to **too much sun**. Leaves are crushed and the juice diluted in water and given to people to drink to fight their fever. The juice can be used as **condiment**, placed on cooked yams called *nowanawug*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakik amimera, nakik tuan, nakik iatipen* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5195, Tanna

Note: The name (*nakik iatipen*) of this plant means the wild *nakik*.

Use: There are many different kinds of *nakik*. They are all used to treat **fever** or to **help healing** by applying the juice on small **sores**. The juice from crushed leaves is drunk when one has a fever because one is sick or because they were exposed to **too much sun**. Leaves are crushed and the juice diluted in water and given to people to drink to fight their fever. The juice can be used as **condiment**, placed on cooked yams called *nowanawug*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakik apen* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5196, Tanna

Note: This name means the black *nakik*.

Use: There are many different kinds of *nakik*. They are all used to treat **fever** or to **help healing** by applying the juice on small **sores**. The juice from crushed leaves is drunk when one has a fever because one is sick or because they were exposed to **too much sun**. Leaves are crushed and the juice diluted in water and given to people to drink to fight their fever. The juice can be used as condiment, placed on cooked yams called *nowanawug*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakik apen, nakik léwléw* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5212, Futuna

Note: This name (*nakik apen*) means the black *nakik*. **Note:** The name (*nakik léwléw*) means the red *nakik*.

Use: There are many different kinds of *nakik*. They are all used to treat **fever** or to **help healing** by applying the juice on **small sores**. The juice from crushed leaves is drunk when one has a fever because one is sick or because they were exposed to **too much sun**. Leaves are crushed and the juice diluted in water and given to people to drink to fight their fever. The juice can be used as **condiment**, placed on cooked yams called *nowanawug*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakik amimera*, *nakik tuan* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5260, Futuna

Note: This name (*nakik amimera*) means the green *nakik*. The name (*nakik tuan*) means the white *nakik*.

Use: There are many different kinds of *nakik*. They are all used to treat **fever** or to **help healing** by applying the juice on small sores. The juice from crushed leaves is drunk when one has a fever because one is sick or because they were exposed to too much sun. Leaves are crushed and the juice diluted in water and given to people to drink to fight their fever. The juice can be used as **condiment**, placed on cooked yams called *nowanawug*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahik aparū* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-3377, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Leonotis nepetifolia* (L.) R. Br.**

Initial interview

Specimen: MJB-4971, Aneityum

Use: [Anejoñ area] This plant is **poisonous**. When you touch it with your hands, you must wash them. Or if you cut it with a knife, you must clean the knife before using it for cutting anything else. This species is introduced.

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman



Mesosphaerum pectinatum (L.) Kuntze

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nipin nipin* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4507, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Ocimum basilicum L.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *manombian* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-3364, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nampién, numanpiénpién* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3364, Tanna

Note: This name means fragrant leaves.

Use: Used as a **condiment in soups**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *manampian* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-3364, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Ocimum gratissimum L.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nepen* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5076, Tanna

Use: The leaves are used in cooking to **flavor soup**. The plant is also used to **cure sores** known as *yaush* that are the size of a 50 vatu coin or larger. Take 2-3 branches, collect leaves, put in a pot, and warm. Wash the sore 3x day wash for 1-2 weeks. This disease, known as "yaws" in English, is caused by flies and mosquitos, which bit a person and passes on a worm similar to filariasis, then a boil erupts which, once scratched, becomes a big sore. Dry the leaves and flowers, put in tin, and light it up to keep mosquitoes away. The smoke from this burning plant **chases away**

mosquitoes like a coil.
Indigenous expert(s): Johnson
Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nepuen*
[Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5076, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao
Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan
Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya
Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nempuen* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5182, Tanna

Use: This is considered the wild
type of *Ocimum*. The leaves can
be used in **soup** and mixed with all
sorts of foods to add flavor. Before
there was coffee, the leaves of this
were used to make a hot beverage
to which sugar was added.

Indigenous expert(s): Peter Nisian,
Sampson Kwanpiken



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nompian ruan* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-5182, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Enauta Johnson, Isaiah Nakamos, Narua Nakamos,
Namasa Matai, Kaio Jack, Lesly Matai, Andrea Matai, Naomie Kamoe,
Rose Kating, Greg Matai, Naloma Matai, Sirima Matai, Sondra Enauta, Ken
Bob, Tupas Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *numupen* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5182, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin
Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel,
Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras,
Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nampién, numanpiénpién, numanpiénpién asul*
[Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5076, Tanna

Note: This name (*numanpiénpién asul*) means large fragrant leaves.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Moïs Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Ocimum tenuiflorum* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: manimpien
[Narak]

Specimen: MJB-4841, Tanna

Use: This is a wild *Ocimum* that is used in a mixture of plants as an unspecified **medicine**. It is said to be good for cancer.

Indigenous expert(s): Numalin Mahana, Moses Mahana

Initial interview

Vernacular name: numben [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3161, Tanna

Use: The leaf of this plant is added to **soup** in which meat is being cooked—for example, turtle meat which has a strong smell. If this leaf is placed in the pot, it will make the soup **smell better**.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Natou, Sam Nauka, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: numben
[Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3161, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nempuen [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5189, Tanna

Use: The leaves of this plant are grown to add to **soup** and other foods to make them tasty.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Initial interview

Vernacular name: numanpién [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4813, Tanna

Use: The leaves are used to flavor **soups**.



Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack lawiah, Natua Harry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *numuben* [Nafe]

Specimen: *MJB-5189*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *manombian akaku* [Naka]

Specimen: *MJB-5189*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nampién, numanpiénpién* [Netwar]

Specimen: *GMP-3161*, Tanna

Note: This name means fragrant leaves.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tanapen* [Neuai]

Specimen: *MJB-5189*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Ocimum* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *sina pai* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: *DMR-98*, Aniwa

Note: *Shina* means the light of the Moon. This name is used in south of Aniwa (Ikawkaw). In north Aniwa (Ifagawe village) it is called *papakere*.

Use: The fragrant leaves boiled in soups and added to pig fodder to increase its appetite.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Nasweiu Rota

***Ocimum* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *moule* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5264, Futuna

Use: This herb is used for **cooking** and is said to be used to add flavor to fish and chicken.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nampién, numanpiénpién* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5264, Futuna

Note: This name means fragrant leaves.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Oxera amicornum (Seem.) Gâteblé & Barrabé

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuhugvin* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3270, Aneityum

Use: This plant can help **increase the population of lobsters** for harvest. Take a branch of this plant with leaves and some other unspecified plants, put them in a pool of water in the reef with a rock on top, and the sap will release into the sea and lobsters will reproduce.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Lalep Thomas Japanesei

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuapam* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3046, Tanna

Use: This plant is part of an agricultural **ritual**. When it is time to harvest the **first crop of yam**, the 1st yam is put inside the hole from where it was harvested with one or two green leaves of this plant.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nuapam* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3046, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *manuhapam* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2889, Tanna

Use: This plant has a **ceremonial** use. The first *laplap* made after ceremonial taro harvest includes this leaf as an **exterior wrapper**.

Indigenous expert(s): David Kapwia, Joseph Dapah, Tupun Alexis

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nol wat* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-3408, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nul pekam* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3323, Tanna

Note: This name means heavy vine.

Use: This plant has a **ritual use**. Before being mashed for the *laplap* for the *kati* (first *laplap*-making of the harvest) ceremony, taros previously brought from the garden and stored in the kitchen hut are covered with vines of *nul pekam* to ensure that *nauganan tarapekam* (literally "**food will be heavy**" - that is, that there will always be a plentitude of food and nothing will be missed).

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuapum* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2889, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Premna serratifolia* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *narevaro*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3538, Aneityum

Use: The straight young stems of this plant are used to make **bows and arrows**. The larger stems are used to make house posts. This is excellent for coastal areas as the wood is strong.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *narevaro* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3538, Aneityum

Use: This plant is good for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: ruuiy [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5202, Tanna

Use: This is a good plant for **firewood**, as well as carving **bows and arrows**.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nape [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5043, Tanna

Use: The branches are used to make a **bow and arrow** for hunting. The stem is used for **fence posts** and **houses**. To treat a **strong cough**, take a branch of 20 leaves, toss in water, boil 10-20 minutes, and drink 2 cups a day of the warm liquid, for 1 week or until cough is gone.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: nifeituan [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5043, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nalulu awan [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4707, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: niveituan [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4707, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: mənman [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4988, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nalulu, nalulu iré* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3768, Tanna

Use: A strong **wood** used in house construction.

Note: This name means the "seashore *nalulu*" (the true *nalulu* is the unrelated *Plerandra tannae*).

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *warwaro* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-133, Aniwa

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief John Lory, Nasweiu Rota

***Vitex trifolia* subsp. *littoralis* Steenis**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nametreyeñ*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3688, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used to make **head garlands**, as it smells very fragrant.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wina Nasauman



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nametreyueñ* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3688, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kaoraku, nkaoraku* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4712, Tanna

Use: Used in the **gardening** of cucumbers and other vegetables.

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikolao nol* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4712, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kuraku fine* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-78, Aniwa

Note: The name means female *kuraku*.

Use: This is a message plant. Those who return from Napora (southern point of Aniwa), wear this flower on their head so people know they return from this place as it typically only grows there.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

Vitex trifolia* L. subsp. *trifolia

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *incoujahou* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3218, Aneityum

Use: As a **medicine**, take a handful of leaves and squeeze with your hands into 1/2 liter of water. One should drink this when they are **tired** as it is said to open the "blood nerves," purify the blood, and make the muscles of the male sexual organ strong. When a person is planting **watermelons** in the garden, as the vines grow, split them and perforate the vines with a sharpened stick. This practice is said to ensure that the watermelons will be as prolific as the seeds in *Vitex*.

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Keith Yaiyaho



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *incoujahau* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3218, Aneityum

Use: If a person is planting vining fruits or vegetables in their garden, such as beans, cucumber, melons, etc., pierce an area of the stem of the crop and place this with a small sliver of this branch. It will make the vine crops **yield more fruits and vegetables**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *incoujahou* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3548, Aneityum

Use: The forked stick of this plant is used as a pole to hold the outrigger on a **canoe**. Children blow the small fruits of this plant through the

hollow petioles of the papaya leaf or a hollowed bamboo stem as a game. As an **aphrodisiac**, two handfuls of the leaves of this species are boiled in fresh water and men drink these for 7 days. The next week they will be "strong." People cannot have sex while they are drinking this remedy, but then the next week when they have finished the treatment, they will be "very strong."

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Vernacular name: *incoujahao* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3548, Aneityum

Use: If a person is planting vining fruits or vegetables in their garden, such as beans, cucumber, melons, etc., pierce an area of the stem of the crop and place this with a small sliver of this branch. It will make the vine crops yield more **fruits and vegetables**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kaurauku* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5271, Futuna

Use: The stems of this plant are used as **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekuraku* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3160, Tanna

Use: When a person is growing **watermelons**, they would put a knife in the roots of the watermelon plants and then cut a stick from this tree. They should drive it into the roots as well to ensure that greater numbers of watermelons will be grown.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Natou, Sam Nauka, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nekauaraku* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3160, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekouraku* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5083, Tanna

Use: The wood is hard and it is good for **canoe** making. Also, this is used to make the stick that holds the outrigger to the canoe.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nikawrakou* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5083, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekaurak* [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-4761, Tanna

Use: This is an introduced **ornamental** plant.

Indigenous expert(s): Jean Iaruwaing, Kang Mariros, Easter Samuel, Sula Nako

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikalou apen* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4804, Tanna

Use: Women wear this plant around their grass skirt to provide an **aroma** when sweating from dancing. When a **baby is crying**, chew a handful of leaves and spit the leaves on the baby's body to stop it from crying.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack Iawiah, Natua Harry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikolao nig* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4987, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekolaug nek* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3160, Tanna

Use: Using its branch with many fruits hanging on it, the vines of cucumbers and pumpkins are pierced so that their **crop is plentiful**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekolaug nek* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4804, Tanna

Use: Stems with leaves are used by women as **adornments** to grass skirts.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekaurak* [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-4761, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kuraku tane* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-8, Aniwa

Note: The name means male *kuraku*.

Use: Watermelon vine is cut longitudinally and fruit of this tree is inserted into the split so the watermelons are plentiful and large.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

***Volkameria inermis* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *netethwoleg* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3557, Aneityum

Use: For treatment of a **stomach ache** or if your stomach "complains," take very young stems, break off the leaves, and chew the stems and swallow the juice. Use a 3-5 cm piece of stems, chew, and then it clears your intestines and will make you go to the toilet. To treat **scabies**, take one handful of leaves and go to a place where there are rocks with holes near the sea. Smash the leaves and squeeze the sap into the water pool. Then take hot rocks and put them in the pool to warm it. People with scabies bathe in this pool in the morning and then sit out in the sun. If they are getting better, then they do this for 2-3 days until the sores dry up.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nethedwoleg* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3557, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *morolapeuni* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5131, Futuna

Note: This is said to be a **bush flower** with no specific use.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: ruareng [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3155, Tanna

Use: To treat **constipation**, squeeze a handful of leaves into a half cup of room temperature water and 10 minutes later the bowels will move. It is said to taste nasty.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Natou, Sam Nauka, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: ruareng [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3155, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: karwase [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5120, Tanna

Use: This plant has a use in a **ritual**. When parents go away to a feast or garden, children take a pile of soil that is 12 inches in diameter and put this flower on top. They then surround it with some ashes and hide in the house to wait to see if the **dwarf spirit** appears. Sometimes the spirit will come and then scare the children. Ancestors used these spirits and games to teach children to stay together and not wander alone as otherwise the dwarf spirit will take you.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: naipasimisi [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5120, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nanas [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5150, Tanna

Use: This is a **poisonous** plant and it is planted near cultivated gardens to kill viruses in the soil.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: terang [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5150, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: ruareng [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2955, Tanna

Use: This plant is used as a **medicine**, specifically as a **purgative**. Six to eight green leaves are mixed in one liter of water. One liter is consumed daily for 3 to 4 days, depending on the severity of the stomach pain. There is also a use for an **agricultural practice**. The leaves of this plant are burned in the process of planting a special yam known as *kuarai neau*. A branch of green leaves is burned in the planting hole before mounding and planting.

Indigenous expert(s): John Pasua, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Joseph Kema, Benjamin Tom

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kiləpləpɪn ruən* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4986, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natkig* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5150, Tanna

Use: Young branches are chewed and the juice is swallowed in cases of **food poisoning**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *ruareng* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2955, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

LAURACEAE

Cassytha filiformis L.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inwowitzuwun* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3545, Aneityum

Use: This is a **message plant**. If a person is walking through a village that is not their own, people know that they **come in peace**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inwowitzuwun* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3545, Aneityum

Use: Take a handful of the vine, pound it, and wash the hair with it as a **shampoo**. It will make the hair curly like *rasta*. This is also a **message plant**. If a group is discussing something and one person goes out and makes a head garland of this vine, it means that there **cannot be an agreement**. If you are angry at a person, drop the vine at their door. In the case of a visitor or a land dispute, this means that they need to **leave the area**.



Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inwounetun, inwow ityunwun* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4879, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Rene Theimu

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nusunrewuan* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5181, Tanna

Use: To help a person **grow their hair** into a *rasta* style, mash the stems and wash the hair with this.

Indigenous expert(s): Peter Nisian, Sampson Kwanpiken.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nusunriwan* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4984, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *ialkinika* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4721, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *ielkeneka* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5181, Tanna

Note: This name means legless, without a foot, where the lack of the foot means lack of the trunk (*iélken*), the plant is just lying on the ground without any support.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: wawa [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-83, Aniwa

Note: The name means "vine".

Use: Head garland.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

Cinnamomum sp.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: keraha [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3151, Tanna

Use: The bark of this tree has a strong smell and people macerate it and use it to bathe. It is said to **perfume the body**, particularly after hard work. People use it to cover all of their body. A piece of the bark can be put with a person's clothing to add a nice smell.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Natou, Sam Nauka, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: nikira [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3151, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-3151, Tanna

Use: [Anejoñ area] A **bad spirit** from the bush uses the oil from the leaves of this tree to hide his scent.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Lalep Thomas Japanesei

Initial interview

Vernacular name: kerah [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3151, Tanna



Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

***Cinnamomum* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuluas* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4439, Tanna

Use: A strong wood for **pig fences** and **houses**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kera* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4439, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Cryptocarya tannaensis* Guillaumin**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naipuen* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4542, Tanna

Use: This tree is known as a "kerosene tree" as the wood is put on the **fire** and will **burn even when it is wet**. Note that the tree has a black stem.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neiapen* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4542, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nek iapen* [Netwar]

Specimen: JM-8225, Tanna

Note: This name means black tree.

Use: This tree provides good **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nasunan* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4206, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Cryptocarya turbinata* Gillespie**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nukuinio* [Naka]

Specimen: TAR-2300, Tanna

Use: This is an **calender plant** as pigeons consume the fruit of this tree. People know this and **hunt** the birds when fruits are in season and pigeons are feeding.

Indigenous expert(s): Jimmy Nakapue Asim, Yesua Nakapue

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niapen* [Neuai]

Specimen: TAR-2300, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Cryptocarya wilsonii* Guillaumin**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niapen puia* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4617, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-4644, Tanna

Use: [Nafe area] The wood of this plant is strong and used to make **crossbars** for houses. The Pacific imperial pigeon (*Ducula pacifica*) eats this fruit.

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Allan Rawi



Endiandra aneityensis Guillaumin

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *iniat ielgei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4032, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used for **timber**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *iniat ielgeui* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4032, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwaniere kenen* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5416, Pentecost

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Litsea aneityensis Guillaumin

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niak* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-3752, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Litsea neohebridensis Kosterm

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niak* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4034, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Persea americana Mill.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *pata* [Naka]

Specimen: Online photo

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etao Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

LECYTHIDACEAE

Barringtonia asiatica (L.) Kurz

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nukerang* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3109, Tanna

Use: People use the seeds and stem of this tree for **fish poison**. Pound the seed and wood and put it in a pool in the ocean at low tide. Fish are stunned and then can be harvested.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nukwerang* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3109, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nawtig* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5003, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauru* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5003, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nurngatok* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5003, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *futu* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-109, Aniwa



Use: The fruit is crushed and dispersed in tidal pools to **poison fish**. This is a good shade plant.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Nasweiu Rota

***Barringtonia edulis* Seem.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: fetofeto

[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3723, Aneityum

Use: The **fruits** of this species are cracked open and the seeds eaten. The leaves are mixed with other leaves to make an unspecified traditional **medicine**. The plant is also used for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: fetofeto

[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3723, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith



Initial interview

Vernacular name: fohfouto

[Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5068, Futuna

Use: The fruits have **edible seeds**, split the fruits open and eat the seed raw. The stems can be split and it is used to make **rafters** for the house.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nauwegin [Narak]

Specimen: MJB-4845, Tanna

Use: When the tip of the fruit turns brown, this indicates that the **fruit** is ready to eat. Cut the fruit open and eat the seed.

Indigenous expert(s): Numalin Mahana, Moses Mahana

Initial interview

Vernacular name: neghen [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4745, Tanna

Use: The fruits are **edible** and can be eaten fresh. One can remove the nuts and eat these. Alternatively, the fruit can be boiled in a pot for 5

minutes and the nut can be removed and eaten. This is used as a **fish poison**—take the bark, put it in a reef area, and smash the bark with a rock underwater releasing liquid for the bark. This process stuns the fish within 10 minutes. They rise to the surface of the water and can be harvested for cooking and eating.

Indigenous expert(s): Kating Ken Matai, Marie Ken Matai, Ken Bob Matai, Naloma Ken Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *negih* [Naka]

Specimen: TAR-2240, Tanna

Use: This plant is a **food** as the seeds are eaten. The bark can also be used to make **fish poison**. The skin (bark) is pounded by stone until liquid is extracted. The liquid is poured into the river. After an hour, the stunned fish float to the surface and can be harvested.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnny Nakabue, Marie Kating Kew, Willie Nalin Nadikas, Kating Kew Enauta, Numake Tom Kapalu, Kuwau Tom Keuai, Nausan Kamsak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kuaneker* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5041, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. The flower attracts **flying fox** and **hunters** know this. The nut is **edible** and one can collect it while green and split the fruit to obtain it. When it is raw, one can also fry it in oil, dry in the sun, and keep it for 1-2 weeks to eat. This is an important food for the **cyclone season**. People prepare for it when they know a cyclone is coming.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nuweker* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5041, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwanurga* [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-4771, Tanna

Use: The fruits of this tree are **edible**. Cut them in half and take out the white part of the "nut". The branches are used for **firewood**. To treat a person with a **boil** or swelling on the leg, arm or other part of the body, shave the bark, heat over a fire, put in a folded *Macaranga* leaf as described in MJB-4767, and squeeze the juice on the boil or swelling as often as needed until it heals.

Indigenous expert(s): Jean Iaruwaing, Kang Mariros, Easter Samuel, Sula Nako

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nawigén [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4821, Tanna

Use: Cut the ripe fruit and eat the kernel as a food. To treat a **toothache**, take the inner bark of the stem and chew it to reduce pain.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack lawiah, Natua Harry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nawigén [Netwar]

Specimen: RST-8, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Paulin Kalip, Marian Nalau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: negin [Naka]

Specimen: TAR-2240, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nawigen apen [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3723, Aneityum

Note: This name means the black *nawigen*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: fotfoto [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-120, Aniwa

Use: **Seeds are eaten** or sold, **flying foxes** consume it as well.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Nasweiu Rota

***Barringtonia procera* (Miers) R. Knuth**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: negin [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5550, Rah

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nawigen tuan* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5550, Rah

Note: The name of this plant means the white *nawigen*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwanurga* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5550, Rah

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Barringtonia racemosa* (L.) Spreng.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naketip* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5579, Vanua Lava

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuigkatu, nawigen katu* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5579, Vanua Lava

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nurngatok* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5579, Vanua Lava

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

LINACEAE

***Hugonia jenkinsii* F. Muell.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuhujcei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3475, Aneityum

Use: This vine is used to tie thatch on **roof rafters**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nuhujcei*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3475,
Aneityum

Use: The ancient people burned the leaves of this plant and rubbed their fishing lines and fishing spears to ensure an **increased catch**. This **ritual** use is combined with other unspecified leaves that are now forgotten. When you are fishing and if you get a basket or mat on the line, it means danger and you have to return to the shore. The spirits are telling you that you have done enough fishing.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuhujcei*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3500, Aneityum

Use: When the stems of this plant are older and it is a vine, it is used to make **roof rafters** as it bends well.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nuhujcei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3500, Aneityum

Use: This vine is used to **tie thatch** on roof rafters.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuhujcei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3585, Aneityum

Use: This is used to make **rafters** in a round house, as you can bend the stems and weave leaves on it as thatch.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nuhujcei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3585, Aneityum

Use: The ancient people burned the leaves of this plant and rubbed their fishing lines and fishing spears to ensure an **increased catch**. This **spiritual** use is combined with other unspecified leaves that are now forgotten. When you are fishing and if you get a basket or mat on the line, it means danger and you have to return to the shore. The spirits are telling you that you have done enough fishing.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *incohca* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4937, Aneityum

Use: In the old days, the hooks of this plant were used as a kind of **small fishing hook**. Heat the hook over a fire to make it strong, tie a rope to it, and use it to catch fish. Take the inner bark—1 handful and boil in a full pot of water and wash the body once daily to **treat scabies**. This can work in as soon as 2 days. It cures the **sores** very fast.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai, Dick Matenekea

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuapam* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-3585, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

LOGANIACEAE

Geniostoma grandifolium B.J. Conn

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kawiétaur* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5708, Aneityum

Use: Its wood is used to make heads of **arrows to shoot birds**. It also makes good **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Geniostoma rupestre J.R. Forst. & G. Forst.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *incipinti* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3471, Aneityum

Use: This species is good for **firewood** when dried. The flowers have a **bad smell**, like feces and are not nice to be around.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *incipinti*

[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3471,

Aneityum

Use: This is a special type of **fertilizer** for taro, in case the person growing the plants is not cleansed. This plant, when used as fertilizer, will **cleanse the person** and the taro will grow well.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *incipigti, incipinti* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3580, Aneityum

Use: This plant is gathered for **firewood**. It is said that the **fragrance** of the flowers is not nice.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *incipinti* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3580, Aneityum

Use: This is a special type of **fertilizer** for taro, in case the person growing the plants is not cleansed. This plant, when used as fertilizer, will **cleanse the person** and the taro will grow well.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *incipinti* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4072, Aneityum

Use: The flower and bark are known to give off a **foul smell**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inepinte* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4928, Aneityum

Use: The leaves are used for **compost** in the taro patch. Dig a hole, line it with the leaves of this species, cove with earth, and plant taro. The leaves of this species are used to **cover earth ovens**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai, Dick Matenekea.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: inciñpiñdi, incipinuti [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4980, Aneityum

Use: The leaves are good **mulch for taro plants**. The stems are used for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman

Initial interview

Vernacular name: namuhtuae [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5093, Futuna

Note: The name of this plant means “bad smell”.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Specimen: TAR-2254, Tanna

Use: [White Sands area] This plant is used in **construction**, sparingly. Small trees are used to make house **rafters**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kapyul Ben Nambo

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nurapsuan [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5154, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nurpiteu [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2974, Tanna

Use: This plant is used as **fuel** as dry portions of this plant are used as **firewood**. It is also used in **animal food** because sometimes the green leaves of this plant are fed to goats.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: nururpitew [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2974, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nurpitueu [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4231, Tanna

Use: Goats and cattle **eat the leaves**. The wood is used to carve blunt-end **arrowheads** to **hunt** pigeons.

Indigenous expert(s): Kuanu Jack, Namaka Thierry, Sakrai Nanpe, Namry Elci, Leu Sustin, Kalei Thomas, Kiapen Willie Dan

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naeusa* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5164, Tanna

Use: The stems of this tree always grow crooked and a young stem is used to make the bow for **shooting arrows** while the older stem is used to make **ax handles**.

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naiapusuan* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5191, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kaukasakur* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2944, Tanna

Use: This is used as a tool as the inner part of a narrow stem is used as a **blunt arrow head** for shooting pigeons, fowl and/or flying fox.

Indigenous expert(s): John Pasua, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Joseph Kema, Benjamin Tom

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kookasakyl, nokasakyl* [Nahual]

Specimen: MJB-4702, Tanna

Use: This is used as **timber** since the stem is used as a source of wood for making the **roof** of a house—the beams and rafters that are joined together in the roof.

Indigenous expert(s): Jimmy Iauimam, Toata Rupii, Toata Nalpalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *incipinuti* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4072, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kairahut* [Naka]

Specimen: LR-312, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kawiétaur* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2944, Tanna

Use: Its wood makes good **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Moïs Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Neuburgia corynocarpa (A. Gray)
Leenh.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nocirasjau*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3277, Aneityum

Use: As **medicine** for **pain in the area of the spleen**, take some of the leaves from this plant and wrap them with other unspecified leaves, squeeze out the sap, and massage in the area of the spleen.

Do this treatment before eating in the morning and again before going to sleep for 3 days, and the pain will go away.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Lalep Thomas Japanesei



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nocirasjau* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4052, Aneityum

Note: This plant is considered to be a relative of *Morinda citrifolia*.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nocirasjau* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4052, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napa* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5238, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

LORANTHACEAE

Amyema artense (Montrouz.) Danser

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *indeses* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4028, Aneityum

Use: This plant is known to kill other trees and is regarded as a **parasite**. The plant is related to *kastom* use regarding the **separation of two**

lovers—no additional information provided.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *indeses*

[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4028, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *indeses* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-5000, Aneityum

Use: This plant is said to have a type of **magical** use. Young men take one node of the stem of this plant and use it in an unspecified way to **attract young women**.

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *rakaureuri* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5059, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikiskes* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3012, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant** as birds are attracted to this plant for their flowers. As a result, hunters gather around this plant when it flowers and they desire to **hunt** birds.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nikiskis* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3012, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekes kes* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3136, Tanna

Use: When a person sees this flower in bloom, they know that the **taro**

is ready for harvest. Birds like the fruit and so boys like to **hunt** the birds near the plant.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Natou, Sam Nauka, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nkiskis* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3136, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nkhiskuis* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4571, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. When it flowers, it indicates to people that it is time to **cut a new garden** and **harvest taro** planted previously.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikiskuis* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5205, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekeskes* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2856, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Tupun Alexis, Nasuar Madeline Tacknik, Iarapat Jerome Neru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikiskis* [Nahual]

Specimen: GMP-5859, Tanna

Use: When this plant flowers, it marks the **season to harvest yam and taro**.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Posen, Charlie Kway, Nipro Thomas

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikiskis* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-2856, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Enauta Johnson, Isaiah Nakamos, Narua Nakamos, Namasa Matai, Kaio Jack, Lesly Matai, Andrea Matai, Naomie Kamoe, Rose Kating, Greg Matai, Naloma Matai, Sirima Matai, Sondra Enauta, Ken Bob, Tupas Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikiskis* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5205, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen lauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etao Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekeseke* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4028, Aneityum

Use: It grows “without trunk and roots” and only lives off the tree on which it grows. Thus, when the host tree dies, it dies with it. The same name is also used figuratively to describe someone who **forgot their roots** — the village and the traditional way of life. That person has no roots and is no longer rooted in *kastom*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

LYTHRACEAE

Pemphis acidula J.R. Forst. & G. Forst.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nigie* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3537, Aneityum

Use: This plant is an **aphrodisiac**. Eat with coconut meat to **make the body strong**. Take 1/2 handful of leaves and mix with coconut leaves, use as needed. Mostly men eat this combination. It is best to eat with dry coconut that has no water in it. Eat it any time you wish.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nigie* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3537, Aneityum

Use: The leaves are **edible**. To **make one's body strong**, take the tops of the branches with young leaves, and eat with coconut meat.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nigie* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3555, Aneityum

Use: This plant is an **aphrodisiac**. Eat with coconut meat to **make the body strong**. Take 1/2 handful of leaves and mix with coconut leaves, use as needed. Mostly men eat this combination. It is best to eat with dry coconut that has no water in it. Eat it any time you wish.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nigie* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3555, Aneityum

Use: The leaves are **edible**. To **make one's body strong**, take the tops of the branches with young leaves, and eat with coconut meat.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nelemela* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-3555, Aneityum

Use: If your penis is **not strong**, eat this plant leaf with coconut.

Indigenous expert(s): Enauta Johnson, Isaiah Nakamos, Narua Nakamos, Namasa Matai, Kaio Jack, Lesly Matai, Andrea Matai, Naomie Kamoe, Rose Kating, Greg Matai, Naloma Matai, Sirima Matai, Sondra Enauta, Ken Bob, Tupas Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *iagias kapiál* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4716, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekap naiuwa, iatkapu kopiél* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4716, Tanna

Note: This name (iatkapu kopiél) means "I peel or break stone".

Use: The conical head of **birding arrows** is cut from its larger branches which provide very hard wood.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Moïs Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nie tane* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-84, Aniwa

Note: The name means male *nie*.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

***Sonneratia caseolaris* (L.) Engl.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *intijgarae* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3519, Aneityum

Use: The stem of this plant is used for **fence posts** that lead to the sea and it is resistant to salt water so it lasts a long time. The wood is strong and good to make **house posts**. People mainly use this wood on the

coast as salt water does not bother this wood.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *intijarae*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3519,
Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina
Nasauman, Tony Keith,
Reuben Neriam



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *intigara autaheg* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-5451, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman

MALPIGHIACEAE

Stigmaphyllon grandifolium
(Guillaumin) C.E. Anderson

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuhumuya*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4821, Aneityum

Use: This is a **medicinal** plant, use
not specified.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa
Nasauman, Martial Wahe

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nolamas* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5329, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen
lauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew,
Johnson Natau, Etau Natau,
Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa,
Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben
Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating
Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai,
Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata
Naling, Dick Narau



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tul meta* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4821, Aneityum

Note: This name means green vine.

Use: The vine can be burnt to obtain an ash called *laén* which can be applied to **hair** with water and lemon juice to make it **tinted red**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *turmeta* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5239, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

MALVACEAE

***Abelmoschus manihot* (L.) Medik.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuwuas* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5469, Tanna

Use: This is eaten as a **staple food** (known as island cabbage in English, or *aelan kapis* in Bislama).

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nāunuān* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5469, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuhua* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5469, Tanna

Use: Its **leaves** are consumed cooked, as **food**. It is said that when the *tekerkhak* (collared petrel) flies over the island, it defecates and its excrement **spreads this plant** over Tanna.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuha* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5469, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua



***Abelmoschus moschatus* Medik.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namakapeusi*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-5456, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa
Nasauman



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *narmi naunuan*
[Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5456, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen
lauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew,
Johnson Natau, Etao Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel,
Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.),
Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

***Abutilon indicum* (L.) Sweet**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inhauaʻma*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3560, Aneityum

Use: In ancient times, this plant was used as a **fiber** to make **skirts** and **rope**. Take the stems, remove the leaves, ret the stems in sea water for a few weeks, sun dry the stems, and then weave into rope or skirts. This plant is not much used for this purpose at the present time. This plant is used to make a **medicine** with an unspecified use.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inhauaʻma* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3560, Aneityum

Use: People put flowers in their hair as an **adornment** that has power because it is so beautiful. To **attract attention from women**, collect the leaves, burn them, add these to a bamboo tube, and add a foam that forms in freshwater. When people go to traditional dances, men paint part of their face, eyebrows, and beard to attract attention from women, hence the name.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inhauamāh* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4960, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *koumaru* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5057, Futuna

Use: This plant has an unspecified **medicinal** use.

Indigenous expert(s): Clenson Lewani, Molly Seru

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *koumauru* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5057, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kaomauru* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5251, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanmie newau* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5160, Tanna

Use: For a marine **ritual**, take a bundle of stems and put it under the sea with a stone on top. Then after a week, put the remainder on top of the stone and it will **calm the sea**. Also, when one has a **sore chest** from carrying too much weight, take a double handful of leaves, mash into 1 liter of water, and drink 1 liter each day for 9 days.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *tamiro* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5160, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inhaurña* (*añña* means staring) [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3441, Aneityum

Use: People put flowers in their hair as an **adornment** that has power because it is so beautiful. To **attract attention from women**, collect the leaves, burn them, add these to a bamboo tube, and add a foam that forms in freshwater. When people go to traditional dances, men paint part of their face, eyebrows, and beard to attract attention from women, hence the name.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuemnno* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4731

Indigenous expert(s): Enauta Johnson, Isaiah Nakamos, Narua Nakamos, Namasa Matai, Kaio Jack, Lesly Matai, Andrea Matai, Naomie Kamoe, Rose Kating, Greg Matai, Naloma Matai, Sirima Matai, Sondra Enauta, Ken Bob, Tupas Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kauvmru* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4731, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *newau newau* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4731, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuo nuo* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4731, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nunyo* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3441, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Ceiba pentandra* (L.) Gaertn.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *katən* [Naka]

Specimen: Online photo

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Commersonia obliqua Guymer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nijma* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3465, Aneityum

Use: This is a **calendar plant**.

When the flowers of this plant are green, it is an indication that the **cool season** is approaching. When the flowers are brown, the **dry season** is coming. The wood is used to make **rafters** for the roof of houses, on which to tie thatch.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nijma* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3465, Aneityum

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. When the plant flowers, it means that **winter is coming**. When fruits appear, **winter is here**. When the fruits are dry, it means that **winter is over**. When the fruits are dry, it is a good time to plant **taro** in the garden. The stems are used for **house rafters** for the roof. People make **fiber** out of the stem by taking the inner bark of this plant, drying it in the sun, and using it to tie the beams of the house.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nijma* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4775, Aneityum

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. When the plant flowers, it means that **winter is coming**. When fruits appear, **winter is here**. When the fruits are dry, it means that **winter is over**. When the fruits are dry, it is a good time to plant **taro** in the garden. The stems are used for **house rafters** for the roof. People make **fiber** out of the stem by taking the inner bark of this plant, drying it in the sun, and using it to **tie the beams** of the house.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *noe matig* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4775, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neteg lé tauar* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3410, Tanna

Note: This is the *neteg* plant of the mountain.

Use: Its trunk is used for the smaller parts of traditional **house construction**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahakwei* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4775, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Gossypium hirsutum* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *katən əkəku* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5406, Efate

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *katen* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5406, Efate

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *koton* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5406, Efate

Note: This word is an adaptation of the English word cotton.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Grewia prunifolia* A. Gray**

Initial interview

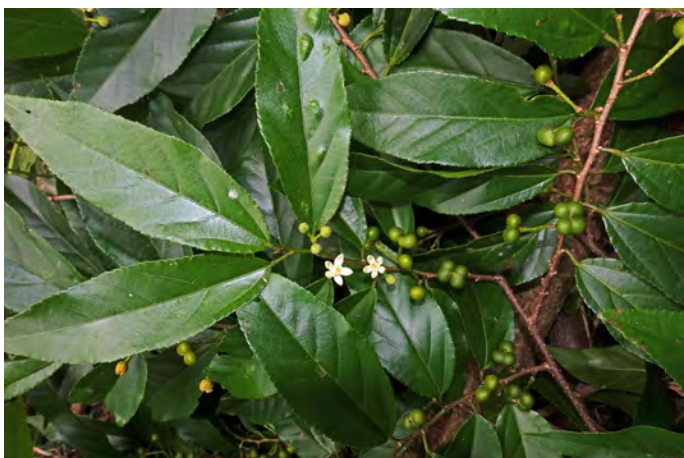
Vernacular name: *nemtokei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4861, Aneityum

Use: When a person does heavy work and their body feels **tired**, they should take one handful of leaves, squeeze them into a cup of water and drink—this will make the person feel better. People can drink this from

time to time to give the body **energy** even before you are tired. To **treat constipation**, take 4- to 8-inch piece of stem from a 2 cm diameter section of the tree, peel the outside bark off, collect the inner bark, and mash with a stone or hammer. Then put in a colander to strain out the wood and add 1.5 cups of water. The liquid becomes green or whitish with sticky liquid. Drink this one time—it tastes cold and then after about 30 minutes, it feels like the bowel is working and then normal function returns. This does not induce diarrhea but rather returns the bowel to normal function.

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Wopa Nasauman, Charlie Nafarniyng



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nimos* [Naka]

Specimen: *MJB-4861*, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nouh merek* [Netwar]

Specimen: *GMP-5401*, Efate

Note: The name of this plant means the soft *nouh*.

Use: Its trunk is used for smaller parts of traditional **house construction**. Drinking the juice of its crushed leaves eases **stomach aches**. Its fruit is used by kids as **pellets for blowguns** made from thin, hollow bamboo sticks. Around June, when this tree makes fruit, flying foxes come in numbers and feed on it and it is easy to **hunt** them at that time.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *fowi* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: *DMR-23*, Aniwa

Use: This has **strong wood** that is used for **roof parts**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

***Heritiera littoralis* Aiton**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inmopañ* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3516, Aneityum

Use: The young stems are used to make **fishing spears**. These stems are also used to make the poles that connect an **outrigger** to a traditional canoe, as they are light and strong. The large trees have extensive roots and stumps and are used as a pen for pigs by making a **fence** from these.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inmopoñ* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3516, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inmopoñ* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4927, Aneityum

Use: The wood of this tree is used as **firewood**. Children collect the dry fruits and use them for **decorations** and **toys**—for example playing with a fruit on the beach and driving it as if it were a toy truck or boat.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai, Dick Matenekea

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikiau* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-3516, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etao Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekiau*, *nawuk natan* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4927, Aneityum

Note: The name *nawuk* is a type of tree and *natan* is another kind of tree). The name refers to the trunk which looks like *natan* and the fruit which looks like those of *nawuk*. The name of this plant means “turtle’s tree”.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natan atan* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-3516, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Hibiscus cooperi* Meehan**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inpalcaponecin* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-31, Aneityum

Use: To cure when the anus falls out (**rectal prolapse**), pound together 1 branch worth of *inpalcapnesgin* leaves and *inloptiri* (*Codiaeum variegatum*). Also take the inner bark of *nekeaitimi* (*Angiopteris evecta*) and *nakhe* (*Ptisana smithii*). Put this into

your hand or another leaf and give it to the person to use it. This should be applied to the anus whenever the anus comes out. In the past one would have used a clam shell to extract the bark, but not anymore.

Indigenous expert(s): Niyagae, Rosita



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inpalcaponecin* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-31, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inpalcaponecin* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4751, Aneityum

Use: This is a good plant for **firewood**. It can also be used as **ornamentation** for decorating a person from the Western side of the island, but not people from the Eastern side. It is forbidden to be used by people on the Eastern side because it is believed that if used as a personal decoration for these people, the **spirits of the Eastern side will not be happy** and they can harm or even kill the person wearing this plant as decoration. So, local people on the Eastern side are careful not to decorate themselves with this plant. In addition, people on the Eastern side of the island do not plant this around their houses, as the people on the Western side do.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *ripil* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4751, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekalew* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4751, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekatireu* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4751, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Hibiscus diversifolius* Jacq.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namakaṗasi* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3606, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *namakaṗasi* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3606, Aneityum

Note: This is a type of roselle that is a weed growing in swampy areas.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namakapeusi* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-5458, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kakil* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5458, Aneityum

Use: Its branches are placed under the mats of circumcised boys as a sort of **pillow** or **head rest**. It has other uses related to the **circumcision**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kakir* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5458, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Hibiscus × *rosa-sinensis* L.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *semiumi*

[Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5123, Futuna

Use: The flowers are used for **decoration** in the house or in the hair.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekatirou* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3157, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Natou, Sam Nauka, Philip Wahe



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nekatisew* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3157, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikathireu* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5129, Tanna

Use: This is an **ornamental** plant.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nikathirueu* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5129, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *ripil* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5123, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew,

Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *repel*, *nekalew* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5123, Futuna

Use: This specific flower form is called "*repel*", otherwise the general term for hibiscus is *nekalew*. Leaves of hibiscus are used to treat **constipation** among babies. The juice from the leaves is given to them to drink and it is also added to their bath water to wash them with.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekatireu* [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-5129, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Hibiscus sabdariffa* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kakil* [Naka]

Specimen: Online photo

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

***Hibiscus tiliaceus* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inhau* (green leaf) [Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-11, Aneityum

Use: To speed up delivery and reduce pain in **labor**, take a piece of stem from a small branch and take the skin and outer bark off. Grate out the inner part with water and squeeze out juice into a cup for the woman to drink. To **help with pain/difficulty** giving birth, take even numbers of *inhau* top leaves. Using 2, 4, or 6 of these leaves and chew them,



swallow the whole thing. This is slippery. Take at the first pain.

Indigenous expert(s): Serelyn, Rosita

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inhau cañ* (red leaf) [Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-11, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *intoñhau* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3202, Aneityum

Use: Young shoots are peeled and made into **grass skirts**. Scrape the stem, take the green part off, tie strips together, and put under stones in the sea for retting. Let this sit for five days in the sea, but check these on a daily basis. When the **fiber** becomes soft, that is the time to take it from under the stones. Clean off the excess materials and hang it in the sun to dry for 3 days—this will bleach it and give it a whitish color at which point it can be woven into a skirt. The fiber can be used to make a small **rope** that is tied with shells and used for custom dances. When the stems of this tree are older, the **wood** is very hard and it can be used to make the main frame that is arched for a **cyclone house**. These houses are not made much anymore on Aneityum Island. To **cook the intestines of fish** that are eaten, take several leaves and put them in a small pile. Make a wrapping and then use a local fiber to tie this together. Cook on charcoal for as long as needed to prepare the fish parts. This species is an important **message plant**. If a person is not home and you are visiting from the East—e.g. an Eastern part of the Island—that person can leave a 12-inch piece of stick in front of the door of the house so that the inhabitant knows that an Eastern visitor has **come by your home**. The reason that person has come to visit is to pass an important message to you—good or bad luck. The bad luck message might be a death and is not told directly to the person. The good luck message might be a birth or a conflict that has been resolved. These messages are communicated using sticks—each district has a different species of plant. Reuben's is the hibiscus.

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Keith Yaiyaho

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *intoñhau* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3202, Aneityum

Use: This type of hibiscus can be used to make **grass skirts**. Take a 1-2-meter-long young stem, peel off the outer bark in strips, and then toss away the stick. Tie the ends of the strips together and put them in the sea and cover with stones to ret them (remove the fibers). After a week, peel off the inner bark from the strips and leave this in the sun to dry. The dried fiber can be used to make grass skirts, neck garland, hats, and to decorate the handles of local baskets. This is

also a **message plant** for the people of the Eastern side of the island. If someone dies, take this plant and drip it in front of them. They will then ask "who?" and the person can tell them who died. In the culture of the Eastern part of the island, a person cannot tell another person directly that someone has died. When a person is too drunk with kava, take a branch of this and brush the person with it. This will help make the **effects of the kava go away**. The leaves are used as **traditional plates for food**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inhauamai* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3203, Aneityum

Use: This type of hibiscus has young leaves that are reddish in color and it is an **edible** type. The stems are eaten during April-July. Harvest the stems, beat them, and cut off the outer bark. Collect the inner bark, slicing it off the stem and wrapping it in a banana type leaf with coconut milk added. Bake all night at least 8 hours, then eat. It is said to taste like a root vegetable and it is used during the dry season when there are not many crops available.

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Keith Yaiyaho

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inhauamai* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3203, Aneityum

Use: The bark of this type of hibiscus is **edible**; select the young shoots of the tree, pound the base to separate the base of the bark from the stem, but leave it on the tree (do not cut it). Pound 4-5 inches around the base of the stem. Then come back in 3-4 months and the rest of the bark will be thicker. At that point, cut the area where it was pounded, cut the stem into 1.5 foot pieces, and bake them in the earth oven. Put leaves on the bottom of the earth oven, on top of the charcoal. Then put the sticks on top of the leaves, then layer with leaves, then hot stones, and then another layer of leaves. Allow to bake for 1.5 hours, removing one stick at a time and using a shell to scrape away the outer bark. Cut this into 6-inch-long pieces, put on a log, and pound the bark to make it softer. Wrap it with *laplap* leaves (*Heliconia*) and add coconut milk. Then put this in an earth oven with stones, cook for 1 hour, open the *laplap* leaves, and eat. This variety is specifically for this purpose. This variety is not used to make a **grass skirt**, but rather is edible.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *newou* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3079, Tanna

Use: This is used to **treat pain**. When a baby has an injection in the hospital, such as a vaccine, people take one handful of leaves. Boil in a

small amount of water to concentrate the resulting “juice” that comes out of the leaves. Put this fluid on the site of the pain, the injection, covering it with a leaf for 5-10 minutes. Do this 2-3x daily, until the baby stops crying.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *neuau* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3079, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *fau* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5054, Futuna

Use: The mature stems are used for **house posts**. Take young shoots, strip the bark, and ret in the sea for 1-2 weeks. Take this out, separate and clean fiber, and dry in the sun for 3-4 days. Then weave it into a grass skirt—for women and for ceremonial use. In older times, this skirt was used in **gardening**. One can also use this fiber as a handle for *Pandanus* baskets.

Indigenous expert(s): Clenson Lewani, Molly Seru

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *fuau* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5054, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *newahu* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5114, Tanna

Use: Weave the bark **fiber** to make slings, hats, baskets, and grass skirts for ladies. To do this, ret outer bark in the sea for one week to rot everything but the fiber. Take the remaining fiber, dry in the sun, and use it as a fiber for weaving.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nanao* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5114, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *newau* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5114, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nuo [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-5114, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nyo [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2806, Tanna

Use: **Grass skirts** can be made from the **fibers** collected from young branches after they are submerged in the sea for several days. The stigma of the flowers contains a **dye used to paint fingernails**. Large leaves can be used to **handle food**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nuou [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-3203, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: fau [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-123, Aniwa

Use: This tree has many uses. Bast fibers made into **grass skirts** and general-purpose **ropes**. Very young leaves are heated on fire and applied to **boils** to make them erupt quicker. Wood is used as **firewood**. The leaves are used to **serve food** and to **cover the earth oven**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Nasweiu Rota

Kleinhovia hospita L.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: namatal [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5535, Espiritu Santo

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

***Malvastrum coromandelianum* (L.)**
Garcke

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *utimnig pia*
[Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5512, Efate

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *triklok, iarmatin lahou, nesi nowaswas* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5512, Efate

Note: This name (*triklok*) is an adaptation of the English words “three o’clock”. The name *iarmatin lahou* means lower/prostrate *iarmatin*.

Use: A **time-telling plant**. Flowers close in the afternoon around 3PM, giving time to leave gardens and go to the *nakamal*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwasiporten* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5512, Efate

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Malvaviscus arboreus* Cav.**

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-3204, Aneityum

Use: [Anejoñ area] The flower of this plant is used for **decoration** and to string into **necklaces**. Children like to suck the **sweet liquid** out of the base of the flower.

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Keith Yaiyaho



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inǰal* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3204, Aneityum

Use: To **treat a headache**, people traditionally would make a small cut (about 1/4 inch long with a piece of sharp bamboo or glass) around the eyebrows where the skin is soft. Then drip the juice of the crushed leaves of this plant into the cut. Let the cut bleed first and then put the juice in it and it will stop the pain. The bleeding is meant to stop the pain and the leaf juice will act as a **styptic** and stop the bleeding. Letting the blood out is the traditional way a strong headache, such as a **migraine** is treated.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *pomuea* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-4189, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *pomuea* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5269, Futuna

Use: This species is grown as an **ornamental** around households.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekethirau* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5138, Tanna

Use: Remove the base from the flower and chew it—it tastes sweet. Also, long ago there were no pens, and one could use the juice from this flower to **write messages** on wood.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nekethiruau* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5138, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekalew* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4786, Tanna

Use: The stems, when dried, are used for **firewood**. The flowers have some sap so **children chew on them**, as do **birds**.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack Iawiah, Natua Harry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *ripil* [Naka]

Specimen: *MJB-5138*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekalew, nekalew aswas* [Netwar]

Specimen: *GMP-3204*, Aneityum

Note: The name (*nekalew aswas*) means the small *nekalew*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekatireu aparū* [Neuai]

Specimen: *GMP-4189*, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Melochia odorata* L. f.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nemlah* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: *GMP-4127*, Aneityum

Use: This wood can be used to **start a fire**, where there are no matches. Two dried pieces of wood are rubbed vigorously together to create tinder. The tinder is then added to dried material in order to start a fire. The wood of this plant is used as **rafters** in traditional houses.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nemlah* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: *GMP-4127*, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nemlah* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: *GMP-4757*, Aneityum

Use: The name of this plant means “make things clear”. People collect the leaves, squeeze them, and extract the juice which is used to wash the body. The belief is that this practice will **help memory and thinking**, as the name suggests. Before a person goes to the garden, it is good to use this leaf in this way as it will **cleanse the soul, mind, and body**. The garden is traditionally considered a sacred place where the person must

be cleansed before working in it. Use of this leaf will cleanse the mind of troubles and is said to make the person free, as well as cleansing the spirit. Then the person is ready to work in the garden. To start a fire, take one stick of this plant and rub it against another. For making houses, take the inner bark of this plant, dry it in the sun, and use it to tie the **beams of the house**. It can also be used for making house rafters. Finally, it is a **calendar plant** but no specific information was given.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-4176, Futuna

Use: [Futuna-Aniwa area] The wood is used to build a **roof** of a house.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *gaiuto* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5215, Futuna

Use: The stems of this plant are good for **firewood** and **house posts**.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahmiap* [Naka]

Specimen: KEA-582, Tanna

Use: There is a **myth** that when the trees were fighting, this tree lost. Then insects were placed on it. Now the tree can dry and die easily, due to insects. See KEA-589 (*Melochia odorata*). This plant also has a **decorative** use. Handful of young leaves are pounded with stone and when mucilaginous, they are placed in the **hair** to make it curly.

Indigenous expert(s): Samson Numake Nakabue

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahmiap* [Naka]

Specimen: KEA-589, Tanna

Use: There is a **myth** that when the trees were fighting, this tree lost. Then insects were placed on it. Now the tree can dry and die easily, due to insects. This plant also has a **decorative** use. Handful of young leaves are pounded with stone and when mucilaginous, they are placed in the **hair** to make it curly.

Indigenous expert(s): Samson Numake Nakabue

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahmiep* [Naka (Iakahan dialect)]

Specimen: GMP-5831, Tanna

Use: To **start a fire**, a small piece of wood from this species is rubbed vigorously against a larger piece.

Indigenous expert(s): Kodan Dick, Peter Dick

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nimeheu [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2979, Tanna

Use: This plant is used as fuel as dry portions of this plant are used as **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: nemheu [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2979, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: numeiau [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3075, Tanna

Use: The stem of this tree makes good **firewood**—it is a light wood so easier to carry. People use it to **start a fire** by using two sticks of this plant with chopped stem fragments if there are no matches.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: nimheu [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3075, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nemeiau [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3098, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. When this plant flowers, along with an unspecified white flower, people know that a certain shellfish (locally known as *bari*) is **ready to harvest and eat**.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nimhuew [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4565, Tanna

Use: The young stems of this tree are used for **crossbars** to make a roof. The older stems are used for house posts. This is a soft wood, but will become stronger as it dries. The leaves are used as **medicine** for **headaches** and **stomach pains**. Collect five of the older leaves and squeeze the juice out of them. Filter it and toss the fiber out. Drink the liquid once daily for pain and keep drinking daily until the pain goes away.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nimhew nawrere* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3098, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nimewae* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5061, Tanna

Use: Use the stem to build **roof rafters**. Before people had matches, this plant was used to **light fires** by rubbing one stem of this against another piece of the same tree.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nhimew* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5061, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nemrau* [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-4769, Tanna

Use: The wood of this tree is used to make **rafters** in the roof of a traditional house as well as **posts**—it is considered **strong wood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Jean Iaruwaing, Kang Mariros, Easter Samuel, Sula Nako

Initial interview

Specimen: MJB-4797, Tanna

Use: [Netwar area] Branches of this tree are used to make a little “bed” or support on which to grow the **yams**. The wood is light and insects don’t eat it so the yams will not be infected by insects. Also, the wood is used as **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack Iawiah, Natua Harry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nimeu, nimeu arverev* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4565, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nemeiu* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4565, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahmiap mita* [Naka] (red-flowered morph)

Specimen: GMP-3098, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahmiap* [Naka] (white-flowered morph)

Specimen: GMP-3075, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namihéw, namihéw tuan* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3075, Tanna

Use: Its wood is used to make the part of a canoe called *nowanekiatu* (the beams connecting the hull to the outrigger). As a **medicine**, the juice from its crushed leaves is drunk to cure **fever**. An **edible and appreciated mushroom** called *neparem namihéw* grows on its trunk. As a **calendar plant**, when it flowers, it is the sign that **sweet potatoes** should be planted.

Note: The name of this plant means the white *namihéw*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namihéw apen* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3098, Tanna

Note: This name means the black *namihéw*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Sida acuta Burm. f.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tumakai* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-14, Aniwa

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

***Sida cordifolia* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nemdanlap, nemtanla* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: *MJB-4892, Aneityum*

Use: This is a **message plant**. If a person is coming to a village that is not their own and they have a branch in their hand, it means that they are **coming in peace** and not trying to harm anyone else in the new village. Or if they are **asking for something** that might be found in the new village, they hold the branch of this species and pass it to a person from that village so they will accept you.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Rene Theimu



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *utimnig awewan* [Naka]

Specimen: *GMP-5017, Tanna*

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etao Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *iarmatin* [Netwar]

Specimen: *GMP-5017, Tanna*

Note: This name means "I hold on".

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Sida rhombifolia* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *wakas* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: *AAM-34, Aneityum*

Use: To make a **baby grow strong** - take 16 tops of the plant (no flowers) and squeeze them into the baby's bath water. Bath the baby in the water and let it dry on the baby. Don't towel dry.

Indigenous expert(s): Rosita



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *wakas* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-34, Aneityum

Use: To **treat wounds**, take a large leaf, crush it, open it, and cover the fresh cut with the leaf. Leave it there to heal the wound. Keep changing the leaf until the wound gets healed. However, do not break the leaf, just soften it, when it is put on the wound. For **headaches, fevers**, and the **flu**, take some branches of this plant with no flowers or seeds (only the leaves), boil them in water for 15 minutes until the liquid becomes brown, and drink one cup, hot, in the morning and evening of each day for 5 days. For a **stomach ache**, take 7 fruits, chew, and swallow them. The dried stems are tied together and used as a broom.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *wakas* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4891, Aneityum

Use: If a person has the **flu**, collect the fruits, chew, and swallow them. Chew 3 fruits in the morning for 3 days. Take a handful of leaves, still on branches, and boil them in a half liter of water for 15 minutes. Drink 1 cup daily for 5 days or until the sickness goes down.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Rene Theimu

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tuhmakei* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5210, Futuna

Use: This is a plant used to **make the children strong**, as implied by the local name. For children who are 1-3 years old, take a small branch of *tuhmakei*, heat over a fire, and rub on the child's knees, elbows, and ankles once daily for 5 days. Each day, use another branch and hang it in a tree such as a coconut where the wind can go through it. This will make the child very strong and they will be able to walk well. This is also used by older men to give them virility. Take 6 leaves and boil in water once daily. Drink the liquid and toss the leaves away.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nisisuah* [Narak]

Specimen: MJB-4838, Tanna

Use: The stem is a source of **fiber**. Remove the leaves and put in a coconut basket with stones on top. Place this into the sea and return 1 week later. The stems are peeled off, washed with fresh water, and used to make a **grass skirt**. The leaves are boiled and utilized in an unspecified way to get rid of **pain** and **coughing**.

Indigenous expert(s): Numalin Mahana, Moses Mahana

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwaninihi* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4730, Tanna

Use: The entire plant is pulled up, the stems bound together, and used to make a **local broom**.

Indigenous expert(s): Teresa Wahe, Samuel Kehma, Jean-Paolo Nawarao, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *kwaniakwen kwaninihi* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4730, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kuanihinihi* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5034, Tanna

Use: Stems can be used as a **broom** when tied in a bunch.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *kuanihinihyu* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5034, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *iarmatin* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4795, Tanna

Note: This name means I hold on.

Use: To make a **local broom**, collect the green stems and tie together. The leaves will dry and fall off and this can be used to sweep the house and other areas.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack Iawiah, Natua Harry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *utimnig ruən* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-5034, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etao Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *iarmatin, nesi nowaswas* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5034, Tanna

Use: Its dry branches can be tied together and used as a **broom**.

Note: This name (*nesi nowaswas*) means excrement of/with a small fruit.

Nesi means excrement, *nowaswas* means small fruit.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwasiporien* [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-5210, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Sterculia banksiana Guillaumin

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuatim* [Naka]

Specimen: TAR-2305, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Jimmy Nakapue Asim, Yesua Nakapue, Tom Johnson, Chessie Church, Samson Jimmy Nakapue, Greg Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nusustuok* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4579, Tanna

Use: This is used to make a **men's belt** for *toka* ceremony. Cut a strip of bark that is 3-4 cm wide and as long as the belt is needed. Do this on a sunny day and dry for 2 more days–3 days total. Then put 2 strips of bark together, one on top, and pound with a stick on a log. Then get somewhat flexible and stick together. Before pounding the straps, put in water and then pound. It will stick together and be flexible. Men tie these straps together on their waist.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kuansus* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5165, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nususatok* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5165, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nususatok* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4579, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kuansnas* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4579, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuatam* [Naka]

Specimen: TAR-2305, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuahwa tam* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4579, Tanna

Use: Its **fruits** are consumed by pigeons *iélu* (*Columba vitiensis*). Larvae (called *prisin*) of an insect (called kelepès, *Olethrius tyrannus*) may be found in its dead trunk. Its bark is used to make the *katawut* **belts** for the *nekowiar* ceremony.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuahwa tam* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5165, Tanna

Note: Its fruit is not consumed, contrary to the proper *nuahwa* (*Sterculia tannaensis*).

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuahua tok* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5536, Espiritu Santo

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Sterculia tannaensis Guillaumin

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuahwa* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4717, Tanna

Use: This is a **food** as fruits are eaten when ripe. The fruits are split open and the seeds extracted. It is important to harvest these fruits before the rats get them as they are a favorite food.

Indigenous expert(s): lawia Jack

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kuansus* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4717, Tanna

Use: The fruits are **edible**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *watwat* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4717, Tanna

Use: If you think you are **poisoned by black magic** then chew the **bark** of this tree.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Lalep Thomas Japanesei

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuah* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4717, Tanna

Use: Fruits are **edible**.

Indigenous expert(s): Enauta Johnson, Isaiah Nakamos, Narua Nakamos, Namasa Matai, Kaio Jack, Lesly Matai, Andrea Matai, Naomie Kamoe, Rose Kating, Greg Matai, Naloma Matai, Sirima Matai, Sondra Enauta, Ken Bob, Tupas Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuwah* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4717, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuahwa* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4717, Tanna

Use: Its **seeds** are consumed either raw or cooked in a fire.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuahua* [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-4717, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Thespesia populnea (L.) Sol. ex Corrêa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naivas* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3220, Aneityum

Use: The wood is used for **carving** as it is a nice black wood. It is also used for **house posts**.

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Keith Yaiyaho

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *naivas* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3220, Aneityum

Use: This plant **protects against bad spirits**. Take a piece of the sapwood, 1-2 meters long, and put it in front of the house. Or one can take a small piece and put it on top of the entrance door to protect from the spirits.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuho* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4719, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuluas* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4719, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Trichospermum inmac (Guillaumin) Burret

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inmac* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3529, Aneityum

Use: The inner bark of this plant is used as a general **rope**. Peel it and weave it into rope, and use it to tie beams in the house. The wood is good to **start fires** by rubbing two pieces together.
Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inmac* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3529, Aneityum

Use: The inner bark of this plant is used to make **rope**. Peel and remove the inner bark, dry it in the sun, and use it to tie the beams of the house. The wood can also be used for making **house rafters**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inmac* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4124, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inmac* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4124, Aneityum

Use: Its fibrous bark is used to make **grass skirts**. Its leaves, along with other unspecified leaves, are **cooked with taro**. It will bring rain in February and March if it is too dry.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Triumfetta procumbens G. Forst.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namaka* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4956, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tilyalya* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4956, Aneityum

Use: Its larger leaves are used as **toilet paper**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *motofu ferfero* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-93, Aniwa

Note: The name means a *motofu* which is yellow (*ferfero*).

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Nasweiu Rota

Triumfetta rhomboidea Jacq.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwatawiruua* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5174, Tanna

Use: To make a **kastom skirt**, women collect the stems that are about 2 m long and place them in bundles in the sea for a week. Then they peel the outer bark and dry this in the sun to make the **fiber** for the skirt.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *taliplua ruan* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-5174, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tilyalya, tilyalya aswas* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5174, Tanna

Note: The name (*tilyalya aswas*) of this plant means the small *tilyalya*.

Use: Its larger leaves are used as **toilet paper**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Urena lobata L.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namaka* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4893, Aneityum

Use: To make **rope**, cut the stems, tie together in a bundle, and place in the sea. Cover the bundle with rocks for about a week. Then take it out, wash it, dry in the sun until the fibers bleach white, and use it to make **grass skirts**. This is the process of retting. When the **cyclone season is finished**, the plant has flowers and fruits—in May through July. This means there is no longer any danger of cyclones.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Rene Theimu

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kotalileua* [Nahual]

Specimen: MJB-4688, Tanna

Use: This plant is used as a source of **fiber**. Take stems, strip off leaves, soak in water for 2 weeks, strip off outer bark, dry it and use it as fiber to weave men's and women's clothing.

Indigenous expert(s): Jimmy Iauimam, Toata Rupii, Toata Nalpalep

Initial interview

Vernacular name: kotairuan [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3236, Tanna

Use: This plant is used as a source of fiber to make grass skirts. Gather a lot of stems and place in seawater with a stone on top for one month. Collect the stems, pull off the bark, and remove the fiber. This allows it to dry in the sun until it bleaches white, when it can be woven into the **traditional grass skirt**.

Indigenous expert(s): Rawi Amos, Kaias Yauiko Nerkahoro, Kasu Janet

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: kotawirua [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3236, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: kuetaurua [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5135, Tanna

Use: When this plant grows to 2m, peel the bark and put it in salt water to ret the stem. To do this, tie the stems in bundles and cover the bundle with a stone in the sea. After one week, ret the stem by pulling out the strong fibers and discarding the rest. Dry the **fibers** and then make a **grass skirt** from this. The leaves can be crushed and used as a **styptic** for wounds to stop bleeding.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: kuetaurua [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5135, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: tilualua [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4812, Tanna

Use: To make a **grass skirt**, soak the cut stems of this plant in the sea for 1-2 weeks, dry in the sun, and weave into a skirt. The leaves can be used as **toilet paper**. Once the seedlings of this plant are sprouted, it is **time to plant the garden**.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack lawiah, Natua Harry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: kotawiruan [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3236, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin

Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kuetawiruan* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5135, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *taliplua apin* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-5135, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tilyalya* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2796, Tanna

Use: Its larger leaves are used as **toilet paper**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tilyalya* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5135, Tanna

Use: Plants are put in sea water for 2-3 weeks. Then, the skin of the stalks is removed and used to make **grass skirts** which are usually of a very nice white color.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwatawirua* [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-4688, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *motofu* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-32, Aniwa

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

MELASTOMATACEAE

Astronidium aneityense (Guillaumin)
A.C. Sm.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: inemlowoc [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4021, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya
Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas
Japanesai



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: inemlowoc [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4021, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: teprakauka [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4215, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. When in flower, a local bird known as *Tikurak* (tubenose seabird, *Pterodroma brevipes*) prepares to **lay its eggs**. When the fruit dehisces, its eggs are considered to have **hatched**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kuanu Jack, Namaka Thierry, Sakrai Nanpe, Namry
Elci, Leu Sustin, Kalei Thomas, Kiapen Willie Dan

Initial interview

Vernacular name: naskapaskap [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2886, Tanna

Note: It only grows on the ridge which starts from a location in Southwest Tanna along the trail from Yenhup to Mount Tukosmera, until North Tanna.

Indigenous expert(s): David Kapwia, Joseph Dapah, Tupun Alexis

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: nei yakwes [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3053, Tanna

Use: People use the trunk for **house posts** as the stem is very straight. The stem also can be used for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer,
Kayas Narko

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: nirkuma [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3110, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan
Danifer

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inemlowoc* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3273, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *teprakauka* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3110, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nialp'il lapin* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4596, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

***Heterotis rotundifolia* (Sm.) Jacq.-Fél.**

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-3255, Tanna

Note: This is a newly introduced species and there was no name or use noted.

Indigenous expert(s): Rawi Amos, Kaias Yauiko Nerkahoro, Kasu Janet

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naeunganien* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-3255, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neman* [Nahuar]

Specimen: GMP-3255, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Medinilla cauliflora* Hemsl.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nemlowoc* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4117, Aneityum

Use: This plant is collected from the ridges and combined with other unspecified plants. Burn these leaves and bury the ash near the houses of people you want to **chase away**—they will not come back. This can also chase away someone's animals if you are jealous of them.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inyahan* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4117, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inyahan* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4835, Aneityum

Use: When **wild pigs** steal food from the garden, take the leaves of this plant, burn them along with another unspecified leaf, and place the ash in the garden. Then the pigs will run away.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Martial Wahe

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kukuapin* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4835, Aneityum

Use: The fruits are used for **painting** lips.

Indigenous expert(s): Enauta Johnson, Isaiah Nakamos, Narua Nakamos, Namasa Matai, Kaio Jack, Lesly Matai, Andrea Matai, Naomie Kamoe, Rose Kating, Greg Matai, Naloma Matai, Sirima Matai, Sondra Enauta, Ken Bob, Tupas Matai

***Melastoma denticulatum* Labill.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *netedae* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-27, Aneityum

Use: To **cure headaches**, someone other than the woman must prepare this. Break the top branch of *netedae* and remove leaves for use. Combine with the top leaves of the top branch of



nelmaha (*Ficus septica*). Chew the leaves and drink the juice. Do this when the sun is setting on the horizon. The woman gives the leftover fibers to the person who prepared the medicine and that person goes and throws the fibers in the direction of the setting sun.

Indigenous expert(s): Rosita

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *netedei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-27, Aneityum

Use: Ancestors would take four top branches to chew and spit out the remaining fiber to **destroy the effects of a love potion** that is too strong—meaning that the husband or wife will miss the other person so much such that they would become mentally ill. The fruits are **edible** when black.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *netedai* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3604, Aneityum

Use: The fruits are **edible** when ripe—eating them turns the tongue purple.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *netedae* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3604, Aneityum

Use: Ancestors would take four top branches to chew and spit out the remaining fiber to **destroy the effects of a love potion** that is too strong—meaning that the husband or wife will miss the other person too much such that they would become mentally ill. The fruits are **edible** when black.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kuankuma* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2976, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *kwankwaphin* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2976, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nukmihiua'* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4213, Tanna

Use: Ripe fruits are used by children in a **game** to imitate the devil. It is considered **tabu to make firewood** from this tree. It is thought the yam stems will dry and the fruits will be sub-par as a result.

Indigenous expert(s): Kuanu Jack, Namaka Thierry, Sakrai Nanpe, Namry Elci, Leu Sustin, Kalei Thomas, Kiapen Willie Dan

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neok messia* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2873, Tanna

Note: Neok means yam. Messia means dry. See GMP-2876 (*Selaginella rechingeri*).

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. When in bloom, the **yam** is ready to harvest.

Indigenous expert(s): Tupun Alexis, Nasuar Madeline Tacknik, Iarapat Jerome Neru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekmisia* [Nahual]

Specimen: GMP-5851, Tanna

Use: The **fruits are edible** (and turn one's mouth black).

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Posen, Charlie Kway, Nipro Thomas

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kukuiapin* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4213, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuw mer nek* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2873, Tanna

Note: This name means the "herb of the dry yam".

Use: One should not touch this plant during the time when yams are in the ground (from planting until the yam blessing ceremony). One should not bring this plant into any garden either. Breaking the **tabu** will result in the **yam plants drying** and a bad crop.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuk messia* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2873, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei,

Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neok messia* [Nahuar]

Specimen: GMP-2873, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

MELIACEAE

Aglaia elaeagnoidea (A. Juss.) Benth.

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-4150, Futuna

Use: [Futuna-Aniwa area] This plant is used to make **house posts** as this is strong wood that lasts 7-8 years in the ground. Use the small wood to make a **bow and arrow**, as well as when it is young and straight to make a spear handle. The young wood is flexible and is used to make the circular part of a **flying fish net**.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naskou* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3099, Tanna

Use: The **wood** of this plant is used for an important *kastom* dance known as *toka*. The stem is said to have a curve in it. It was noted that the people dancing get something in return, such as a pig or kava.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *naskao* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3099, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naskou* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5071, Tanna

Use: The stem is used as a **stick for toka dances** due to its hook shape. **Ax handles** and **bows** are made from this tree as it is very hard wood.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *naskao* [Nafe]

Specimen: *MJB-5071*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *netyau* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: *MJB-5071*, Tanna

Use: Used to make **spears** and handles for **axes**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Lalep Thomas Japanesei

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nisgo* [Naka]

Specimen: *MJB-5071*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Enauta Johnson, Isaiah Nakamos, Narua Nakamos, Namasa Matai, Kaio Jack, Lesly Matai, Andrea Matai, Naomie Kamoe, Rose Kating, Greg Matai, Naloma Matai, Sirima Matai, Sondra Enauta, Ken Bob, Tupas Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nisgo* [Naka]

Specimen: *GMP-4989*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neseko* [Netwar]

Specimen: *GMP-3758*, Tanna

Use: **Dancing sticks** for *toka* and other *nekowiar* ceremony dances are cut from this wood. This plant has a strong *kastom* relation to the *toka* dance and *nekowiar* ceremony overall.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nasko* [Neuai]

Specimen: *GMP-4733*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Didymocheton alliaceus (G. Forst.) Mabb.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natuan* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3124, Tanna

Use: The **wood** of this plant **smells bad**. It is locally called a type of “stink wood”. When young children get **circumcised** in *kastom* ways, this plant is used. To change the leaves for their bandage, take off the bark of this stem, take the inside part, and scrape it. Mix a handful of the scrapings with grated coconut, put it together in a leaf, put it on the fire, and heat it. When the coconut is browned, squeeze it together to get the “milk” that is yellow in color. When young children swim in saltwater to dry the cut from the circumcision, squeeze this on that area to help **heal** it. Another use is to **treat the bacteria** that causes infection in taro, yam, cassava, and island cabbage. Dig a hole and scrape the bark of this tree into the hole. Then you can plant the root crop without fear of having the infection destroy the crop.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka, Jean-Paolo Nawarao, Samuel Kehma, Tom Rafei, Jean-Pascal Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *natuan* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3124, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natuan* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5062, Tanna

Use: The stems are used for **sawn timber** and good hardwood. Also, this is a **calendar plant** as birds eat the fruit and hunters know this.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *natuan* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5062, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natuan* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2962, Tanna

Use: This plant is used in **construction**. The timber of this plant is used as a **hardwood** for the lower **posts** of a house.

Indigenous expert(s): John Pasua, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Joseph Kema, Benjamin Tom

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tuai* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4538, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natuan* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2962, Tanna

Use: Used for **timber**. After circumcision, when the boys are allowed to eat ordinary food again, the skin of this tree is mixed with dry coconut. The boys use this to wash themselves to **deter evil spirits**. Once done, the boys can eat regular food again.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Didymocheton aneityensis

(Guillaumin) Harms

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nemtav*

[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3666, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Rosalina Nijae, Wina Nasauman, Reuben Neriam

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nemtav*

[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3666, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *incehuri* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4073, Aneityum

Use: A **calendar plant**. Flying foxes are known to eat the fruit. Accordingly, when **hunters** desire the flying fox, they gather near this species.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *incehuuri* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4073, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith



Initial interview

Vernacular name: nemtav [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4910, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: tuvai [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3006, Tanna

Use: This plant is used in **construction**. The **timber** of this plant is used as a hardwood for any part of a **house**. It is also used to make dugout **canoes**. Also, the wood of this plant is used to create the sturdy part of a **bow**. It is noted, however, that there are better woods for this purpose.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: tuwai [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3006, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: tuwai [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3059, Tanna

Use: The stem is used to make **house posts**. The young stems are used to make bows and young boys use the **bows** made from this tree to **hunt** birds and flying foxes.

Indigenous expert(s): John Pasua, Alexis Tupun, Alick Nauka, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Albert Andre

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: tuwai [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3059, Tanna

Use: This tree is a source of good, hard wood. It is used to make **children's bows** as well as for house **construction**.

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: tuai [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3238, Tanna

Use: This tree is a source of good, hard wood. It is used to make **children's bows** as well as for house **construction**.

Indigenous expert(s): Rawi Amos, Kaias Yauiko Nerkahoro, Kasu Janet

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tuuai* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4236, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. Pigeons eat the fruits and hunters know this. The wood, being pliable, is used to fashion the limbs of **hunting bows**. The stems are used as **posts** in western style houses.

Indigenous expert(s): Kuanu Jack, Namaka Thierry, Sakrai Nanpe, Namry Elci, Leu Sustin, Kalei Thomas, Kiapen Willie Dan

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tuwuai* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4541, Tanna

Use: One can use the young stem of this tree to make timbers for **traditional houses**, as well as cut for crossbars. The Pacific imperial pigeon (*Ducula pacifica*) eats this fruit, **hunters** know this and stand by the tree to hunt.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tuwuai* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5170, Tanna

Use: The stem is used to make house posts and rafters for a **local house**. The young saplings are used as fishing poles and can be used to make **bows** to shoot arrows. The imperial pigeon (*Ducula pacifica*) eats this fruit and **hunters** know this.

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tuai* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2874, Tanna

Use: The plant is used in **construction**. The **versatile hardwood** is used for building any part of the **house**.

Indigenous expert(s): Tupun Alexis, Nasuar Madeline Tacknik, Iarapat Jerome Neru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tuai* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5170, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tyai* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2874, Tanna

Use: Used for **timber**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Moïs Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Didymocheton bijugus (Labill.)
Holzmeyer & Mabb.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *incepñekrei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3458, Aneityum

Use: The stems of this plant are used to hold **thatch on a roof**, especially for round houses as this wood can bend easily.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *incepñekrei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3458, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *incepñekrei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3462, Aneityum

Use: The wood of this species is strong and used as **house posts**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *incepñekrei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3462, Aneityum

Use: The stems of this plant are used to make **fishing spears**. Peel off the bark, heat the stem, and affix a sharp point to the end.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *incepñekrei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3618, Aneityum

Use: The wood is good for **house posts**, as it is straight and strong.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *incepñekrei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3618, Aneityum

Use: The stems of this plant are used to make **fishing spears**. Peel off the bark, heat the stem, and affix a sharp point to the end.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *incepñekrei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4749, Aneityum

Use: To **make a spear**, collect young straight stems. Put over the fire to burn off the outer portion of the stem and peel that off when it is hot. Let the stems dry and put a spear point in the stem. Also, one can use it as a stick for **planting taro**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *negal* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4749, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakal* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3458, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *moto* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-43, Aniwa

Use: It is good to plant this close to one's garden as its leaves **fertilize** the ground and make it better.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

***Didymocheton gaudichaudianus* A. Juss**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natuan* [Naka]

Specimen: LR-216, Efate

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

***Melia azedarach* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *sita* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2797, Tanna

Use: This plant is good wood for **lumber** and the seeds are known to be **poisonous**.

Indigenous expert(s): Jean-Pascal Wahe and Joshua Andrew

Initial interview

Vernacular name: sita [Netwar]

Specimen: RST-6, Tanna

Use: This plant is used in construction. The wood is used for posts in **house construction**.

This plant can also be used as a **medicine**. After a **stroke**, a tea is made with leaves. Leaves are

boiled and left to cool. Tea is consumed in this manner, twice per day for four days after a stroke. This plant can also be used for **firewood**. There is also a **cultural** use as children often play with fruits.

Indigenous expert(s): Paulin Kalip, Marian Nalau



Initial interview

Vernacular name: sita [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-2797, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: sita [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2797, Tanna

Use: Used for **timber** (has a strong wood). As a **calendar plant**, its flowering signals the time to catch **flying fish**. As a **medicine**, an infusion made from its leaves is used palliatively for **post-stroke patients**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: sida [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2797, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

MENISPERMACEAE

Hypserpa polyandra Becc.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: kumer kumer [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5297, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Pycnarrhena ozantha* Diels**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tul nawuk*
nawuk [Netwar]

Specimen: KEA-568, Tanna

Use: This liana is used in **construction** of houses. Take the flexible part of the stem, remove the outer bark, and cut in half or one-quarter to use for **rope** to build houses.

Indigenous expert(s): lawia Jack

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kaskaskik* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-2969, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen lauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namret pia* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2969, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua



***Stephania japonica* (Thunb.) Miers
var. *japonica***

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *iafalnimagam*
[Naka]

Specimen: KEA-597, Tanna

Use: This plant is used in **medicine**. Squeeze 2 to 3 dry, yellow leaves with a teaspoon of water directly onto a **circumcision sore**. Repeat for 3 days.

Indigenous expert(s): Samson Numake Nakabue



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *karuapei* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3093, Tanna

Use: The stems of this plant are heated. The outer bark is peeled off and the stems are used as a **rope**.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *kwaruapwei* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3093, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *iafelnemagan* [Naka (Iakahan dialect)]

Specimen: GMP-5844, Tanna

Use: The leaves can provide a **good source of soap** for cleaning, and are especially valued for **cleaning the wound** left by circumcision.

Indigenous expert(s): Johny Nakapue, Nalin Tarwei, Sam Nilenu

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tul iatunién* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2840, Tanna

Note: This plant may **damage the coconut** harvest if it grows on a coconut tree. The name of this vine is "I hit the coconut tree".

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nul iarunién* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3332, Tanna

Note: It is not good when it grows on a coconut tree as it can **damage the coconut** crop by covering the palm. The name of this vine is "I hit the coconut tree".

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakus kuma* [Neuai]

Specimen: KEA-597, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *iatunian* [Nahual]

Specimen: GMP-5866, Tanna

Use: The stems of this liana are used as **ropes** (after heating in fire to make them pliable) to **lash** together different parts of a traditional house.
Indigenous expert(s): Sam Posen, Charlie Kway, Nipro Thomas

MONIMIACEAE

Hedycarya dorstenioides A. Gray

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kapuaupu* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5201, Tanna

Use: Children use the seeds of this plant in a blowpipe to **hunt** birds or as a toy for a game. Use stems to **start a fire** by rubbing the sticks against each other. Use the wood for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nigapuap* [Naka]

Specimen: KEA-594, Tanna

Use: Two dry pieces are rubbed together to create **fire**. This plant is used as **medicine** for **male virility**—about 5 cm of young stem is chewed for 3 days.

Indigenous expert(s): Samson Numake Nakabue

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *negapup* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4753, Tanna

Use: To make a **fire**, rub a 2 cm diameter stick against a piece of trunk of this tree. Then peel bark off of a trunk to make it smooth, hold the end of the stick against that piece of trunk, and rub it back and forth quickly into a small pile of bark strips to make the fire. A strong person can make a fire in 3-5 minutes using this technique. Birds eat this fruit and people **hunt** the birds near this tree.

Indigenous expert(s): Kating Ken Matai, Marie Ken Matai, Ken Bob Matai, Naloma Ken Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *ningapwap* [Naka]

Specimen: TAR-2293, Tanna

Use: This is a **fertility agent** as it is part of a concoction to increase male sperm to have a child. Apical stem of young growth is consumed in the early morning before breakfast. It is consumed every morning for one month.

Indigenous expert(s): Jimmy Nakapue Asim, Yesua Nakapue

Initial interview

Vernacular name: kapuapu [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2978, Tanna

Use: This plant has an **agricultural** use. It is also a **calendar plant**. When this plant is in flower, it is said that an **edible shellfish** is ready to be harvested. A dry portion of wood is also used by older men as a **light stick**. It can also be used for **fuel** as two dry sticks are rubbed together as a firestarter, in the absence of matches.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: kapwapou [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2978, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant** and is tied to the sea. When it flowers, it is time to harvest **sea urchins**. The dry wood is used to **make a fire** when a person has no matches.

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: kapapu [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3102, Tanna

Use: People use this plant for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Initial interview

Vernacular name: kapuapu [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3226, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant** and is tied to the sea. When it flowers, it is time to harvest **sea urchins**. The dry wood is used to **make a fire** when a person has no matches.

Indigenous expert(s): Rawi Amos, Kaias Yauiko Nerkahoro, Kasu Janet

Initial interview

Vernacular name: kapuaupu [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4235, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. When in flower, it is a good time to hunt swefa, a type of **sea mollusk**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kuanu Jack, Namaka Thierry, Sakrai Nanpe, Namry Elci, Leu Sustin, Kalei Thomas, Kiapen Willie Dan

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-4425, Tanna

Use: [Nafe area] This is a **calendar plant**. When the fruits of this plant are ripe, it is the correct season to **plant water taro**.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kapouapuou* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4550, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. When it flowers, it is time to harvest the **sea urchin** as it will have a lot of fat. This is one of the best trees for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kapwapuou* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5175, Tanna

Use: The tender upper shoot of the sapling of this species is chewed by men as a **medicine**, drinking the liquid and spitting out the solid remains. This **cleans out the urinary tract** and makes the urine stream strong. The tender upper shoot, chewed the same way, is a good source of water when walking in the forest. The dry wood is good for starting a **fire** by rubbing two pieces together.

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekokuap* [Nanuneta]

Specimen: GMP-5819, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Yauko Nimisa, Isaiah Lonolus

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kapwap* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2898, Tanna

Use: This plant is a **medicine** that is used for **male sexual health**. Young shoots are chewed and spat out as a male sexual enhancer. There is also a cultural use as the fruits used as **ammunition** for a **blowgun** are made of bamboo.

Indigenous expert(s): David Kapwia, Joseph Dapah, Tupun Alexis

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kapuapu* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4550, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant** for indicating when to **harvest taro**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Célestin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nigapuap* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4753, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson

Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kapuap* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3226, Tanna

Use: Its fruits are used as **ammunition** in bamboo **blowguns** used by children to play. As a **calendar plant**, when it makes flowers, it announces a good time to **plant taro**. When its **fruits are ready, taro is ready** too.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekapuap* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3671, Aneityum

Use: Its dry branches are excellent in making *nourasekam* (a **stick fire** brought from the *nakamal* after drinking kava).

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

MORACEAE

Antiaris toxicaria* subsp. *macrophylla (R. Br.) C.C. Berg

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *milik tri* [Naka]

Specimen: Picture from *Remarkable Plants of Vanuatu*

Note: The vernacular name was adopted from Bislama meaning the milk tree.

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Artocarpus altilis (Parkinson)
Fosberg

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nemar* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5030, Tanna

Use: The **fruits** are cooked and eaten. Young leaves can be fried or boiled and eaten as a **vegetable**. This can be in the form of a mix with vegetable and meat cooked in an earth oven. The stem is used to make



a **canoe** as the wood can last 5-12 years. It is a very light wood. Older stems are good for **house posts**.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nemuar* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5030, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nime* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-5030, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nem* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5030, Tanna

Use: Its **fruit** is edible and cooked. Its wood does not easily rot and is used for carving **hulls of canoes** or other objects that are supposed to be **durable**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nimar* [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-5030, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Fatoua pilosa Gaudich.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niätig* [Naka]

Specimen: Online photo

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Ficus adenosperma Miq.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niditau* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-14, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used to **cure spirit sickness** of the *niteitau*.

Use plants that also end with 'au': *niditau*, *intoutau* (*Trema cannabini*), *naoyerop* (*Ficus aspera*). Go to the top of the plant to get the soft leaves and the bark of the plants *niditau*, *intoutau*, *naoyerop*. The person making the medicine should be holding these leaves with a piece of *nelmaha* (*Ficus septica*). *Nelmaha* means go away. The sick person chews the leaves and bark and swallows the juice spitting out the fiber into the *nelmaha* the medicine maker is holding. The medicine person then takes the spit out fiber in the *nalmaha* leaf and throws it into the sea in front of the village.

Indigenous expert(s): Serelyn



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *niditau* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-14, Aneityum

Note: The name means "linkage between this world and the spirit world".

Use: This is a **sacred plant** on Aneityum. Anywhere this tree is found means that the **land is fertile**. Birds eat the fruit and **hunters** know this. People burn the tree to release ash and **fertilizer** and grow their taro around this area—this technique will produce more food. It is also a **message plant**. If someone puts a long branch on your door or in your garden it means "why are you here?" It implies that you should go back to where you belong and that you don't belong in this place. For example, instead of quarreling over a land dispute, place the branch on the contested place (such as a garden). It means the person should leave this place.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niditau* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3507, Aneityum

Use: The young leaves and fruits are **edible**. The fruits are eaten ripe. This species is used for **firewood**, as well as house posts. But they don't last as long as other types of wood so they are used in temporary structures.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *niditau* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3507, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niditau* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3636, Aneityum

Note: The name means “who are you?”

Use: The green fruits are **edible**, as are the young leaf apices—cook these in water and eat them. The wood is used for temporary houses—for example, to provide shade in a garden. For **planting taro** or any root crop, sharpen the end of a stick of this tree and use it for **making holes**, particularly in river sand where some crops are planted. This tree grows near the river and it is an indication that this land is good for **agriculture**. The wood from the tree is very good for **firewood**. This plant is also used as an indicator of a *tabu* place. Take a branch and put it where another person is building or gardening and it means there is a dispute over that area of land. When this plant is placed there, the person who is using the land should stop working it.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Rosalina Nijae

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *niditau* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3636, Aneityum

Note: The name means “linkage between this world and the spirit world”.

Use: This is a **sacred plant** on Aneityum. Anywhere this tree is found means that the **land is fertile**. Birds eat the fruit and **hunters** know this. People burn the tree to release ash and **fertilizer** and grow their taro around this area—this technique will produce more food. It is also a **message plant**. If someone puts a long branch on your door or in your garden it means “why are you here?” It implies that you should go back to where you belong and that you don’t belong in this place. For example, instead of quarreling over a land dispute, place the branch on the contested place (such as a garden). It means the person should leave this place.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niditau* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4064, Aneityum

Use: This plant is an indication of **good soil**. Also, the dry wood is used as a **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *niditau* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4064, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niditau* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4867, Aneityum

Use: The fruits are sweet and edible when ripe. This plant is an indicator of **rich soil**, a good place to plant one's garden. The leaves of this species are mixed in with other leaves for an unspecified local medicine that helps to remove **spiritual sickness**.

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Wopa Nasauman, Charlie Nafarniyng

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-4181, Futuna

Use: [Futuna-Aniwa] This plant is a good source of **firewood**, as it burns a long time. A large log can burn for days.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nasituau* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5074, Futuna

Use: This tree is good for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nasituau* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5206, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanin* [Narak]

Specimen: MJB-4831, Tanna

Use: When a person gets **sick from eating a bad fish**, e.i. gets **poisoned**, take one handful of the inner bark. Put it in a *Macaraga* leaf, squeeze into a cup of water and boil. One can drink with or without boiling.

Indigenous expert(s): Numalin Mahana, Moses Mahana

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanin* [Naka]

Specimen: LR-342, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Tom Johnson and Mary Ken

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanin* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4743, Tanna

Use: When this tree is in fruit, the **flying fox** comes to feed on the fruit.

Hunters know this and capture these animals near the tree. This plant can also be used to treat a **stomach ache**. Scrape one handful of the bark, put liquid in one cup of cold water, and drink once daily until pain is gone. This tree is a good source of **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kating Ken Matai, Marie Ken Matai, Ken Bob Matai, Naloma Ken Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *manasesi* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4747, Tanna

Use: The young fruits can be **eaten** fresh. Also, the ripe fruits can be eaten fresh or roasted on a fire. The ripe fruits are said to be sweeter when eaten fresh than the young fruits. The **young leaves can be eaten** with pieces of coconut meat. These leaves can also be cooked in a soup—with taro or manihot.

Indigenous expert(s): Kating Ken Matai, Marie Ken Matai, Ken Bob Matai, Naloma Ken Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanen* [Naka (Iakahan dialect)]

Specimen: GMP-5834, Tanna

Use: Leaves of this tree are **eaten**, especially with coconut meat; they can also be **cooked** (especially good when cooking shrimp). When this tree makes fruits, it is a **good place to hunt flying foxes**, which feed on the fruits.

Indigenous expert(s): Koden Dick, Peter Dick

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanen* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2986, Tanna

Use: Dry portions of this plant are used as **firewood**. Also, flying foxes and pigeons are known to eat the fruit of this plant. As a result, **hunters** will cluster about these trees to hunt these animals.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nanin* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2986, Tanna

Use: This plant can be used as a **medicine** for when a person **loses blood**, squeeze the juice from many leaves into a 1.5 L bottle, and drink over two days to restore the blood lost.

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahmen* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3086, Tanna

Use: The stems of this plant are one of the best **firewoods**. Use the embers to light a person's tobacco **pipe**. People know that when this plant has ripe fruit, it is time to **hunt** the flying fox near this tree.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nanhen* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3086, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanen* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3257, Tanna

Use: This plant can be used as a **medicine** for when a person **loses blood**, squeeze the juice of many leaves into a 1.5 L bottle, and drink over two days to restore the blood lost.

Indigenous expert(s): Rawi Amos, Kaias Yauiko Nerkahoro, Kasu Janet

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanuen* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4232, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. Flying foxes and pigeons eat the ripe fruits and **hunters** know this. Dry branches can be rubbed together to start a **fire**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kuanu Jack, Namaka Thierry, Sakrai Nanpe, Namry Elci, Leu Sustin, Kalei Thomas, Kiapen Willie Dan

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanhuen* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4543, Tanna

Use: This wood is considered the best wood for burning on the **fire**, as the charcoal it produces can burn for many hours. It is said that the ancestors used this wood as **fire sticks** for long distance walking.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanuen* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5160, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. Flying foxes and birds eat this fruit. **Hunters** know this. As a **medicine for gonorrhea**, scrape off the bark of this tree and put in a *Macaranga* leaf. Then squeeze the juice into a small cup of water and drink in the morning daily until cured. The **leaf** can be **eaten as**

food if you get lost in the forest.

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanuen* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5184, Tanna

Use: The trunk is good for **firewood**, especially for a *kastom* ceremony. This will also help a mother who cannot produce milk for her baby. Scrape the inner bark of the stem, add a double handful of this to a liter of water, and have her drink this all at once. This will help with **lactation**.

Indigenous expert(s): Peter Nisian, Sampson Kwanpiken.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanen* [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-4776, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. The fruits are eaten by birds and flying foxes. **Hunters** know this and hunt near the tree when the fruits are ripe. The wood is used for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Jean Iaruwaing, Kang Mariros, Easter Samuel, Sula Nako.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanen* [Nahual]

Specimen: GMP-5857, Tanna

Use: This tree is a good source of **firewood** and “**stick fire**” because the wood burns very slowly and lasts a long time. The wood is also good for **house posts and ridges**.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Posen, Charlie Kway, Nipro Thomas

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanen* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4787, Tanna

Use: When a person has a **sore body**, take one handful of scraped bark, squeeze in a leaf, and put in 1-2 cups of water. Drink this 3x daily for 4 days. The bark is to be mixed with another unspecified plant. The **flying fox** eats the fruits of this tree and **hunters** know this so they hunt at night near the tree when the fruits are ripe. The stems are used for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack Iawiah, Natua Harry.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *lipag* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5160, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.),

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanen* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2986, Tanna

Use: Its leaves are not consumed. Its **grated bark** is used to treat **wounds**. Dry branches are used as *nourasekam* (**stick fire**) brought by men home from the *nakamal* after drinking kava. *Nourasekam* sticks from this particular wood are efficient in warding off evil spirits *ierames* when one walks in the night long distances returning from the *nakamal*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Ficus aspera G. Forst.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naoyerop* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-9, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used to **cure spirit sickness** of the *niteitau*.

One can also use plants that end with 'au': *niditau* (*Ficus adenosperma*), *intoutau*, *naoyerop* (*Ficus aspera*). Select

the top of the plant to get the soft leaves and the bark of these particular plants. The person making the medicine should be holding these leaves with a piece of *nelmaha* (*Ficus septica*). *Nelmaha* means go away. The sick person chews the leaves and bark and swallows the juice, while spitting out the fiber into the *nelmaha* that the medicine maker is holding. The medicine person then takes the fiber that was spit out in the *nelmaha* leaf and throws it into the sea in front of the village.

Indigenous expert(s): Serelyn



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nauyerop* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-9, Aneityum

Use: The fruits of this tree are **edible** when green or when ripe. When green, they do not taste sweet but when ripe, they do taste sweet. The **young leaves** are **edible**—for example, wrap them around coconut meat, cook with island cabbage and other leaves, boil, and add coconut milk. During big feasts such as circumcisions or weddings, harvest the leaves and wrap around meat and bake in the earth oven. For a big feast, sometimes the entire tree is cut down to harvest the young leaves. To make a **mens' kastom belt**, split the stem, peel off the outer bark, and tear the end to make a wide strap that can be tied. Dry it in the sun, but not direct sunlight. Ancestors used to harvest the older, larger trunks and use these to keep their **fires** going as they did

not have matches at that time. The embers would stay hot and red for days and then smaller branches would be added to restart the flames.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Marie Michell

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanen* [Neuai]

Specimen: LR-290, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): A group of women and particularly Josephine

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nasas* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-2915, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *lipag* [Netwar]

Specimen: LR-290, Tanna

Use: The inside of the apical stem is chewed and the juice is swallowed to treat *namteketek* (**urinary tract infection**). Infusion of its bark is also used to relieve **stomach ache**. The branches are chewed and the juice spit out as **protection against evil spirits**. Dry branches are used as *nourasekam* (**stick fire**) brought by men home from the *nakamal* after drinking kava. *Nourasekam* sticks from this particular wood are efficient in **warding off evil spirits, ierames**, when one walks in the night longer distances returning from the *nakamal*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naurapang* [Neuai]

Specimen: LR-290, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Ficus glandifera Summerh.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nedwodow* [Anejom̃]

Specimen: GMP-3531, Aneityum

Use: For a child around one year of age, take the inside bark, mash it, boil in hot water, and then use it to wash the child. This will ensure that the **child will grow strong** and make them able to crawl faster.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nedwodow* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3531, Aneityum

Use: If a woman who is one month pregnant would **like to have a boy**, she is given four of the tips of the branches to chew and swallow all of this before breakfast, one time only. To ensure a good catch when **fishing**, take four leaves of this plant, hold the top side

up, tear the right half of the leaves off, keep the left side half of the leaves, roll them up, and put with your fishing gear to ensure good luck when fishing in the deep sea beyond the reef.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nedwodow* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4865, Aneityum

Note: The meaning of the local name is that “these leaves will please the Sea God” who will not understand it if a fisherman does not have leaves with them on their trip.

Use: To bring **luck when fishing**, take four leaves with stems still on them. First thing in the morning, when it is cool and quiet and there is not much noise, break the left-hand side from two leaves and the right-hand side from two leaves. Take those pieces and put them in the bag containing your fishing gear. There are groups of people who are part of the Sea Gods and you must notify these people before you go out to fish. If you have these leaves in your bag, you are said to get many fish. In the past, certain people were responsible for the harvest from the sea. These people used to know this ritual. There is not much known at present. Birds eat the **fruit** of this tree, as does the flying fox.

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Wopa Nasauman, Charlie Nafarniyng

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napuk* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5130, Tanna

Use: This is the male variety used to build the **foundation of the house**—to make the timbers for the floor and put *Veitchia arecina* strips on top. This is also used for **cross beams** for the roof of a house. It is also planted in villages to provide **shade**.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *napuuk* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5130, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuah* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5168, Tanna

Note: When a person becomes the **chief**, he embodies this tree. This tree is considered the **chief of all plants** and always helps the community.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nuwa nuah* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5168, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nasunan* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2964, Tanna

Use: This plant is a **medicine** as it is used as a **purgative**. The outer bark of a portion of a branch is removed. The inner portion is then boiled for one-half hour in one liter of water. The one liter mixture is then consumed once per day for days in the morning.

Indigenous expert(s): John Pasua, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Joseph Kema, Benjamin Tom

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nasunan* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4708, Tanna

Use: There is a **magical** use of this plant. This is one of several banyon species from this region. It is said that for a couple to have a boy child, the husband gives the wife a 4 cm piece of branch to chew to **ensure male children** will be born. Swallow the liquid from chewing the stem. It is essential that the husband be the person to give this branch to the wife to chew or else it will not work.

Indigenous expert(s): Iawia Jack

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napugeu, napungeu* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5130, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Célestin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuhua* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5168, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nasunən* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-5130, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nasunan* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2964, Tanna

Use: The shape of its fruit resembles the male private parts. Twigs of this wood can be given to a woman in **early stages of pregnancy** to make her carry a boy. The number of branches a man gives his wife to chew during her pregnancy will also be the number of male children the wife will bear. The woman should not take the twigs by her own will, but it should be decided and given by the male part of the family.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Ficus granatum* G. Forst.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nateg* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3489, Aneityum

Use: The fruits of this species are **edible**. Take the ripe fruits, squeeze coconut milk into the ripe fruits, and cook in an earth oven. The leaves are used to **wrap small fish caught** in a net for cooking in an earth oven. For **clothing**, strips of bark are peeled and the inner bark removed. This is used as a strap around the waist and leaves are tucked in front and back. This is **traditional clothing** when other clothing is not worn.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nateg* [Anejoŋ]

Specimen: GMP-3489, Aneityum

Use: The leaves of this plant are used to **wrap fish** for baking in the earth oven.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *narig* [Naka]

Specimen: LR-341, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Tom Johnson, Mary Ken

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nareg* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2997, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. Flying foxes are attracted to this plant for their fruits. As a result, hunters gather around this plant when they desire to **hunt the flying fox**. Also, the green leaf of this plant is used as a **wrap** when cooking fish over a fire. This plant can also be used for **clothing**. The peeled inner bark of this plant is dried and then used as fastener or strap for other clothing during *kastom* ceremonies.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nareng* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2997, Tanna

Use: The ripe fruits are the best food for the **flying fox**. Hunters know this. In older times, people ate the ripe **fruit**. The bark is used as a **traditional saucepan**. The bark is rolled over food such as island cabbage or other edible leaves and put on top of the stone oven to cook.

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nareng* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3235, Tanna

Use: The ripe fruits are the best food for the **flying fox**. Hunters know this. In older times, people ate the ripe **fruit**. The bark is used as a **traditional saucepan**. The bark is rolled over food such as island cabbage or other edible leaves and put on top of the stone oven to cook.

Indigenous expert(s): Rawi Amos, Kaias Yauiko Nerkahoro, Kasu Janet

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nariung* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4618, Tanna

Use: The leaves of this tree can be used to **wrap fish** for cooking in the earth oven or over a cooking fire.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nareung [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5163, Tanna

Use: This is a **medicine for measles**. Mix the leaves of this plant with leaves of *Passiflora*, mango, and *Annona*. These are mixed in boiling water and then poured over a person's body in the morning and afternoon, for one week. It can also be mixed with *Leea indica* for this purpose. The **flying fox** eats the fruit so it is good for attracting them for **hunting**. The leaves are used to **wrap mangrove fish** for cooking in the earth oven.

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: naring [Nafe]

Specimen: LR-318, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Tom Ravai, Samuel Herwaen Kemah

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nareng [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5103, Tanna

Use: Use the leaves to **cover fish** before cooking. Secure around the fish with a string and roast in a fire.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: nareng [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5103, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: naring [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2906, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. **Flying foxes** (fruit bats) are hunted when the tree is in flower as they are attracted to the tree's flowers.

Indigenous expert(s): David Kapwia, Joseph Dapah, Tupun Alexis

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nareg [Neuai]

Specimen: LR-295, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): A group of women and particularly Josephine

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nariḡ* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4618, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nareg* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2906, Tanna

Use: Its leaves are used to **wrap shark meat** cooked in an earth oven. It adds flavor to the meat and preserves it for up to three or four days.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanja rupe* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-119, Aniwa

Note: *Rupe* is the name of a pigeon, *Ducula pacifica*, that feeds on its fruits.

Use: Fruits are made into a type of **toy top** by carving them and sticking a piece of coconut leaflet stem into the center, making it spinning in a game called *nanja rupe*. **Fruits** used to be consumed by people and the dry leaves serve as a **fan**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Nasweiu Rota

***Ficus microcarpa* L. f.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *matouru*
[Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5087, Futuna

Use: The young leaves can be collected and eaten as **food**.

To **treat circulation problems**, eat the young leaves once daily before breakfast, for a month. To become **energetic** once again, break off three tips of the young leaves and eat these along with one fruit. After a month, the person will feel fit and find it easier to climb in high places.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nases papa, nowanpapa* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5087, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nases papa* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5641, Vanua Lava

Use: Its **fruit and leaves are consumed** raw, often with the flesh of dry coconut.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naurapang* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5641, Vanua Lava

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Ficus obliqua G. Forst.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nerere* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3694, Aneityum

Use: Birds eat the **fruit** of this tree.

Hunters know this and hunt when the birds are eating the fruit. This is a good shade tree and good for **firewood** as well.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Reuben Neriam



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nereure* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3694, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nerere* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4988, Aneityum

Use: The young aerial roots are cut from the stems of the tree and used as a **local rope** to tie things. One can help construct temporary shelters, as well as to make string for a **hunting bow**. Flying foxes like to eat this **fruit**. And so, in the night when the fruit is mature, **hunters** come by this tree to hunt flying foxes, as well as hunting birds during the day. Hunters use bows and arrows for birds. They use throwing sticks made from any

plant to **hunt flying foxes**.

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-4171, Futuna

Use: [Futuna-Aniwa area] This is a **calendar plant**. Birds eat this **fruit**. Hunters know this and then **hunt** there.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nairuea* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5233, Futuna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. Birds eat this fruit. Hunters know this and **hunt** near this tree when the fruits are ripe. This plant can also be used to **treat gonorrhea**. Scrape the inner bark of the stem to fill 1/3 of a cup. Then fill it with cool water and drink once daily for 5 days in the morning.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kuanuiri* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3036, Tanna

Use: The roots of this plant are used as a **rope** to fasten pig's feet during the *kastom* ceremony. Also, this tree is planted as a **shelter tree**. This plant is also a **calendar plant**. Pigeons are known to eat the **fruits** of this tree. When **hunters** desire these birds, they will gather near to this tree. The dried wood of this tree is also used as a **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *ruiru* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3036, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuiuru* [Nafe]

Specimen: LR-334, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Tom Ravai, Samuel Herwaen Kemah

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *riuwiru* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4719, Tanna

Use: This tree is planted by people around household areas to **hold embankments** and prevent soil from eroding.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Natou

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *ruiru* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4719, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuiuru* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5163, Tanna

Use: One can scrape the inner bark and mix it with MJB-5157 in one liter of water. Then squeeze it in the bottle and drink one cup, 2x daily. This is for a mother who is **not producing enough milk for baby**. This is also a **calendar plant**. Birds eat the **fruits**—all types like it also and **hunters** know this.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *iuiuru* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5163, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nasasa* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2915, Tanna

Use: This is a **medicine** as it is part of an herbal mixture to treat the disease *man ramaua iran* or "chicken step on it" illness (symptoms of which are characteristic of shock). Twelve plants in total are used in this mixture to treat the sickness. See also GMP-2848 (*Phreatia* sp.) & 2872 (*Dendrobium mohlianum*).

Indigenous expert(s): David Kapwia, Joseph Dapah, Tupun Alexis

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nalilip* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-2831, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nalilep* [Naka (Iakahan dialect)]

Specimen: GMP-5832, Tanna

Use: When this tree makes fruits, it is a good place to **hunt birds**, which feed on the fruits.

Indigenous expert(s): Koden Dick, Peter Dick

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nalwily* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3036, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *ruiru* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4171, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *luilu* [Nahual]

Specimen: GMP-5868, Tanna

Use: The wood of this tree is good for **making pig fences**.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Posen, Charlie Kway, Nipro Thomas

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naurewi* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-12, Aniwa

Use: When you are trying hard to catch fish, but are unsuccessful, cut the skin of this wood, boil it in water and when cold, wash your string with this water. **Fish will come to it in large numbers** in the same way as birds do to feed on the fruit of this tree.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

Ficus prolixa G. Forst.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napek* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5097, Tanna

Use: This tree is planted to **mark the area of a nakamal**. The young roots used as **bowstring**.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *naphek* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5097, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nepen* [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-4760, Tanna

Use: After drinking *kava*, one can use the wood from a branch as a **torch** to cross the forest or river and see one's way. The roots are used to make

parts of the roof beams of a **traditional house** because they are straight and strong. This tree is special for the *nakamal* as people can take shelter under the large canopy and sit on the roots of this banyan tree. Aerial roots are used to **tie up animals** when carried from one area to another. This is done by splitting larger roots or using small aerial roots whole for tying. To make a **bow**, a person 'skins' the outside of the wood and uses the inside part. This is then dried to make a bow. To make the string for the bow, sun dry the roots and roll between legs to make a strong string that will last for 1-1.5 years. Note that if it gets wet, it will fall apart. The ripe **fruits** are eaten by all birds. **Hunters** know this and hunt birds near this tree when the fruits are ripe. Dried branches are used for **firewood**. They stay hot for a long time and are excellent wood.

Indigenous expert(s): Jean Iaruwaing, Kang Mariros, Easter Samuel, Sula Nako

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nəpik* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-5097, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napek* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4760, Tanna

Use: This is a plant associated with **rituals**. The tree is associated with masculinity and marking the place of a *nakamal*. Saying that a *napek* was born in a village means a baby boy was born that will grow up a man with his place in the *nakamal*. As a **calendar plant**, it gives signs for garden work, as when its leaves become dry and fall down in big numbers it is the time of *kameraí nema* (cleaning new gardens).

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Ficus scabra G. Forst.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauyeroṗ* [Anejoṃ]

Specimen: GMP-3209, Aneityum

Use: The fruit is **edible** when ripe and when it is younger, it can be eaten with salt. The young leaves are eaten raw after being rubbed with coconut meat and salt. While cooking, the leaves of this plant



can be used to **cover pork** in the oven. Tie them on with a rope made from *Pandanus* leaf and put taro on the fire as well. The oily part of the pig will mix with the taro and enhance its flavor.

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Keith Yaiyaho

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nauyeroḗ* [Anejoḿ]

Specimen: GMP-3209, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauyeroḗ* [Anejoḿ]

Specimen: GMP-3487, Aneityum

Use: The young leaves are **edible** after boiling for 5 minutes. A piece of coconut and a pinch of salt is wrapped in the leaves and eaten. The mature leaves are used to **wrap food**, such as pig or cow meat, and cooked in an earth oven. Tie this bundle with a piece of *Pandanus* fiber to secure it before putting it in the earth oven. Both the green and ripe fruits are **edible**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nauyeroḗ* [Anejoḿ]

Specimen: GMP-3487, Aneityum

Use: The fruits of this tree are **edible** when green or when ripe. When green, they do not taste sweet but when ripe, they do taste sweet. The young leaves are edible—for example, wrap them around coconut meat, cook with island cabbage and other leaves, boil, and add coconut milk. During big feasts such as circumcisions or weddings, harvest the leaves and **wrap around meat** and bake in the earth oven. For a big feast, sometimes the entire tree is cut down to harvest the young leaves. To make a **kastom belt for a man**, split the stem, peel off the outer bark, and tear the end to make a wide strap that can be tied. Dry it in the sun, but not direct sunlight. Ancestors used to harvest the older, larger trunks and use these to keep their **fires** going as they did not have matches at that time. The embers would stay hot and red for days and then smaller branches would be added to restart the flames.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-4205, Futuna

Use: [Futuna-Aniwa] Young leaves and fruit are **cooked** in a traditional oven and consumed.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niminimah* [Narak]

Specimen: MJB-4836, Tanna

Use: The young **leaves** of this tree are **edible**, as are the ripe **fruits**. Break up the leaf and cook in boiling water for 5 minutes. To eat the young unripe fruits, take to saltwater, wash in salt water, and eat them. To eat the ripe fruits, peel the skin off and eat fresh.

Indigenous expert(s): Numalin Mahana, Moses Mahana

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanimah* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4757, Tanna

Use: The leaves are used to **wrap pig** when a person is cooking it in a stone oven. This technique can be used for any animal that is being cooked. First, cut the animal into pieces. Then wrap with the leaves. Then put these into *laplap* and then wrap the entire package with banana or taro leaf. Cook in the stone oven. *Ficus* leaves can be **eaten with meat**—the leaves are said to taste good. The leaves can also be cooked in soup as long as they are soft and young. The fruits of this tree can be eaten when ripe. One can also take the midvein of a coconut leaf to make a skewer. Then put the fruits on that and roast in the fire. After 2-3 minutes of roasting, they can be eaten. Eat **young green fruits** when fresh. This leaf can also be used to **treat dog bites** as with *Desmodium* sp. MJB-4754. Scrape the bark of this tree, squeeze into salt water, and boil then apply to the bite. Cover with the leaf for two days, then change, and apply the water again. As the wound is starting to heal, clean with sea water until fully healed. This treatment is said to help stop the pain and heal the wound.

Indigenous expert(s): Kating Ken Matai, Marie Ken Matai, Ken Bob Matai, Naloma Ken Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niemes* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4726, Tanna

Use: Green fruits are **edible**. To eat the leaves, cook them in boiling water for 5-10 minutes. Eat with coconut milk. The younger leaves should be the ones harvested for eating. The leaves can also be used to bake a pig in an earth oven by wrapping the leaves around the pig. The wood is good for **firewood** and a person can start the dried wood with no match. The leaves of this plant can be eaten with another, unspecified leaf to **stop vomiting**. When the fruits are ripe, the flying fox and birds like to eat these fruits.

Indigenous expert(s): Teresa Wahe, Samuel Kehma, Jean-Paolo Nawarao, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *niemhes*, *niemes* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4726, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niemes* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5123, Tanna

Use: The young leaves are **edible** fresh or can be boiled for five minutes in a pot. One can roll young leaves around coconut pieces and eat it with salt. The **green fruits** are edible when raw. The **red fruits** are boiled, salted and eaten.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *niemues* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5123, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niamuis* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5187, Tanna

Use: This species is said to be special for the **kastom ceremony**. For **cooking** in the earth oven, the leaves are used to wrap fish and meat that is layered between slices of taro. The fruits are **edible** when ripe.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *manim* [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-4763, Tanna

Use: The young leaves of this tree are **edible** and can be cooked with coconut milk. Branches are burned to use as a **torch** when walking, and also can be used for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Jean Iaruwaing, Kang Mariros, Easter Samuel, Sula Nako

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nauyeroŋ* [Anejoŋ]

Specimen: GMP-3444, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nimah* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-5123, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etao Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nim* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3209, Aneityum

Use: Its **fruits** and **leaves** are **consumed raw**, often with the flesh of dry coconut.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *merkam* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5123, Tanna

Use: This particular kind with dark leaves is called *merkam*, otherwise the plant is generally called *nim*. Its **fruits** and leaves are consumed raw, often with the flesh of dry coconut. Dry branches are used as *nourasekam* (**stick fire**) brought by men home from the *nakamal* after drinking kava. *Nourasekam* sticks from this particular wood are efficient in **warding off evil spirits**, *ierames*, when one walks in the night longer distances returning from the *nakamal*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namasi* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-117, Aniwa

Use: **Leaves are eaten** raw or cooked. *Woru kago* (type of fish) pieces are stuffed with tender leaves of this plant and baked together during *kastom* fishing.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Nasweiu Rota

***Ficus septica* Burm. f.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nelmaha*
[Anejom̃]

Specimen: AAM-6, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used to **cure spirit sickness** of the *niteitau* (meaning “the sickness inside of you”). Use plants that also end with ‘au’: *niditau* (*Ficus adenosperma*), *intoutau* (*Trema cannabina*), *nauyerop* (*Ficus aspera*). Go to the top of the plant to get the soft leaves and barks of the plants *niditau*, *intoutau*, and *nauyerop*. The person making the **medicine** should be holding these leaves with a piece of *nelmaha*. *Nelmaha* means “go



away". The sick person chews the leaves and bark and swallows the juice, spitting out the fiber into the *nelmaha* the medicine maker is holding. The medicine person then takes the spit-out fiber in the *nelmaha* leaf and throws it into the sea in front of the village. This plant is also used to **cure headaches** caused by bad spirits. Take one top from *nelmaha* and one from *inrowod* (*Cordyline fruticosa*). Combine and chew these. Then spit them out and apply to the sick person's forehead. To cure headaches, someone other than the person with the headache must prepare this. Break the top branch of *netethai* (*Melastoma denticulatum*) and remove the leaves for use. Combine with the top leaves of the top branch of *nelmaha*. Chew the leaves and drink the juice. Do this when the sun is setting on the horizon. The woman with the headache gives the leftover fibers to the person who prepared the medicine and that person goes and throws the fibers in the direction of the setting sun. To **cure toothache when pregnant**, take the inner bark from *intejed* and boil it in a pot of seawater along with two leaves from each of *inpounatmas* (*Euodia hortensis*), *narayag* (*Erythrina variegata*), *nahayag*, and *nelmaha*. Boil until the juice is visibly leaving the plants. Put this water into your mouth and hold it there for 2-3 minutes. Do this with one cup in the morning, one cup in the afternoon, and one cup in the evening.

Indigenous expert(s): Serelyn and Rosita

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nelmaha* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-6, Aneityum

Use: This is a **message plant**. If a person puts this stem or leaf in another person's garden who they are angry with, it conveys the message "go away!" It is also a plant used to **fight against black magic** or **evil spirits** in an unspecified way. When walking in a new area, roll the leaf and put it in one's pocket for protection. This plant can help a person when they get sick, especially those who fall ill from black magic. The symptoms can include small boils over their body, severe headaches, and sometimes they may feel so sick that their life is at risk. In this case, another person will chew this leaf and spit it all over their body to help the sickness go away. This is done once a day, for 3 days. A 25 cm long piece of the branch with the leaves is put near the sick person when they sleep and this entire treatment is done three times.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nelmaha* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-21, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used to **cure spirit sickness** of the *niteitau*. Use plants that also end with 'au': *niditau* (*Ficus adenosperma*), *intoutau* (*Trema cannabina*), *nauyerop* (*Ficus aspera*). Go to the top of the plant to get the soft leaves and barks of the plants *niditau*, *intoutau*, *nauyerop*. The person making the medicine should be holding these leaves with a piece of

nelmaha. *Nelmaha* means “go away”. The sick person chews the leaves and bark and swallows the juice spitting out the fiber into the *nelmaha* the medicine maker is holding. The medicine person then takes the spit out fiber in the *nelmaha* leaf and throws it into the sea in front of the village. This plant is also used to **cure headaches** caused by bad spirits. Take one top from *nelmaha* and one from *inrowod* (*Cordyline fruiticosa*). Combine and chew these. Then spit them out and apply to the sick persons’ forehead. To cure headaches, someone other than the person with the headache must prepare this. Break the top branch of *netethai* (*Melastoma denticulatum*) and remove the leaves for use. Combine with the top leaves of the top branch of *nelmaha*. Chew the leaves and drink the juice. Do this when the sun is setting on the horizon. The woman with the headache gives the leftover fibers to the person who prepared the medicine and that person goes and throws the fibers in the direction of the setting sun. To **cure toothache when pregnant**, take the inner bark from *intejed* and boil it in a pot of seawater along with two leaves from each of *inpounatmas* (*Euodia hortensis*), *narayag* (*Erythrina variegata*), *nahayag*, and *nelmaha*. Boil until the juice is visibly leaving the plants. Put this water into your mouth and hold it there for 2-3 minutes. Do this with one cup in the morning, one cup in the afternoon, and one cup in the evening.

Indigenous expert(s): Serelyn and Rosita

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nelmaha* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-21, Aneityum

Use: This is a **message plant**. If a person puts this stem or leaf in another person’s garden who they are angry with, it conveys the message “go away”. It is also a plant used to **fight against black magic** or **evil spirits** in an unspecified way. When walking in a new area, roll the leaf and put it in one’s pocket for protection. This plant can help a person when they get sick, especially those who fall ill from black magic. The symptoms can include small boils over their body, severe headaches, and sometimes they may feel so sick that their life is at risk. In this case, another person will chew this leaf and spit it all over their body to help the sickness go away. This is done once a day, for 3 days. A 25 cm long piece of the branch with the leaves is put near the sick person when they sleep and this entire treatment is done three times.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *majaveuka* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5122, Futuna

Use: This stem is very soft and not useful for making houses. But it is good for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *libag* [Naka]

Specimen: KEA-602, Tanna

Use: This plant is used as a **medicine**. When faced with **abdominal pain**, chew 2-3 one-inch long branch pieces. Chew for the juice and then discard. This reduces the pain. This is also a **calendar plant**. Ripe fruits attract flying foxes. They are **hunted** when spotted. Either a bow and arrow or hand-held stick can be used to stun/kill the prey.

Indigenous expert(s): Samson Numake Nakabue

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *lilpak* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4749, Tanna

Use: To **make a fire**, rub a 2 cm diameter stick against a piece of trunk of this tree. Peel the bark off of a trunk to make it smooth, hold the end of the stick against that piece of trunk, and rub it back and forth quickly into a small pile of bark strips to make the fire. A strong person can make a fire in 3-5 minutes using this technique. Before flashlights, the ancestors would **light dry sticks** of this species to find their way home. While the branch burns, it stays on fire for a long time and people can see their way in the dark. One can also make a **remedy for pain** from this plant. Take one handful of old bark and squeeze in one cup of water—drink 3x daily, morning, noon, and supper time until pain goes away. It can be mixed with *Morinda citrifolia* for this purpose. When the fruit of this species is ripe, the flying fox eats it and hunters know this. They then come to this tree to **hunt** with bows and arrows or slingshots.

Indigenous expert(s): Kating Ken Matai, Marie Ken Matai, Ken Bob Matai, Naloma Ken Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauropag* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3037, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. Flying foxes are known to eat the fruit of this tree. When the bats are desired, **hunters** will gather near this tree. There is also **ceremonial** use. During *kava* preparation, chewed *kava* roots are placed on the green leaves of this plant before extracting. Many leaves are used for this purpose. This plant can also be used to **make a fire**. Dried sticks are rubbed together on a slab of wood. The friction creates smoldering ash over time, useful for igniting dried material.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nauropang* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3037, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naurapuag* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4249, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. The fruits are eaten by **flying foxes** and **hunters** know this. Dried wood is used as a **torch** and it is considered long-lasting.

Indigenous expert(s): Kuanu Jack, Namaka Thierry, Sakrai Nanpe, Namry Elci, Leu Sustin, Kalei Thomas, Kiapen Willie Dan

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauropaung* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4573, Tanna

Use: To **treat headaches**, take two tips of the branches that have young leaves. Chew these and spit on the afflicted person's head, 3 times a day for 4 days. To treat headache and belly pain, take the tips of 5-6 branches with the leaves, boil this in a saucepan of water, and let it get warm. Use it in an unspecified way once daily until the pain goes away. This is also a **calendar plant**. The **flying fox** eats this fruit and hunters know this and stand by the tree to **hunt** when the fruit appears.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauropane* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5069, Tanna

Use: To **treat constipation**, take one handful of leaves and squeeze in water. Drink the bottle all at once to loosen stool. **Ripe fruits** are eaten as they are very sweet.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nauropang* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5069, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *lipong* [Nanuneta]

Specimen: GMP-5806, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Yauko Nimisa, Isaiah Lonolus

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *lipag* [Netwar]

Specimen: RST-17, Tanna

Use: This plant is also a **medicine**. It is used for expectant mothers when they feel sick during delivery. Chew and swallow the top three leaves. This helps to deliver the baby.

Indigenous expert(s): Pauin Kalip, Kavahak Mary

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *lipag* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4573, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *lipag* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2830, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naurapang* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4249, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Ficus smithii Horne ex Baker

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nadeng* [Anejom̃]

Specimen: GMP-4125, Aneityum

Use: The **fruits** can be cooked with coconut milk and consumed. Green leaves can be used to **wrap fish** when they are cooked in a fire.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nadeung* [Anejom̃]

Specimen: GMP-4125, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nareg* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5598, Vanua Lava

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanen, nareg* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4125, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanen* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5229, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Ficus cf. smithii Horne ex Baker

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanun* [Nanuneta]

Specimen: GMP-5805, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Yauko Nimisa, Isaiah Lonolus

Ficus storckii Seem.**var. *storckii***

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauyerop uniman* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4067, Aneityum

Use: When a pig is cooked in an earth oven, **branches** of this species are used to **cover the pig** before hot rocks are heaped on top.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nauyerop uniman* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4067, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *suweiwei* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2828, Tanna

Use: One can eat the **leaves** of this plant with coconut endosperm. They will be hungry again in 10 more minutes.

Indigenous expert(s): Kapyul Ben Nambo

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nimir* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-2828, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nim*, *numanmewa* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3316, Tanna

Use: Its **fruit** and **leaves** are **consumed raw**, often with the flesh of dry coconut.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwo, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nases aparū* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5056, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nimauuē* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4228, Tanna

Use: Ripe fruits are **edible**. **Young leaves** are eaten raw.

Indigenous expert(s): Kuanu Jack, Namaka Thierry, Sakrai Nanpe, Namry Elci, Leu Sustin, Kalei Thomas, Kiapen Willie Dan

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nimauwa* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4658, Tanna

Use: The **young leaves** of this plant are eaten raw. The fruits are **edible** when they ripen to yellow. This is said to be good food when traveling in the forest.

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Allan Rawi

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nimaua* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4228, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nimāh ruān* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-3316, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Ficus cf. subulata Blume

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nesweiu* [Nanuneta]

Specimen: GMP-5809, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Yauko Nimisa, Isaiah Lonolus

Ficus tinctoria G. Forst.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauyeroḗ*

[Anejoḿ]

Specimen: GMP-3505, Aneityum

Use: The young leaves are **edible** after boiling for 5 minutes. A piece of coconut and a pinch of salt is wrapped in the leaves and eaten. The mature leaves are used to **wrap food**, such as pig or cow meat, and cooked in an earth oven. Tie this bundle with a piece of *Pandanus* fiber to secure it before putting it in the earth oven. Both the **green** and **ripe fruits** are edible.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nauyeroḗ* [Anejoḿ]

Specimen: GMP-3505, Aneityum

Use: The **young leaves** are **edible** after boiling for 5 minutes. A piece of coconut and a pinch of salt is wrapped in the leaves and eaten. The mature leaves are used to **wrap food**, such as pig or cow meat, and cooked in an earth oven. Tie this bundle with a piece of *Pandanus* fiber to secure it before putting it in the earth oven. Both the **green** and **ripe fruits** are edible.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-4183, Futuna

Use: [Futuna-Aniwa area] The fiber of this plant is used as a **rope**. Collect the young shoots, strip off bark, and use fresh as a rope. This is especially done to tie and carry baskets or firewood. This is also a **calendar plant**. The birds eat fruits. Hunters know this and they **hunt** there.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *fioauta* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5213, Futuna

Use: The stems of this tree are good for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nasuaiou* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3108, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nasuaiou* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3108, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nasasa* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3150, Tanna

Use: The bark of this tree is used to make a *kastom* strap, particularly worn in the **Toka Dance**. In these dances, people have different ranks and the *kastom* belt of this bark shows a **person's rank**.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Natou, Sam Nauka, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nasasa* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3150, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nimauwa* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4612, Tanna

Use: The **young leaves** of this plant are eaten raw. The fruits are **edible** when they ripen to yellow. This is said to be good food when traveling in the forest.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nasuaio* [Neuai]

Specimen: TAR-2343, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): John Pasua, Alexis Tupun, Alick Nauka, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Albert Andre

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nəswaiio* [Naka]

Specimen: TAR-2343, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etao Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nasas* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3108, Tanna

Use: Its roots are used to make the **belts**, *katawut*, worn by men during the *nekowiar* ceremony and to weave **traditional nets** for catching fish called *nakepen*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Ficus virgata Reinw. ex Blume

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-2784, Tanna

Use: [Netwar area] As a **dye**, put ripe fruits on the palm and squeeze to release a dot of sap in 8–10 spots on the palm. Then rub the leaves of GMP-2784 to **turn palms reddish**.

Indigenous expert(s): Jean-Pascal Wahe and Joshua Andrew

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nəswaiio* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-3773, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nasuaio* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2784, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nassassa* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4514, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua



Ficus wassa Roxb.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niducei*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4992, Aneityum

Use: The stems of this plant are good for making **temporary houses** in the bush. When used as **firewood**, the stems are said to hold the fire. This means they burn a long time, even all night so in the morning the fire can be restarted by adding kindling. This wood is said to be good when a person has no matches as the fire can be restarted easily. Young **leaves** of this species can be wrapped around ground coconut and **eaten raw**. The young leaves can also be boiled in water for 15 minutes. Coconut milk is added and eaten with tubers, such as cassava. The young leaves can be wrapped around beef or pork, tied with a string from *Pandanus* and cooked in the earth oven.

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman



Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-4182, Futuna

Use: [Futuna-Aniwa area] The young leaves are **edible**. Boil them for 30 minutes and eat. The fruits are also edible and are eaten. Boil fruits for one hour and eat with coconut. Also, you can **wrap the leaves** of this plant with *Cordyline fruitcosa* leaves and bake in fire, adding meat as well.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikwesi* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3105, Tanna

Use: People eat the **young leaves**, boiling them in water until they are soft and ready to eat. Also, the green leaves are **edible** when raw. Then put coconut flesh and salt in the leaf, and eat.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nukwesi* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3105, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tipuar* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4588, Tanna

Use: The young green fruits are **edible**.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Rawi Amos

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nukwesi* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5033, Tanna

Use: The young leaves are **edible**. Cook fruit in boiling water. Then cook in coconut milk. Cook fruits for 6-10 minutes. The local expert was taught this by his grandparents who showed him how to eat wild plants. His grandfather was an historically significant person in the Port Resolution area, especially in reference to medicine.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *noukwesy* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5033, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nukweusi* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5185, Tanna

Use: The **young leaves** of this plant are **eaten**. Collect them and boil in water until soft. Then mix with coconut milk and salt. The same can be done with the **very young fruits**. The **leaves** can also be eaten fresh. The branches of the tree are used for a **stick fire** when drinking *kava* in the *nakamal* and when walking.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nases* (tree), *manassis* (leaf) [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2920, Tanna

Use: The fruits are **eaten**. Young top leaves are eaten rolled with dry coconut and salt. Also, green fruits are mixed with coconut milk and heated in a bamboo tube as **famine food** during times of cyclone. This is especially done when there is no food from the garden. Cook for up to an hour.

Indigenous expert(s): David Kapwia, Joseph Dapah, Tupun Alexis

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *manassis* [Neuai]

Specimen: LR-293, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): A group of women and particularly Josephine

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nasís* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4558, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jépi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nases* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4992, Aneityum

Use: Its **fruit** and **leaves** are **consumed raw**, often with the flesh of dry coconut.

As part of a **ritual**, a large branch or a small tree of *nases* is used during the ceremony of *kaur* (circumcision) where men hang on its branches leaves of *nuig* (*Miscanthus*) which were used by the circumcised boys as towels after their baths. The tree is then burned at the end of the *nases* ceremony on the eve of the presentation of the circumcised boys to the village.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nases* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5033, Tanna

Note: The name of the tree is used in a figurative sense for any poor person as a boy before the end of circumcision and burning of the *nases* tree does not have any property, but after the *nases* he can start feeding pigs or fowl and work in his own garden. In this sense it also appears in the traditional respectful phrase of saying thanks: *namehwau io lé twinek nases*—meaning, “You took me down from the *nases* tree, that is, you removed me from the state of poverty, so I am rich because of you”.

Use: Its **fruit** and **leaves** are **consumed raw**, often with the flesh of dry coconut. It is burned down during the *nases* ceremony during circumcision.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Ficus* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nim alok* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5295, Aneityum

Use: Its **leaves** are **consumed raw**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Morus alba* L.**

Initial interview

Specimen: MJB-4762, Tanna

Use: [Neuai area] The young leaves are **edible**. Boil them until soft for about a half hour and then eat. Leaves can also be cooked in coconut milk and eaten.

Indigenous expert(s): Jean Iaruwaing, Kang Mariros, Easter Samuel, Sula Nako



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kalfari* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4762, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *malperi* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4762, Tanna

Note: This name is an adaptation of English word "mulberry".

Use: Its **fruit** is **consumed raw**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Paratrophis anthropophagorum

(Seem.) Benth. & Hook. f. ex Drake

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nassassa*, *nassesse* [Neuai]

Specimen: LR-289, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): A group of women and particularly Josephine



***Paratrophis pendulina* (Endl.) E.M. Gardner**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namelat* [Netwar]

Specimen: JM-8220, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai



Trophis scandens (Lour.) Hook. & Arn.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namtal* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5230, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau



Vernacular name: *namelat* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5230, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *konamret* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5153, Tanna

Use: To make a **tattoo**, draw a design. Then take the youngest emerging stem and rub it along the design. Follow the design and it will burn a design in your skin. Birds eat the **fruits**, as do fruit bats.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *konamruet* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5153, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namelat* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5153, Tanna

Use: The skin of its small red fruits is sticky on the inner surface and is used by girls to make facial **decorations** sticking on the skin. Its vines are used to attach yams to bamboo poles when bringing them to the *nakamal* in times of the *niél* **ceremony**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

MUNTINGIACEAE

Muntingia calabura L.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *serrys* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5075, Tanna

Note: The vernacular name was adopted from French *cerise* - cherry (possibly through Bislama).

Use: This was introduced and the red ripe **fruits** are **edible**.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *serruys* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5075, Tanna

Note: The vernacular name was adopted from French *cerise* - cherry (possibly through Bislama).

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *ceris* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4983, Tanna

Note: The vernacular name was adopted from French *cerise* - cherry (possibly through Bislama).

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Célestin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *seris* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4983, Tanna

Note: This name is an adaptation of the French word "cerise".

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *seris* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4531, Tanna

Use: Its **fruit** is **consumed raw**.

Note: This name is an adaptation of the French word "cerise".

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *seris* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4983, Tanna

Note: This name is an adaptation of the French word “cerise”.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

MYODOCARPACEAE

Delarbrea paradoxa* Vieill. subsp. *paradoxa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nedowyatmas* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3463, Aneityum

Note: People do not use this plant as it is considered “of the devil”.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nedouyatmas* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3463, Aneityum

Use: This is considered a **sacred plant**. Where it grows is a *tabu* place.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nedouyatmas* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4030, Aneityum

Use: It is considered **tabu** to cover *laplap* with the leaf of this species. It is said to spoil the *laplap*.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nedouyatmas* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4030, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith



Initial interview

Vernacular name: nadouyatmas [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4069, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: nadouyatmuas [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4069, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: natouyatmuas [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4838, Aneityum

Use: The **birds eat these fruit** when they turn black when they ripen and turn black.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Martial Wahe

Initial interview

Vernacular name: natouyatmuas [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4898, Aneityum

Use: The **leaves** are used to **cover goat or pig meat** when a person is roasting it on an earth oven. It prevents it from burning and enhances the taste of the meat.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: kurukuuru [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-4149, Futuna

Use: This plant is used to cover the top layer of the **earth oven**.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

Initial interview

Vernacular name: kurokuuro [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5243, Futuna

Use: The wood is collected for **firewood** and good for **cooking laplap** in the earth oven. When cooking in the earth oven, the leaves are used to cover the stones on the fire. Then when the oven is covered with stones, put these leaves on top of the oven.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Vernacular name: nasal [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3463, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Vernacular name: napet [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4149, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *siksmaris* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4838, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

MYRISTICACEAE

Myristica inutilis* subsp. *platyphylla
(A.C. Sm.) W.J. de Wilde

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *najañ* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3613, Aneityum

Use: This is used to make small poles for **house rafters**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *najañ*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3613,
Aneityum

Use: The stems of this plant are used to make **rafters** for houses.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *najañ* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4017, Aneityum

Use: Aerial roots have a natural curve that allows them to be used as a **clothing hanger**. The outer bark is peeled and dried all day in the sun, before the roots are used. The leaves are used to **help remove fish bones** lodged in one's throat. When bones are stuck in one's throat, one would apply young leaves to the outside of the throat. Apply once and leave until the bones are removed.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesei

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *najañ* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4017, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nathan* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3232, Tanna

Use: This plant is used for **timber**. Birds are known to eat this fruit so people can **hunt** near the tree. This is also an **unspecified medicine**.

Indigenous expert(s): Rawi Amos, Kaias Yauiko Nerkahoro, Kasu Janet

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *natan* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3232, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natuan* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4242, Tanna

Use: This plant is a **calendar plant**. A variety of local pigeons—including *nawimba* (Bislama name for *Ducula pacifica*, the Pacific imperial pigeon), *manuapen* (Nafe name for *Columba vitiensis*), and *kieri* (Nafe name for *Ducula pacifica*: Pacific imperial pigeon)—eat the ripe fruits. **Hunters** know this. The leaves are used to seal roof seams in **traditional houses**. At the apex of the roofline, the first coconut husk is placed. Then the leaves of this plant are placed. Finally, coconut leaves are placed. The practice is referred to as *kaweri nimaira*.

Indigenous expert(s): Kuanu Jack, Namaka Thierry, Sakrai Nanpe, Namry Elci, Leu Sustin, Kalei Thomas, Kiapen Willie Dan

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natuan* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4540, Tanna

Use: The trunk of this tree is used for **timber**, to make house posts and crossbars. The Pacific imperial pigeon (*Ducula pacifica*) eats this **fruit** and hunters know to stay by the tree to **hunt** this bird.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nathuan* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5187, Tanna

Use: The main stem of the tree is good for **timber**. This is also a **calendar plant**. The black imperial pigeon eats the **arils of the fruit** and **hunters** know this.

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natan* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5105, Tanna

Use: The stem is used for sawn **timber**.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nattan* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5105, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natan* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2935, Tanna

Use: This plant is used in **construction**. This plant is used as the first layer of a **thatch roof**. Small branches of this plant are laid across roof members, followed by wild cane.

Indigenous expert(s): John Pasua, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Joseph Kema, Benjamin Tom

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natan* [Neuai]

Specimen: LR-291, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): A group of women and particularly Josephine

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natang* [Nahual]

Specimen: GMP-5849, Tanna

Use: Wood is useful for making **house posts and roof ridges**, and the leaves are useful for the **ridge topping**.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Posen, Charlie Kway, Nipro Thomas

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *netan* [Naka]

Specimen: TAR-2226, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natang* [Nanuneta]

Specimen: GMP-5803, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Yauko Nimisa, Isaiah Lonolus

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natan* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2817, Tanna

Use: It has a hard wood used for **construction**. It is also used to make the traditional *kaluga* **head rests**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

MYRTACEAE

Decaspermum neoebudicum

Guillaumin

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nida* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3685, Aneityum

Use: Sharpen the end of a straight pole of this tree and use it to plant **taro** in a swampy area.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wina Nasauman

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nida*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3685,
Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben
Neriam, Wina Nasauman,
Tony Keith



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nida* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4884, Aneityum

Use: As a **calendar plant**, when the new leaves form on this plant, people say that it is time to **plant taro**. The wood of the larger tree is good for **house posts**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Rene Theimu

Eugenia reinwardtiana (Blume) DC.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inmetla* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3579, Aneityum

Use: The fruits of this plant are **edible** and are said to taste like guava. The wood is used for **house posts** and the smaller stems used to make **rafters** to hold thatch.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inmetla*

[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3579,
Aneityum

Use: The sweet **fruits** are **eaten** when reddish ripe, like guavas. The stems of this plant are used for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inmetla*

[Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4941, Aneityum

Use: The **edible** fruits are very well liked.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Metrosideros vitiensis (A. Gray) Pillon

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inyivac*

[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3263, Aneityum

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. When this flowers in the bush and people are making their gardens in that area, it means the **garden** is ready to harvest.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Lalep Thomas Japanesei



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inyivac* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3263, Aneityum

Use: This tree is used for **firewood**. It is also a **calendar plant** for people who live up in the forest and can see it when it flowers. That indicates that it is a good time to go **fishing** or move to the coastal area for a few weeks to relax. The plant flowers in July-August when the tide is low so the reef is exposed and thus it is a good time to go fishing for these two months. The flowers have a nice sweet nectar and children like to **drink the nectar**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: inyivac [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3683, Aneityum

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. When these flower in the bush and people are making their gardens in that area, it means the garden is **ready to harvest**. There is also an **ornamental** use as some have red flowers. Red birds drink the juice and this plant normally flowers in July, August, and September.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Rosalina Nijae, Wina Nasauman, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: inyivac [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4051, Aneityum

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. When in flower, **taro** is said to be ready in the garden.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: inyivac [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4051, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: meure [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5037, Futuna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. **Birds** like the **nectar** of this flower. **Hunters** know this.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nuleu [Narak]

Specimen: GMP-2824, Tanna

Use: Bats are **hunted** when trees are in flower as they are attracted to the tree's flowers.

Indigenous expert(s): Eliud Tom, Meriam Tom

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nawawa [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2983, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. When in flower, **taro** is said to be ready for harvest.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nawawa* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2983, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauauua* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4226, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. **Flying foxes** are attracted to the flowers and **hunters** know this. The stem is used to make **end posts** of Western style houses known as *nimah itoga*. Wood is used to make **ax handles**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kuanu Jack, Namaka Thierry, Sakrai Nanpe, Namry Elci, Leu Sustin, Kalei Thomas, Kiapen Willie Dan

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neirew arurou* (red flower), *neirew akura* (yellow flower) [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2916, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. **Bats** are **hunted** when the tree is in flower as they are attracted to the tree's flowers. This is also an unspecified **medicine**. There is also an **ornamental** use. It is cultivated around the garden for its flowers.

Indigenous expert(s): David Kapwia, Joseph Dapah, Tupun Alexis

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nai leu* [Nahual]

Specimen: GMP-5854, Tanna

Use: The wood from this tree is good for making **ax handles** and **house posts**.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Posen, Charlie Kway, Nipro Thomas

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *n̄kilaw* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4490, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Vernacular name: *nekiléw* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2824, Tanna

Note: This name means its inside is red.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Psidium guajava L.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: kuava atamañ [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3602, Aneityum

Use: This plant produces an **edible** fruit, but it is smaller than the cultivated guava. It is considered the wild type.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: kuava atamañ [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3602, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used to **treat diarrhea and stomach ache**.

One can pinch four leaf tips, chew, and swallow the juice. The fruits of the plant, when ripe, are eaten. The wood is used for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam



Initial interview

Vernacular name: goapa [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4756, Tanna

Use: The fruits are **edible**. When a person has a **stomach ache**, take bark off of the young stem, chew it in your mouth, swallow the fluid, and spit out the bark. Keep doing this several times a day until the pain goes away.

Indigenous expert(s): Kating Ken Matai, Marie Ken Matai, Ken Bob Matai, Naloma Ken Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: koaba [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4720, Tanna

Use: The fruit of this tree is **edible**. The stem is used for posts to build houses. The wood from the tree is said to be very strong so larger parts of the tree can be used for **house construction**. The leaves are used to **treat diarrhea**. A person chews four leaves at a time as long as needed.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Natou

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: kawapang [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4720, Tanna

Use: The **fruits** are eaten when they turn yellow and are ripe.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *guaba* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5079, Tanna

Note: The vernacular name was adopted from Bislama for *guava*.

Use: The **fruits** are eaten when they turn yellow and are ripe.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *guauba* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5079, Tanna

Note: The vernacular name was adopted from Bislama for *guava*.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *koapa* [Netwar]

Specimen: RST-5, Tanna

Note: This word is an adaptation of the English word *guava*.

Use: This plant is used as a **medicine**. Several young shoots are chewed to **relieve a toothache**. After the juice is extracted by mastication, the waste is removed. The dead wood is used for **firewood**. Also, the ripe fruits are consumed.

Indigenous expert(s): Paulin Kalip, Marian Nalau

Vernacular name: *koapa* [Netwar]

Specimen: RST-5, Tanna

Note: The vernacular name was adopted from Bislama for *guava*.

Use: Its **fruit** is consumed raw. Young leaves are chewed and the juice swallowed for **stomach ache** and **diarrhea**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *guapang* [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-5079, Tanna

Note: The vernacular name was adopted from Bislama for *guava*.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Syzygium aneityense* Guillaumin**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nomoyehc* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3450, Aneityum

Use: The wood is used for **house posts** and for small parts of the house such as a porch.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nomoyehc* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3450, Aneityum

Use: This tree is used for **timber**, **house posts**, and the young stems for **roof rafters**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Syzygium chanelii S.H. Tuiwawa & Craven

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-4185, Futuna

Use: [Futuna-Aniwa area] This tree is used for **house posts**, as it produces hardwood.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natehumu* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5065, Futuna

Use: The fruits of this tree are **edible** when ripe and discard the seeds. The stem is used for making **house posts**.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikaraka* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4185, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua



Syzygium clusiifolium (A. Gray) Müll. Berol.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *noño* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3639, Aneityum

Use: This tree is a good source of wood for **house posts** and **roof rafters**. Some people eat the ripe **fruits** of this species. But even on the same tree, some of the ripe fruits have a sour taste even though they look alike.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Rosalina Nijae

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *noño* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3639, Aneityum

Use: The stems are used to make **rafters** for the roof of a house.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-4151, Futuna

Use: [Futuna-Aniwa area] Children like to eat the **fruits** when they ripen black. The stem is used for **house posts** as the wood is very strong.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *fakamausi* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5152, Futuna

Use: The stem of this tree is used for **house posts**. The **fruits are eaten** when they are ripe. They are sweet when they are not ripe. They are astringent and people spit them out.

Indigenous expert(s): Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tepuow* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5202, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. When this plant flowers, it is time to plant yams. When this plant fruits, it is time to harvest yams. The fruits of this tree are black. If a person has **heavy blood loss**, they chew the flesh of the seeds and spit out the seeds. This will restore the blood in a person.

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nipam* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4151, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Vernacular name: *nepum* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5202, Tanna

Use: Its **fruit** is consumed raw. **Flying foxes** like the fruit of this tree and eat it so much that they become "drunk" from eating it. When the tree fruits, it is a good time to **hunt** for them.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tepou* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5152, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels**

Vernacular name: *saplog* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5681, Aneityum

Note: This name is an adaptation of the French word "jamblon".

Use: Its **fruit** is consumed raw. They often attract flying foxes who are then easily **hunted**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Syzygium kajewskii* Guillaumin**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikpat* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4687, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etao Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Vernacular name: *nekipat* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4687, Tanna

Note: The name of this plant means "tree from the Middle bush".

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *wapkapier* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4687, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Syzygium malaccense* (L.) Merr. & L.M. Perry**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inyehec* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4968, Aneityum

Use: The fruits are **edible** when they are red. If a person has been drinking *kava* and the next morning feels **hangover**, they can take a handful of the leaves of this plant. Then crush them in cool water and wash their face with this. This treatment will help the *kava* feeling to disappear. At the same time if a person eats the fruit of this tree a few hours in advance of drinking *kava*, they cannot drink *kava* as it will **reduce the effects of the kava**. The trunk of this tree can be used to build **temporary houses** and also it is good for **firewood**. When the plant is in flower, flying foxes and birds come to drink the nectar and hunters know this so they **hunt** near this tree.

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kafika* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-4197, Futuna

Use: Ripe fruits are **edible**. This plant is also used as a source of **timber** for rafters in western-style houses.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *ningawing* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4742, Tanna

Use: The fruits are eaten when ripe. For **back pain** arising from carrying heavy things, squeeze liquid from one handful of bark into a cup of room temperature water or hot water. Then drink the entire cup once daily, as many days as needed. This plant makes good **firewood** and charcoal as it gives a very hot flame. Also, the wood is used for **rafters** of houses. One can use young entire stems or split older stems for the rafters. The wood for this purpose lasts a long time. **Birds** and **flying fox** like to eat the fruits—**hunters** know this and catch flying fox nearby when fruit is ripe and these animals are eating it.

Indigenous expert(s): Kating Ken Matai, Marie Ken Matai, Ken Bob Matai, Naloma Ken Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nawa* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5038, Tanna

Use: The fruits are **edible** when ripe. The stem is used for **timber** and sawn timber. Also, this plant is a **calendar plant**. The flowers attract **fruit**

bats. Hunters, knowing this, **hunt** the bats at night.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *newha nawah* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5038, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neuwa* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5177, Tanna

Use: The trunk is used to make sawn **timber** and **house posts**. The fruits are eaten when ripe, known as a "local apple".

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neuwa* [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-4772, Tanna

Use: The fruits of this tree are **edible**. Flying foxes eat this fruit. Hunters know this and **hunt** near the tree when it is ripe. The stems are used for **firewood** and cut to make planks for houses.

Indigenous expert(s): Jean Iaruwaing, Kang Mariros, Easter Samuel, Sula Nako

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nigaug* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4742, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Vernacular name: *nekawuk* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4197, Futuna

Use: Its **fruit** is consumed raw. This tree was the **first light** that appeared in the world after it was created by *Wughin*. Known as the first light of the stone-men after the creation of Tanna. It shines on the *kastom* roads of *tupunus* and illuminates the road for him to obtain a good crop. On the other hand, *nekiléw* (*Metrosideros vitiensis*) is the light of *ierames* spirits who work in the garden.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Syzygium myriadenum Merr. & L.M. Perry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *narrer* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3111, Tanna

Use: People use the trunk for **house posts** as the stem is very straight. The stem also can be used for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka, Jean-Paolo Nawarao, Samuel Kehma, Tom Rafei, Jean-Pascal Wahe



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *narir* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2956, Tanna

Use: This plant is used in **construction**. The timber of this plant is used as a **hardwood** for any part of the house.

Indigenous expert(s): John Pasua, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Joseph Kema, Benjamin Tom

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *narhir* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3111, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahl* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4459, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Syzygium nomoa Guillaumin

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namuñyepi*, *namuñyepi* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3266, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Lalep Thomas Japanesei



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inceimu* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3464, Aneityum

Use: The wood is used for **rafters** in house building. To plant taro, take an 8 cm diameter stick. Sharpen it and use it to make **holes for planting**. The stick is as long as needed for a person to stand while making the hole.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inceimu* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3464, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nomoyehel* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3624, Aneityum

Use: One can use the wood of this plant for **roof rafters**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Rosalina Nijae

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *numuyehec* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3624, Aneityum

Use: The stems of this plant are used as **timber**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nomoyehel* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4027, Aneityum

Use: One can use this plant to build houses. The wood of this tree is considered very hard and heavy, so it is used as posts in **traditional houses**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nomoyehuel* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4027, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahl* [Naka]

Specimen: KEA-586, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. The consumption of **fruits by birds** suggests that it is time to **hunt** birds. Also, the ripe fruits suggest the time to harvest crops is near.

Indigenous expert(s): Samson Numake Nakabue

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekepat* [Naka (Iakahan dialect)]

Specimen: GMP-5830, Tanna

Use: The wood of this tree is a good source of timber for **rafters and posts** in making a traditional house because the wood is durable and rot-resistant.

Indigenous expert(s): Koden Dick, Peter Dick

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *narer* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2993, Tanna

Use: This plant is involved in **construction**. The timber of this plant is used as a hardwood for any part of a house. Also, dry portions of this plant are used as **firewood**. Also, pigeons are known to eat the **fruit** of this plant. As a result, hunters will cluster about these trees to **hunt** this animal.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *narhir* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2993, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naruer* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4248, Tanna

Use: The stems can be used as **posts** or **rafters** in **traditional houses**. If used as a rafter, it is used as a mid-roof brace placed longitudinally on the roof, going from one end of the house to the other. This part of the roof is known as *kuar kuo*. This is also a **calendar plant**. When in flower, **taro** is considered soon to be ready. When the fruit is falling, it is considered time to harvest the taro.

Indigenous expert(s): Kuanu Jack, Namaka Thierry, Sakrai Nanpe, Namry Elci, Leu Sustin, Kalei Thomas, Kiapen Willie Dan

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *narheuir* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4570, Tanna

Use: The stem of this tree is used as timber for **house posts** and cut for crossbars of local houses. Birds love to eat this fruit and hunters know this and stand by to **hunt** when the fruits are ripe.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahrer* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4570, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naan* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-3266, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Syzygium richii (A. Gray) Merr. & L.M. Perry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inciñyiñpa* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-5006, Aneityum

Use: The stems of this tree are used to make **temporary houses** and for **firewood**. This is one of the leaves that is used in an unspecified mixture to put in a rough sea to **calm the waters**.

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *navaraupu* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5137, Futuna

Use: The stems of this tree are used as **house posts**, both for local and *kastom* homes.

Indigenous expert(s): Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuəiām* [Naka]

Specimen: TAR-2307, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Jimmy Nakapue Asim, Yesua Nakapue, Tom Johnson, Chessie Church, Samson Jimmy Nakapue, Greg Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nurap* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4733, Tanna

Use: The wood from this tree is good for making **house posts** as it is very strong. The wood is considered as excellent **firewood**. To **restore energy** when a person is tired, chew the leaf, swallow the juice, and spit out the leaf—it will make the person feel better.

Indigenous expert(s): Teresa Wahe, Samuel Kehma, Jean-Paolo Nawarao, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nourap* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4733, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nurap* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5167, Tanna

Use: For **toothaches**, take the inner bark, scrape it into water, and use it to rinse your mouth. The pain will go away. The stem is used for **house posts**. Also, this is a **calendar plant**. Birds like this flower and **hunters** know this.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nurap* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5167, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nurap* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2894, Tanna

Note: This plant grows at a higher elevation and the branching pattern is different.

Indigenous expert(s): David Kapwia, Joseph Dapah, Tupun Alexis

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nawarpo* [Nahual]

Specimen: GMP-5864, Tanna

Use: The wood of this tree is good for making **house posts**.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Posen, Charlie Kway, Nipro Thomas

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nawan* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2894, Tanna

Note: This plant grows at a higher elevation and the branching pattern is different.

Use: Used for **timber**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekawuk repag* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4143, Aneityum

Use: This is the *nekawuk* of *ierames* **spirits** and they eat it, but men **eat** the real *nekawuk* (*Syzygium malaccense*) instead.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nurap* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5137, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Syzygium samarangense (Blume)
Merr. & L.M. Perry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *intofo*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3638, Aneityum

Use: This tree is a good source of wood for **house posts**, as well as sawn timber. The ripe fruit is **edible** but some of these are sour. Pick only the ripest fruits. This species grows commonly on river banks.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Rosalina Nijae



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *intofo* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3638, Aneityum

Use: Children eat the fruits when they turn black. The stems are used for **firewood** and the larger ones are used as **timber**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kafi kouko* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5072, Futuna

Use: This is a good tree for **timber**.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauan, nawan* [Nafe]

Specimen: LR-329, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Tom Ravai, Samuel Herwaen Kemah

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nawan* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5144, Tanna

Use: This is used as sawn timber and as very hard wood. Also, fruit bats enjoy eating from this tree. Hunters know this and will go there to **hunt**.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nawuan* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5144, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekrat* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5072, Futuna

Note: The name of this plant means "tree from the Middle bush".

Use: A strong wood for the construction of **houses**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwo, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Syzygium* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nawhan puia* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4655, Tanna

Use: This tree is a good source of strong wood, used for **house posts**. This is a **calendar plant**.

Birds eat the **fruits** and **hunters** know this. And so, they stand by to hunt birds when the fruit is ripe.

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Allan Rawi



***Syzygium* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauan bia* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2844, Tanna

Use: This plant is used in **construction**. A large tree is felled for trunk wood. Planks of wood created are used as **roofing members** to support

galvanized steel.

Indigenous expert(s): Tupun Alexis, Nasuar Madeline Tacknik, Iarapat Jerome Neru

***Syzygium* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inceipou* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3612, Aneityum

Use: The fruits of this tree are **eaten** when ripe.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inceipou* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3612, Aneityum

Use: The fruits of this plant are **edible**. When they ripen to a black color, they are ready to eat. Some are said to be sweet and can be eaten; people do not eat the ones that are not sweet. The trunks and stems of this plant are used for **timber** and burned as **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

***Syzygium* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inmejei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3686, Aneityum

Use: This tree is a source of sawn **timber** and to make **house rafters**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wina Nasauman, Reuben Neriam

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inmejei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3686, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nawan* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3686, Aneityum

Use: **Flying foxes** like the fruit of this tree and eat it so much that they become "drunk" from it. When the tree fruits, it is a good time to **hunt** for them.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Syzygium* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namuñyepei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4843, Aneityum

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. **Birds** and **flying fox** eat the **fruits** when

they turn black in color and **hunters** know this.
Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Martial Wahe

***Syzygium* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: numuyehec [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4907, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nɪkpat nɪgawɪg* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4907, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

***Syzygium* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neg feis* [Naka (Iakahan dialect)]

Specimen: GMP-5822, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Koden Dick, Peter Dick, Lop, Allan Nemeleg, John Nopisa

***Syzygium* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauan* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3032, Tanna

Use: This plant is used in **construction**. The wood of this tree is used as **timber wood**. This is also a **calendar plant**. Flying foxes are known to eat the fruits of this tree. If they are desired, **hunters** will gather near the tree when fruits are in season. Also, the **ripe fruits** are consumed occasionally by people.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nawhan* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3032, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nkaraka* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3334, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

***Syzygium* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nawan [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4484, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Syzygium* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: naipen [Neuai]

Specimen: LR-288, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): A group of women and particularly Josephine

***Syzygium* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nawan [Nahual]

Specimen: GMP-5847, Tanna

Use: The wood from this tree is strong and good for making **house posts**.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Posen, Charlie Kway, Nipro Thomas

***Syzygium* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nekauk [Nanuneta]

Specimen: GMP-5811, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Yauko Nimisa, Isaiah Lonolus

NYCTAGINACEAE

***Bougainvillea spectabilis* Willd.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: souni [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5274, Futuna

Use: This species is grown as an **ornamental** around households.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: buganvil [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-5274, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai,

Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata
Naling, Dick Narau

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *pukavila*
[Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5274, Futuna

Note: This name is an
adaptation of *Bougainvillea*.

Indigenous expert(s):

Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe
Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois
Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot
Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai



Ceodes umbellifera J.R. Forst. & G.
Forst.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napkapi* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3262, Tanna

Use: One can **feed pigs** with the
bark of this tree and mix it with
pig food as well. When eaten, this
bark will help make the pig grow
fat. When the fruits are ripe, they
get sticky and this can be used
to **trap birds**. Put these fruits
around a cut-up papaya and put
that in a clear place. When the
birds come to eat the papaya, they
get stuck by the fruits and can be
caught.

Indigenous expert(s): Rawi Amos, Kaias Yauiko Nerkahoro, Kasu Janet



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napkaupi* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4539, Tanna

Use: This plant is used to make pigs grow fast and fat. Scrape the stem
with a shell and mix the pieces of the stem with coconut, taro, and
manioc and give it to the pigs to eat. This plant is special for **feeding
pigs**.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam,
Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nabkabki* [Nafe]

Specimen: LR-324, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Tom Ravai, Samuel Herwaen Kemah

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napkapi* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5027, Tanna

Use: The leaves are used as **pig feed** to make them grow faster. There are various butterflies that can also **get stuck on this plant**. And birds can also get stuck when trying to eat these insects and can then be **hunted** or collected.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *karainapek* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5027, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nabkapik* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2929, Tanna

Use: When fruits are ripe, branches they have a **sticky substance**. Birds can get stuck here and be retrieved. Alternatively, **bird traps** using the substance can be set outside the trees.

Indigenous expert(s): David Kapwia, Joseph Dapah, Tupun Alexis

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nabkapik* [Neuai]

Specimen: TAR-2344, Tanna

Use: The **sticky fruits** of this plant are used as a trap for **catching wild birds**. The fruits are placed anywhere near the preferred fruits of a desired bird. The sticky fruit of this plant will then hinder the flight of the bird, as the fruit binds its wings.

Indigenous expert(s): John Pasua, Alexis Tupun, Alick Nauka, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Albert Andre

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nəpkəpik* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4539, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etao Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napkapek* [Nanuneta]

Specimen: GMP-5798, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Yauko Nimisa, Isaiah Lonolus

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napkapek* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2821, Tanna

Use: This plant is used to **summon rain**. Its grated skin is added into the feed of **piglets** to help them grow well. Its fruit contains a sticky liquid that is slathered in large quantities around plants such as taro to **protect them from fruit-eating birds** as the birds get glued to the fruit.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Mirabilis jalapa* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *minít* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5502, Efate

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *met* or *nepenian* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5502, Efate

Use: Flowers of this plant open and close at predictable times of day and can be used as a **watch**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nougemet* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3354, Tanna

Note: This name means the “flower of the sun”.

Use: Flowers of this plant are used as **watches** as they open in the early afternoon. When they are half-open, women should start preparing *nahunu* (the food for after kava). When the flowers are fully open, it is **time to drink kava**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuai missis* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5502, Efate

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *ponja* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-54, Aniwa

Use: When this plant opens its flowers, it is 3 o'clock and time to go to the *nakamal* or **cook evening food**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

***Pisonia grandis* R. Br.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nepya* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3541, Aneityum

Use: The **young leaves** are placed under a pig being **cooked** in the earth oven, on top of stones. The fat drips on the leaves and then people **eat the leaves** with pig fat on it—it is said to be delicious. The branches are used to make **pig pen fences**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nepya* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3541, Aneityum

Use: Collect the top branches of this plant and chop the **leaves**. Then boil and eat them like island cabbage. Alternatively, **wrap fish** with these leaves and cook on top of charcoal. To **treat acne**, rub the outer part of the leaf on the acne. Wait 5 minutes and then rinse it.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nīpiaū ruān* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4735, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

OLACACEAE

***Ximenia americana* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *incetja* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3563, Aneityum

Use: Children like to eat the **fruits** of this plant. It is said to taste like pineapple or mango. It must be very ripe to be eaten. Peel and discard the skin. The fruit is



most sweet when it is on the ground for a few days. Some children eat the seeds of this fruit, but it has a strong oily taste. Too much causes **vomiting** and if a person eats 1-2 seeds, it can cause **diarrhea**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inwae* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3563, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

OLEACEAE

Chionanthus brachystachys (Schltr.)

P.S. Green

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nemerep*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3709, Aneityum

Use: The small straight stems of this plant are used for **fishing spears** and the larger poles for **rafters**. The wood can also be used to make **combs**—the name refers to “comb wood”.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nemerep*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3709,
Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith



Jasminum simplicifolium G. Forst.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inwoudec*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3677, Aneityum

Use: If a person is building a **temporary house** and has no other way of attaching the poles, collect the vine of this species, roll it a bit to break the fiber, heat it in a figure 8 form, and then use



it for **tying poles** while the stems are warm.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Rosalina Nijae, Reuben Neriam

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: inwoduec [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3677, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nifo uura [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5211, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

OXALIDACEAE

Oxalis corniculata L.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: ififi torotoro [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5140, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: tahak tahak [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5140, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: tahik tahik [Nahuar]

Specimen: GMP-5140, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Oxalis debilis Kunth

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-5470, Tanna

Use: [Nafe] When a person places these flowers behind the ear, it provides a very powerful protection against **evil spirits**.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Initial interview

Vernacular name: tahak tahak [Neuai]



Specimen: GMP-5470, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tahik tahik* [Nahuar]

Specimen: GMP-5470, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

PARACRYPHIACEAE

Quintinia media (Baill.) Guillaumin

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inceimu* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3265, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used as a **fertilizer** for planting **taro**. It is layered on the bottom of the hole and covers the taro as well.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Lalep Thomas Japanesei

PASSIFLORACEAE

Passiflora aurantia G. Forst.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *pasimrut akaku* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5129, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Vernacular name: *nul ifa* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5129, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanumun pasukrut* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5129, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Passiflora edulis* Sims**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *passion fruit*
[Anejom̃]

Specimen: MJB-4962, Aneityum

Note: The vernacular name was adopted from English.

Use: The fruits are **edible** and very delicious when ripe. They are harvested when they fall from the vine and the inside portion is consumed. This is an introduced species.

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *samprut*
[Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4820, Tanna

Note: The vernacular name was adopted from Bislama for passion fruit.

Use: The leaves are combined with *Annona muricata* and boiled—use many handfuls of these leaves and wash the baby that has **measles**. To **treat flu**, boil handfuls of *Passiflora* leaves with leaves of grapefruit, mandarin, and orange in a full pot. Give two cups a day to the patient.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack lawiah, Natua Harry

Initial interview

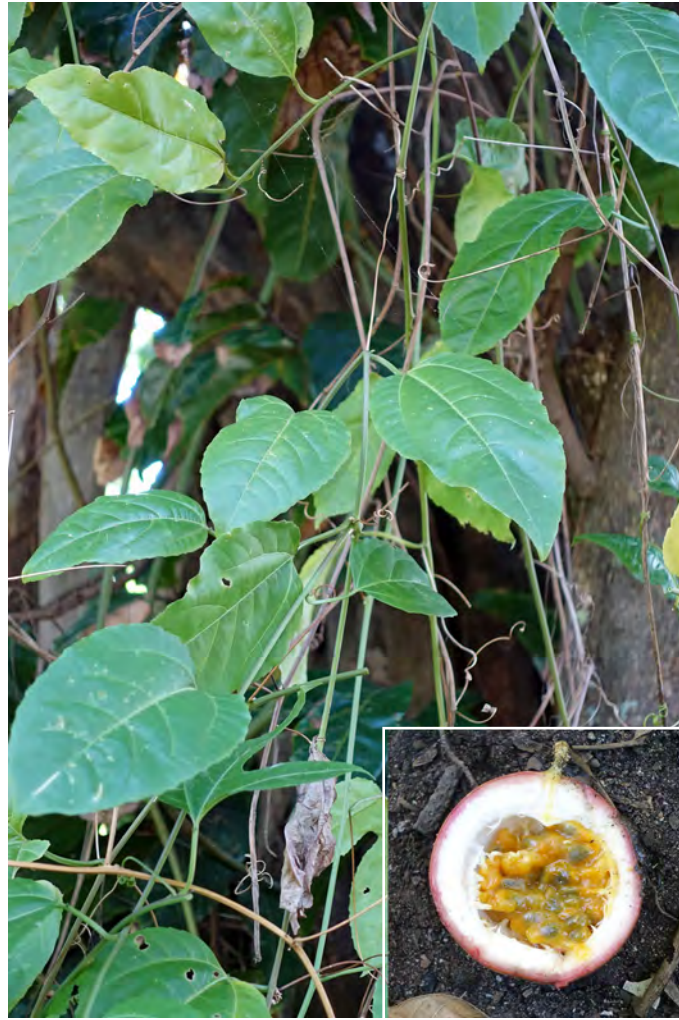
Vernacular name: *samprut* [Netwar]

Specimen: RST-1, Tanna

Use: This plant is used as **medicine** for **flu**, **cold**, and **congestion**. Two handfuls of green leaves are added to a pot of boiled water. Cover the head, hold over the pot, and breathe the steam. Discontinue once sweating begins. Do this once a night or twice, especially if congested. The fruit is juiced or eaten when ripe. The flower is used for personal **decoration**.

Note: This name is an adaptation of the English words “passion fruit”.

Indigenous expert(s): Paulin Kalip, Marian Nalau



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *pasimrut asol* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4820, Tanna

Note: The vernacular name was adopted from Bislama for passion fruit followed by *asol* meaning big, large in Naka.

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *samprut* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4962, Aneityum

Use: Its **fruit** is consumed raw.

Note: This name is an adaptation of the English words "passion fruit".

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *pasukrut* [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-4962, Aneityum

Note: The vernacular name was adopted from Bislama for passion fruit.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Passiflora foetida* L.**

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-3569, Aneityum

Use: [Anejoñ area] The ripe fruits of this plant are **edible** and it is said to be delicious.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Specimen: GMP-3569, Aneityum

Use: [Anejoñ area] This plant can be used to treat a **headache**. One can tie a vine around their head, sleep with it on, and the next day they will feel better.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam



Initial interview

Specimen: MJB-4943, Aneityum

Use: [Anejoñ area] The fruits are **edible** and **chickens** love to eat these fruits.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-4177, Futuna

Use: [Futuna-Aniwa area] Children like to eat this **fruit**.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

Initial interview

Vernacular name: wain [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5258, Futuna

Use: **Edible** fruits.

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: naneme samprut [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4943, Aneityum

Note: This name is an adaptation of the English words "passion fruit", referring to the spirit or likeness of *samprut*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: samprut [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5258, Futuna

Note: This name is an adaptation of the English words "passion fruit".

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nanumun pasukrut [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5158, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: samfrut sisi [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-89, Aniwa

Note: The name means "small *samfrut*", *samfrut* being the deformation of the Bislama word for passion fruit.

Use: The fruit is eaten.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Nasweiu Rota

***Passiflora maliformis* L.**

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-3515, Aneityum

Use: [Anejoñ area] The ripe fruit of this plant is **edible**. It was introduced to the island and it is considered a foreign vine. Therefore, there is no local language name.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: passion fruit

[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3515, Aneityum

Use: The fruits are very sweet and good to eat. As a **medicine**, take four leaves of this plant and four leaves of *Annona muricata*. Boil this in water. Let this get cooler and then wash children who have **measles and fever**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: pasimrouut [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4671, Tanna

Use: When the fruits are ripe-yellow, people scrape out the jelly-like seeds inside and eat them. When a person has a strong **cough**, collect 20-30 leaves, boil them in 1 liter of water, and drink warm—one cup 3x a day.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: grantara [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4671, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Célestin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: pasimrut irahai [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4671, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel,

Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nul iakes, samprut ausekausek* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4671, Tanna

Note: This name (*samprut ausekausek*) is an adaptation of the English words “passion fruit”; *samprut* means hard.

Use: Its **fruits** are consumed raw. Contrary to its name, the stems are not a strong cordage. Its leaves are boiled and used to wash the body to get rid of **skin rashes**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *pasukrut aparū* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4671, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Passiflora suberosa* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *ing* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3470, Aneityum

Use: People used this vine in Aneityum to use it as a **rope** to tie objects. The ripe fruits are used to paint the face and hands. Also, children make drawings from this **dye**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *ing* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3470, Aneityum

Use: People collect the black fruits from this vine. As the fruits are rich in black pigment, the pigment is used for **writing**. Squeeze the fruit juice into a container and dip the pen into the liquid. People brought this plant to Aneityum to use it as ink for a feather pen. It is not used in this way today and now the plant grows wild on the island. The vine is also used for **tying temporary houses** or to tie **firewood**—but it is not very strong or permanent.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *ing* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3556, Aneityum

Use: People used this vine in Aneityum to use it as a **rope** to tie objects. The ripe fruits are used to paint the face and hands. Also, children make drawings from this **dye**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *ing* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3556, Aneityum

Use: People collect the black fruits from this vine. As the fruits are rich in black pigment, the pigment is used for **writing**. Squeeze the fruit juice into a container and dip the pen into the liquid. People brought this plant to Aneityum to use it as ink for a feather pen. It is not used in this way today and now the plant grows wild on the island. The vine is also used for **tying** temporary houses or to tie firewood—but it is not very strong or permanent.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *ing* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4754, Aneityum

Use: People collect the black fruits from this vine. As the fruits are rich in black pigment, the pigment is used for **writing**. Squeeze the fruit juice into a container and dip the pen into the liquid. People brought this plant to Aneityum to use it as ink for a feather pen. It is not used in this way today and now the plant grows wild on the island. The vine is also used for **tying temporary houses** or to tie **firewood**—but it is not very strong or permanent.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *ing* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4904, Aneityum

Use: This is an introduced species. Use ripe fruits to produce a kind of **ink** for writing.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *bukel* [Nahual]

Specimen: MJB-4699, Tanna

Use: Scrape the stem and inside is a white fiber that is used to **tie the hair**. The fiber is very strong and it is used in hair for **ceremonial dance**.

Indigenous expert(s): Jimmy Iauimam, Toata Rupii, Toata Nalpalep

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nul ifa* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3470, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tul pukulpukul* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4699, Tanna

Note: It is a member of the family of *tul pukulpukul* but with a different leaf shape.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *bukel* [Nahuar]

Specimen: MJB-4699, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *wawa tama jiko* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-42, Aniwa

Note: The name means "vine of a strong-headed child".

Use: Fruits are used by children as **face paint**. This plant is said to be introduced by "Americans".

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

PETIVERIACEAE

Rivina humilis L.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *incauinja* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3543, Aneityum

Use: The red, dried fruits are **fed to small chicks** as food.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *incauwinja* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4794, Aneityum

Use: People use the red ripe fruits for **feeding chickens**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nowan léwlew* (lit. "red fruits") [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2789, Tanna

Use: This plant is used for **face coloring**. The red color from fruits are used to paint hands and faces. This plant can also act as a **styptic**. Collect the leaves, rub, and crush in hand. Then squeeze the liquid into cuts to stop bleeding.

Indigenous expert(s): Jean-Pascal Wahe and Joshua Andrew

Initial interview

Specimen: MJB-4783, Tanna

Note: This is an introduced species from abroad, so there is no local name.

Use: It is a weed in the fields and the red seeds are **eaten by chickens**.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack lawiah, Natua Harry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *incauwiunja* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4868, Aneityum

Use: The red fruit is used to **feed chickens**.

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Wopa Nasauman, Charlie Nafarniynng

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *noasilinoasili* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4794, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen lauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naléwlew* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2789, Tanna

Use: Its ripe **fruits** can be used to color the face red.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwo, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *rakau fua roura* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-15, Aniwa

Note: The name means "plant with red fruit".

Use: Children use the fruit as **face paint**. It is said to be an introduced plant from Tanna Island.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

PHYLLANTHACEAE

Bischofia javanica Blume

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *masamuei*
[Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5073, Futuna

Use: When a person has **internal sores**, scrape off the outer bark of this tree—1-2 spoonfull's worth.

Then put in a cup of water. Drink once daily until the pain is gone.

To treat an **external sore**, scrape the bark and fill it in a *Macaranga*

leaf. Roll it up and heat it over a fire. Then squeeze the juice from this directly on the sore, once daily for 5 days. It will heal the sore.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakouka* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5156, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakoka*, *redwud* [Naka]

Specimen: KEA-575, Tanna

Note: The name *redwud* was adopted from Bislama for *red wood*.

Use: This plant is used **cosmetically** as it helps create **dreadlock hairstyle**. A handful of bark is mixed with one cup of coconut oil. The mixture is applied to hair while bathing for one week. This plant is also used as a **toothache remedy**. One handful of scraped bark is tied in a leaf of *Macaranga dioica*. The bundle is then boiled in water, producing a red tea. The resulting red tea is gargled in the morning, once daily for two days.

Indigenous expert(s): Samson Numake Nakabue

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakouko* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4548, Tanna

Use: The trunk of this tree makes good **timber**. To make **pigs** grow fatter, scrape the outer bark of this tree and mix with grated coconut, manihot and taro. Then feed this to the pigs to help them grow and get fat. To treat **toothache**, use 7-8 leaves and boil in a 1-liter saucepan. Use this to rinse the mouth which will help reduce the tooth pain. Use 2-3 times per day as needed to treat the pain.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakoka* [Naka]

Specimen: KEA-575, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakuka* [Nanuneta]

Specimen: GMP-5813, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Yauko Nimisa, Isaiah Lonolus

Vernacular name: *nakuka* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4460, Tanna

Use: It is used for **timber**. Its sap is used to **paint straps** for the toka dance. When dry it has a dark red or brown tint.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakuka* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5156, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Breynia disticha J.R. Forst. & G. Forst.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nasjiñao*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3603, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nasjiñao*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3603,
Aneityum

Use: The plant is used to treat the pain from **toothache**.

People take two small pieces of the root, about 1 inch long each, and place these on the top of the tooth that hurts. Then press the roots into the painful tooth by closing the other jaw tightly. This will take away the pain. This plant is also said to be used as an **unspecified medicine**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nasjiñuao* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4769, Aneityum

Use: The plant is used to treat the pain from **toothache**. People take two small pieces of the root, about 1 inch long each, and place these on the top of the tooth that hurts. Then press the roots into the painful tooth by closing the other jaw tightly. This will take away the pain. This plant is also said to be used as an **unspecified medicine**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nasjiñao* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4932, Aneityum

Use: The roots are used to treat a **toothache**. Take the roots, strip off the outer bark, and chew the root. This stops the pain from the toothache and one should use 3x daily until the pain is gone.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai, Dick Matenekea

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikrah* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3076, Tanna

Use: If a person has a **sore body** or **headache**, someone else chews the leaf of this plant and spits the chewed leaf on the specific part of the person where the pain is found. The herb should stick to that part of the body and be applied once in the morning and once in the afternoon. One should leave the plant on the person as long as it stays.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekira* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4739, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Teresa Wahe, Samuel Kehma, Jean-Paolo Nawarao, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nikraha* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4739, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekira* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5060, Tanna

Use: This is a *kastom medicine* to ascertain the type of sickness a person has. Take two small 6 inch long branches with leaves. Place this on the

person along with another unspecified plant. This will help with the diagnosis.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nekiura* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5060, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekelha, kowiameta* [Netwar]

Specimen: KEA-566, Tanna

Use: This shrub is planted to repel **demons** and **bad spirits**, thereby keeping people in the village safe. If someone comes from another island to do a local person harm, they will not be able to because of the protection of this plant. According to Jean-Pascal Wahe, people on Tanna are aware that residents of the Northern Islands know a lot of spells. So, the Tannese plant many such plants in their yards and while they look like common ornamentals, they are specifically to keep residents **safe from evil magic**.

Indigenous expert(s): Iawia Jack

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niklah* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-3076, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Vernacular name: *nekelha apen* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3076, Tanna

Note: This name means the black "you steal".

Use: It is planted near houses as a **protection against black magic**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namramirl* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-3778, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Dendrophyllanthus fimbriatitepalus (Guillaumin) R.W. Bouman

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nijořkan* [Anejoř]

Specimen: GMP-3484, Aneityum

Use: This is part of an unspecified mixture that can be used as a spell to give another person a **toothache**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nijořkan* (name means "smash tooth") [Anejoř]

Specimen: GMP-3484, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used to **treat toothache**. Chew the leaves using the sore tooth and leave it on the tooth for 20 minutes. Then spit it out. This process will break the tooth and the person can extract it.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nijomkan* [Anejoř]

Specimen: GMP-3491, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nijořkan* [Anejoř]

Specimen: GMP-3491, Aneityum

Note: Name means "smash tooth".

Use: This plant is used to **treat toothache**. Chew the leaves using the sore tooth and leave it on the tooth for 20 minutes. Then spit it out. This process will break the tooth and the person can extract it.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naupetcat* [Anejoř]

Specimen: GMP-4773, Aneityum

Use: This is used to make a **throwing spear** by sharpening the end of the tip. It is also used for playing a game, rather than for hunting.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naupetcat* [Anejoř]

Specimen: MJB-4886, Aneityum

Use: In taller forests, this plant is higher so it can be used to make a **spear**. Sharpen the end or use wires as the tip. This plant also has an **unspecified medicinal use**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Rene Theimu

Dendrophyllanthus myrianthus (Müll. Arg.) R.W. Bouman

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namanuririkui* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5039, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namaunu* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5242, Futuna

Use: This plant is collected and used for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Flueggea flexuosa Müll. Arg.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namlau*

[Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4857, Aneityum

Note: The place named *Amumwamlau* is named after this tree. There are said to be two types of this tree—one with all green leaves and one with white and green leaves.

Use: The wood of this tree is good for **carving**. The fibers go in one direction so it is easier to carve—for example, to make a *kava* bowl. In general, this is the species used to **make kava bowls**. If your *kava* is not strong, then making it in this bowl will make it stronger. The kind of bowl made from this tree has a handle on each side of the bowl and it is held with two hands. If a person is going to a *tabu* place and is concerned about **spirits**, they should take a handful of these leaves and wash the body all over with it. Then take a swim with it and the person can go to the *tabu* place without risk. There are other **unspecified spiritual uses** of this tree.

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Wopa Nasauman, Charlie Nafarniyng

Vernacular name: *kawiétawur* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5545, Espiritu Santo

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namamoa* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5545, Espiritu Santo



Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Glochidion namilo Guillaumin

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namlau*

[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3485, Aneityum

Use: The larger stems of this plant can be used to build houses, for **rafters**. It is also a good source of **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *namlau*

[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3485, Aneityum

Use: When the ancient Paramount Chief would go to a meeting of the Council of Chiefs, they would at times speak about **complicated issues**. The person who would speak would first cut a branch of this plant and then bring it to the sea and tap the water's surface. That person would then proceed to say what he would plan to say, asking that he would like the issue to be solved in his way, and that others would follow. Then he would go to the meeting place, keeping the wind at his back, and waving the stick in all directions. This would give him the **power to convince** the people of his ideas. This **ritual** would be done by the Chief's spokesperson, helping to convince those who were opposed to the idea. This process helped keep power in the hands of the Paramount Chief, rather than the sub chiefs who might have other ideas.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namlau elwa* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4859, Aneityum

Note: The second part of this local name *elwa* refers to the variegation of the leaves. There are said to be two types of this tree—one with all green leaves and one with white and green leaves. The place named *Anumwamlau* is named after this tree.

Use: The wood of this tree is good for **carving**. The fibers go in one direction so it is easier to carve—for example, to make a *kava* bowl. In

general, this is the species used to make **kava bowls**. If your *kava* is not strong, then making it in this bowl will make it stronger. The kind of bowl made from this tree has a handle on each side of the bowl and it is held with two hands. If a person is going to a *tabu* place and is concerned about **spirits**, they should take a handful of these leaves and wash the body all over with it. Then take a swim with it and the person can go to the *tabu* place without risk. There are other **unspecified spiritual uses** of this tree.

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Wopa Nasauman, Charlie Nafarniyng

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namlo ian* [Narak]

Specimen: GMP-2822, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Eliud Tom, Meriam Tom

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namirau* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2855, Tanna

Use: This plant is one of the many **firewoods** used to cook *laplap*. Either dead wood or charcoal is used. This plant is also used to make **charcoal**.

Indigenous expert(s): Tupun Alexis, Nasuar Madeline Tacknik, Irapat Jerome Neru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namlo* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5270, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namlo apihil* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4859, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namhit*, *namilo* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2822, Tanna

Note: Considered *pian* (lit. "elder brother") of *namilo* (*Glochidion ramiflorum*).

Use: This tree produces a **strong wood** for **houses**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namilo* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3485, Aneityum

Use: The stem produces a hard wood used for **beams** in construction of houses and to make **fences** for animals.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Glochidion ramiflorum J.R. Forst. & G. Forst.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namlau*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3490, Aneityum

Use: The wood of this species is used as **firewood**. The wood of this species is used for **house posts**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *namlau*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3490, Aneityum

Use: When the ancient Paramount Chief would go to a meeting of the Council of Chiefs, they would at times speak about **complicated issues**. The person who would speak would first cut a branch of this plant and then bring it to the sea and tap the water's surface. That person would then proceed to say what he would plan to say, asking that he would like the issue to be solved in his way, and that others would follow. Then he would go to the meeting place, keeping the wind at his back, and waving the stick in all directions. This would give him the power to **convince** the people of his ideas. This **ritual** would be done by the Chief's spokesman, helping to convince those who were opposed to the idea. This process helped keep power in the hands of the Paramount Chief, rather than the chiefs who might have other ideas.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namlau* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3684, Aneityum

Use: People on Anietyum carve a **kava bowl** from the wood of this species. This is unique to this island. It is oblong in shape and has a handle on each side.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Rosalina Nijae

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *namlau* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3684, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namlau* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4081, Aneityum

Use: The wood is used to carve a bi-handle **bowl** from which chiefs would drink kava.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *namlau* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4081, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namlau* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4770, Aneityum

Use: The wood from this tree is said to make a special **cup**, in the shape of a ship, for the Chief to drink kava. The cup is called *nelcou*.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-4166, Futuna

Use: [Futuna-Aniwa area] This is the best **firewood** as it burns for a long time. The stems are used for **house posts**.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namirau* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5273, Futuna

Use: The stems of this species are used for **house posts** and for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namirau* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3042, Tanna

Use: This plant is used in **construction**. The wood of this tree is strong and considered a choice wood for house construction. Also, the wood of this tree is used as an excellent **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *namirew* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3042, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namiraou* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3074, Tanna

Use: The wood is used to make **house posts** and it is said to be very hard. It is also burned as **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *namirhaou* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3074, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namiruo* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4229, Tanna

Use: The stem is used as a **post** for western-style houses. Also, **goats** and **cattle** eat the **leaves**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kuanu Jack, Namaka Thierry, Sakrai Nanpe, Namry Elci, Leu Sustin, Kalei Thomas, Kiapen Willie Dan

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namiraw* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5021, Tanna

Use: The wood is very strong and used for posts. The dry wood is used for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *namiraw* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5021, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namirau awen* [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-4770, Tanna

Use: The wood of this tree is used for **posts** as it is strong. It is also used for rafters in traditional houses. It can be cut into planks for building houses. The wood can be used as **firewood**. **Birds** like the **fruit** of the tree. Hunters know this and **hunt** near the tree when the fruits are ripe.

Indigenous expert(s): Jean Iaruwaing, Kang Mariros, Easter Samuel, Sula Nako

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namilo* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4784, Tanna

Use: The stem of this tree is used to make **house posts**, as well as **fences** for pigs and cattle. The large trees are said to have hard wood and are used to make planks and other timber. They are also used for **firewood** as it burns very well. The top of the branch with the young leaf tips, as well as the tops of *Terminalia catappa*, can be **eaten when a person is hungry** in the bush. If a person's teeth hurt, take a handful of the inner bark and boil in one cup of water. After the water turns red, gargle with this 3x daily for **tooth pain**. You can also use it as a gargle when your mouth is a bit numb from eating too much pineapple—this remedy will make it feel better.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack Iawiah, Natua Harry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namirao* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4770, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Célestin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namlet* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4784, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Vernacular name: *namilo* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3074, Tanna

Use: Its wood is used for **fences** and smaller parts of **traditional houses**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Glochidion stipulare Airy Shaw

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namirau apen* [Neuai]

Specimen: LR-310

Note: This is the "red one"

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei,

***Glochidion* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namlo* [Naka (Iakahan dialect)]

Specimen: DMR-3, Tanna

Use: Leaves and branches are used to **decorate yams** during the yam-blessing ceremony (this use of the species is specific for the Naka-speaking area).

Indigenous expert(s): Koden Dick, Peter Dick, Lop, Allan Nemeleg, John Nopisa.

***Glochidion* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namirau akura* [Neuai]

Specimen: Verbal description

Note: This is the "yellow one"

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Glochidion* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namiloian* [Nahual]

Specimen: GMP-5855, Tanna

Use: Wood from this tree can be used in making **house posts** for traditional houses and **pig fences**.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Posen, Charlie Kway, Nipro Thomas

***Kirganelia ciccoides* (Müll. Arg.) R.W. Bouman**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namji* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3508, Aneityum

Use: The **stems** of this plant are sharpened and used to plant **swamp taro** or **dry land taro**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *namji* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3508, Aneityum

Use: This is a special plant to help a person **sleep** when they have gone to an unknown place that may not be safe. One should break a small branch tip of this plant and put it behind the ear to sleep with it. If the place is safe, you will sleep well. If not, you will not sleep well.

Also, this plant is only used when sleeping. The stem is used as a **planting pole**; sharpen the end of the stick and use it to plant crops.
Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naumi* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5224, Futuna

Use: The stems of this tree are used to make **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niamaymami* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4755, Tanna

Note: The traditional story is that the rat climbs up this stem but the fruits are hidden below the leaves so he cannot see it.

Use: When a person gets **bitten by a dog or pig**, scrape the bark of this tree, squeeze into salt water, boil, and then apply to the bite. Cover with the leaf for two days and then change and apply the water again. As the wound is starting to heal, clean with sea water until fully healed. This treatment is said to help **stop the pain** and **heal the wound**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kating Ken Matai, Marie Ken Matai, Ken Bob Matai, Naloma Ken Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namramiri* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3001, Tanna

Use: Dry portions of this plant are used as **firewood**. The timber of this plant is used to create any part of a **house**. It is considered a strong wood. Pigeons are attracted to this plant for their fruit. As a result, **hunters** gather around this plant when they desire to hunt the pigeon.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *namharmiri* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3001, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namramhiuri* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4567, Tanna

Use: The stem is used as timber for **house posts** and they can be split to make **crossbars** to build local houses.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namramiry* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5096, Tanna

Use: The fruits are used to feed **hens** to **increase fertility**. Mix the seeds with dry coconut and give to the hen to increase eggs.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *namramiry* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5096, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nameliamel* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4713, Tanna

Use: There is a **magical** use of this plant. When a person travels to Port Vila where there are so many people from other islands, it is good to take a 2" piece of the branch from this tree and keep it in your pocket to keep away the **bad spirits** that inhabit other islands.

Indigenous expert(s): lawia Jack

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namiliamil* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4462, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen lauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etao Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namil iamil* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4755, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen lauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etao Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nameliamel* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5430, Pentecost

Use: This plant wards off **evil spirits**. A small branch from this tree is worn secretly to protect its owner against **black magic** coming from other islands.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namramir* [Neuai]

Specimen: DMR-5, Tanna

Use: This plant appears in the **story** where its fruit tricks a rat that wants to eat them, but upon climbing the tree the rat does not see the fruits as they hide below the leaves. This plant has fairly strong wood that is used for **house construction**.

Indigenous expert(s): Daniel Yermok, Jimmy Napip.

Moeroris amara (Schumach. & Thonn.) R.W. Bouman

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwesataiasuk* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3251, Tanna

Note: This plant "lies to the rat". When a rat is at the base, it can see the fruits. When it climbs up the stem, it can't see them as they are on the other side. That is why it got its name.

Indigenous expert(s): Rawi Amos, Kaias Yauiko Nerkahoro, Kasu Janet

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *kwasate iasouk* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3251, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *keipateia iesukw* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5471, Tanna

Note: When a rat walks along the ground, he can see the fruits which sit beneath the leaves. But when he goes to the top of the plant to retrieve these fruits, he cannot find them.

Use: The leaves are boiled in water and used as a **medicine** to treat the **common cold**.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *keipateia iesuk* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5471, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *keipatek iasuk* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3251, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel,

Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kahau ratai* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5471, Tanna

Note: Its name is derived from a *kastom* story of a rat who one day saw the fruits of this herb and, hoping to eat them, climbed to the top of the herb. Once on top, he was surprised because he could not find any of the fruits he just saw. This is because the herb covers its fruit with its leaves making it visible only from the bottom of the plant. Thus, the *plant tricked the rat*, which is otherwise considered the biggest trickster himself. The name of this plant means rat climbed up.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namramirl* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5471, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Moeroris imbricata (G.L. Webster) Falcón & R.W. Bouman

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *keipeipie iasuk* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5065, Tanna

Use: This plant **tricks the rat**. When it sees fruits from the bottom and climbs up the herb, it can't see it. And so, the name refers to tricking the rat. If a person drinks too much *kava* over many years, boil 5-6 whole plants for 15 minutes in water and put them in a pot. Drink 3 cups daily for 3 days to **detoxify the effects of kava**. A person who has drunk too much *kava* over a long time feels it in the body—weak, hard to wake early, appetite is low, and the body feels heavy.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *kausiate iasuk* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5065, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *yeiwain kapap* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-5065, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel,

Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.),
Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Vernacular name: *kahau ratai, naneme kahau ratai* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5065, Tanna

Note: The name (*naneme kahau ratai*) of this plant means the spirit of the rat climbed up.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwoṭ, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Moïs Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kaukati yahuk* [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-5065, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Moeroris sp.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *rakau je kimo* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-19, Aniwa

Note: The name means plant of rat.

Use: The legend is that a rat wanted to eat its fruits, but when it climbed up, it was deceived by seeing no fruits as they hide beneath the leaves.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

Nothobaccaurea stylaris (Müll. Arg.) Haegens

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inmaka* [Anejoṃ]

Specimen: GMP-4022, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used as a durable hardwood that is used for **house posts**. The wood is used to fashion cross members that affix **outriggers** to the body of the canoe. Usually, 4-5-inch diameter saplings are used to create a track in the forest that **larger logs can roll down**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inmauka* [Anejoṃ]

Specimen: GMP-4022, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namehe kuap* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4585, Tanna

Use: The **wood** of this plant is considered one of the strongest and it is used for making a **house**, as well as **crossbars** for the roof.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Rawi Amos

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namehkuap* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4651, Tanna

Use: The **wood** of this plant is considered one of the strongest and it is used for making a house, as well as **crossbars** for the roof.

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Allan Rawi

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naluk* [Netwar]

Specimen: DB-1578, Aneityum

Note: This name means it is light (i.e. not heavy).

Use: When experiencing **joint pain**, boil many leaves of this tree along with leaves of *nawula lukaluk* (*Macaranga dioica*), then bathe in it to relieve pain. Its leaves are heated over the fire and placed on the joints and backs of people who just recovered from a long period of being bedridden and still have difficulties with walking.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napo* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4441, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

PHYTOLACCACEAE

***Phytolacca* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kewit* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4802, Tanna

Use: The dark red-purple fruits are used by women to **paint their faces** for a ceremony.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack Iawiah, Natua Harry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *noamim* [Naka]

Specimen: *MJB-4802*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

PIPERACEAE

***Peperomia pallidinervis* C. DC.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kəsip kəsip* [Naka]

Specimen: *TAR-2235*, Tanna

Use: This plant is used as a **medicine**. A handful of leaves is made into a general medicine by squeezing in one cup of water. It is consumed once per day for three days.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnny Nakabue, Marie Kating Kew, Willie Nalin Nadikas, Kating Kew Enauta, Numake Tom Kapalu, Kuwau Tom Keuai, Nausan Kamsak



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *narmi nikaka* [Naka]

Specimen: *TAR-2235*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kauakaua* [Neuai]

Specimen: *TAR-2235*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Piper insectifugum* C. DC.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *incuwukava* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: *GMP-3663*, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Reuben Neriam

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *incuwukava*

[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3663,

Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekava kava*

[Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3004, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**.

Flying foxes are attracted to this plant for their red fruits. As a result, hunters gather around this plant when they desire to **hunt the flying fox**.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikawakawhau* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4648, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. Flying foxes eat this fruit when it becomes red-ripe and **hunters** know this.

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Allan Rawi

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kawakawa* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2941, Tanna

Use: There is **cultural** use associated with this plant. The wood of this plant is used as a **light stick**. A dry 1-inch diameter, ½ meter long branch is light and carried on night walks for illumination. A light stick is known as *nukumas kab*.

Indigenous expert(s): John Pasua, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Joseph Kema, Benjamin Tom

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikaka* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4648, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekawakawa* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2941, Tanna

Note: Often found creeping on arborescent ferns. The name of this plant means small kava.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwoṭ, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Piper latifolium* L. f.**

Initial interview

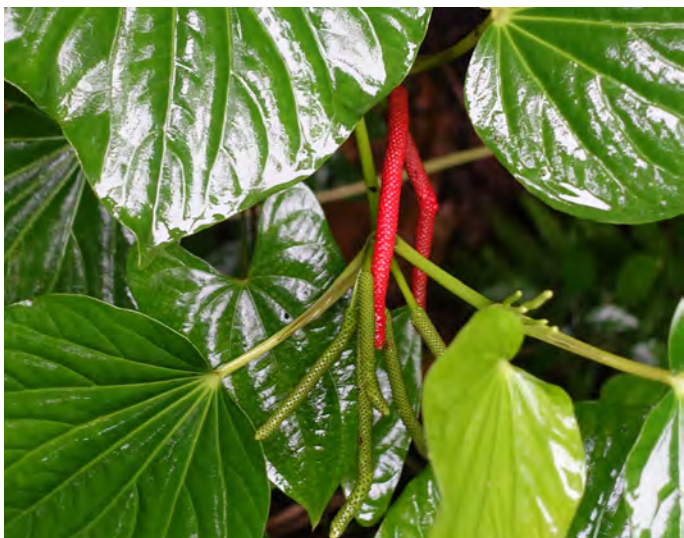
Vernacular name: *nauhap*

[Anejoṃ]

Specimen: GMP-3210, Aneityum

Use: Use the leaves to put in a hole where taro is being planted as a sort of **fertilizer**. It rots easily and adds value to the soil. To **protect a person from spirits** if you are going to an unfamiliar place, take the young inflorescence and put it behind your ear. This plant is a sort of **spiritual kava**.

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Keith Yaiyaho



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nauhaṗ* [Anejoṃ]

Specimen: GMP-3210, Aneityum

Use: The flowers are put behind one's ear, any side, to allow a person to pass through sacred places. This will **protect from the spirits**, especially if you are a person unfamiliar with the sacred place. On the East side of the island, put one leaf under your pillow before sleeping so that the lady spirit will not disturb you. This practice is only for men, as the lady spirit likes men and wants to sleep with them. If the lady spirit gets pregnant, the person must follow her to look after the children in the spirit world. So, you would leave this world, meaning that you would die.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naouhap* [Anejoṃ]

Specimen: GMP-3511, Aneityum

Use: The small, straight stems of this plant are used as **rafters** to weave thatch. Children make bows and arrows from the stems, as well as spears for **fishing**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *naouhaṽ* [Anejoṁ]

Specimen: GMP-3511, Aneityum

Use: The flowers are put behind one's ear, any side, to allow a person to pass through sacred places. This will **protect from the spirits**, especially if you are a person unfamiliar with the sacred place. On the East side of the island, put one leaf under your pillow before sleeping so that the lady spirit will not disturb you. This practice is only for men, as the lady spirit likes men and wants to sleep with them. If the lady spirit gets pregnant, the person must follow her to look after the children in the spirit world. So, you would leave this world, meaning that you would die.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naouhaṽ naouhap* [Anejoṁ]

Specimen: GMP-4065, Aneityum

Use: When a sea shell pricks you, the person can be lifted by **magic** using these leaves. Further information about this use is not provided.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *naouhaṽ nouhuap* [Anejoṁ]

Specimen: GMP-4065, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naouhaṽ nawhuap* [Anejoṁ]

Specimen: GMP-4832, Aneityum

Use: When people see this plant growing in a place, that means that the **soil is rich** and good for cultivating.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Martial Wahe

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kaukava atuua* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5205, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-2829, Tanna

Use: [Nafe area] This is used as a **magic** plant to carry a person who cannot walk because he has drunk too much *kava*. Four leaves of this plant are arranged with petioles facing outwards in pairs.

Indigenous expert(s): Kapyul Ben Nambo

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekeimap* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3033, Tanna

Use: There is a **ceremonial** use of this plant. During *kava* preparation, chewed *kava* roots are placed on the green leaves of this plant before extracting. These are one of the many leaves used for this purpose.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nikenhiep* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3033, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekeinap* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3248, Tanna

Use: When people chew the *kava* root for processing, they spit it on this leaf. It is sort of a **magic** leaf for picking up a person. Put four leaves together, two per side, and then lift the person up.

Indigenous expert(s): Rawi Amos, Kaias Yauiko Nerkahoro, Kasu Janet

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikanyuep* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4243, Tanna

Use: Known as the spirit of *kava*, the inner stem of young leaves can be **eaten as bush fodder**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kuanu Jack, Namaka Thierry, Sakrai Nanpe, Namry Elci, Leu Sustin, Kalei Thomas, Kiapen Willie Dan

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekemap* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4723, Tanna

Use: This plant is used to **lift a person up**. Take two leaves together and make a seat. Put it under a person and they can then be lifted up by the two people with a leaf on each side of that person. Use the leaf of this species to **wrap rolled leaves of wild tobacco**—to protect it and keep it fresh and moist.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Natou

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nekenapos neke map* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4723, Tanna

Use: When a person is sick, put two of these large leaves together and use them to **carry a person** to the medicine specialist. If the sick person is a man, six people line up and put many leaves on the palm of their interwoven hands. Then they carry the sick person while

saying a special incantation. This is a very old practice. If a person has a **stomach pain**, take two of the white inflorescences with the right hand and give them to the person to eat, twice a day (in the morning and evening) for 4 days. The pain will go away. When *kava* is chewed to prepare the beverage, the roots are spit from the mouth and piled on the leaves of this wild *kava* because it is similar to the domesticated *kava*. It is said that before *kava* came to Tanna, the ancestors used this root to drink as they do the “real” *kava* today. However, nowadays it is considered **poisonous** to consume this *kava*.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekemap* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5016, Tanna

Use: When a person is sick, put two of these large leaves together and use them to **carry a person** to the medicine specialist. If the sick person is a man, six people line up and put many leaves on the palm of their interwoven hands. Then they carry the sick person while saying a special incantation. This is a very old practice. If a person has a **stomach pain**, take two of the white inflorescences with the right hand and give them to the person to eat, twice a day (in the morning and evening) for 4 days. The pain will go away. When *kava* is chewed to prepare the beverage, the roots are spit from the mouth and piled on the leaves of this wild *kava* because it is similar to the domesticated *kava*. It is said that before *kava* came to Tanna, the ancestors used this root to drink as they do the “real” *kava* today. However, nowadays it is considered **poisonous** to consume this *kava*.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nekemuap* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5016, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakaimuap* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5170, Tanna

Use: The inflorescences are eaten to treat a **stomach ache**. Eat one white spike 3x daily until the person feels better. This is also a **message plant**. The leaves of this plant are placed on a fruiting tree to indicate that it is **tabu** and not to be touched. Alternatively, the leaves are put near the tree to let people know to keep away from the tree. The leaves are used as a plate when people chew *kava* root to prepare it and spit out the root on this leaf. Make a pile for processing. When people are sick and cannot walk, join 30 leaves together with the leaf blade facing inward and petiole

outward. This makes a magical seat held by others to **transport the sick person**.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekainap awen* (white form), *nekainap apen* (black form) [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-4773, Tanna

Use: To **treat a sore** on the body, crush young shoots and leaves of this plant and place it on the sore. Cover with a young leaf of the same species. Leave on for a day or two until the sore is dry. When chewing *kava* in the *nakamal* to process it prior to squeezing, hold this leaf in your hand and **spit the chewed kava into it** to collect it.

Indigenous expert(s): Jean Iaruwaing, Kang Mariros, Easter Samuel, Sula Nako

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakwuiam* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2790, Tanna

Use: This plant was said to have been used before real *kava* came to Vanuatu. This plant was used to **treat sores and pimples** on the face. Collect flowers, rub in hand to crush flowers, and then rub on face to treat skin conditions. This plant was said to be used in many **traditional remedies** for many different types of illnesses.

Indigenous expert(s): Jean-Pascal Wahe, Joshua Andrew

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakwuiam-apen* (apen=black) [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4711, Tanna

Use: There is **folklore** associated with this plant. In ancient times when the island had no people, there were just stones that roamed the earth. The **stones** drank this type of *kava* in a ceremonial way.

Indigenous expert(s): Iawia Jack

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakaimap* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4832, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nokium* [Nanuneta]

Specimen: GMP-5800, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Yauko Nimisa, Isaiah Lonolus

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nākem apin* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4502, Tanna

Use: This morph is called "the black one".

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nākem* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5800, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakwiam* [Netwar]

Specimen: DB-1616, Aneityum

Use: Not used for human consumption to make kava. In a mix called *kaluk*, its crushed leaves are mixed with grated coconut and used as a **soap** when bathing. This kind of kava was **drunk by stones** in ancient times before humans and the ordinary kava appeared. After that, spirits (*ierames*) appeared out of the stones and drank the *nakwiam* kava while men, who also appeared out of the stones, started drinking the real kava (*Piper methysticum*). Its leaves may be used to make a kind of **mythical stretcher** able to support the weight of a small person. The leaves are glued by chewed leaves of *nases* (*Ficus wassa*).

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Piper cf. latifolium* L. f.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakwuia*-*aswas* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4710, Tanna

Note: *awas* means small.

Indigenous expert(s): Iawia Jack

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakwiam* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4710, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai



Piper macropiper Pennant

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikaka* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5572, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakwiam, nekawakawa* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5572, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Piper methysticum G. Forst.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikawuah* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5195, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekawa* [Netwar]

Specimen: RST-15, Tanna

Use: This plant is used as **medicine** for **earaches**. For this remedy, 3-4 leaves are squeezed with a spoon of water. The juice is added to the ear. Let sit for a time in ear, then turn over to drain. Rinse with water.

Indigenous expert(s): Paulin Kalip

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nika* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5195, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekava, nakava* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5195, Tanna

Use: A very important plant with many local and introduced variants recognized and used in **kastom exchange** and making *temahwa*. The

root is used to make the **kava** drink in the *nakamal*. It is of female nature and there are many *tabu* concerning women, who can hold the kava branches to transport it or plant it, but aren't allowed to drink it. There are detailed names for different parts of the plant: *nalemenekava* (its strong branches, literally, "arms of kava"), *nowanhalénekava* (young thin branches, literally "eggs of kava"), *nukenekava* (the root in general), *tahan kahapa nekava* (the thick central part of the root, literally "head of kava"), *nélkenekava* (the thick central root, literally "the leg of kava"), *nousu lé nekava* (thicker roots), *nektupen nekava* (small thin roots), and *kamiaram nekava* (small offshoots found on the *nélkenekava* that may grow enough to form a secondary plant of kava out of the mother plant).

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekawa apen* (black form), *nekawa awen* (white form), *nekawa nakur* (as a tree) [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5195, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Piper wichmannii* C. DC.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nika-Pentecost* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5675, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etao Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekava* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5675, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

PITTOSPORACEAE

***Pittosporum aneityense* Guillaumin**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nelas* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3581, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used to make **house posts** and for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nelas*

[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3581,
Aneityum

Use: This tree is used for
firewood.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina
Nasauman, Tony Keith,
Reuben Neriam



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neluas* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4755, Aneityum

Use: This tree is used for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith,
Reuben Neriam, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nalas, inmadidi* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4870, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used for **spiritual purposes**. When fruits are young, the children take the fruit, cut it open, and take coconut leaf midribs. They then impale the seeds on the midribs and **paint** themselves with the fruit.

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Wopa Nasauman, Charlie
Nafarniyng

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natehi* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4870, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used for **firewood** and also has an unspecified **medical use**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

***Pittosporum campbellii* F. Muell.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inceje* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4914, Aneityum

Use: Use the leaves to make **compost** to be placed at the bottom of the hole where taro is to be planted. Then cover with soil and grow the taro in that hole. This serves as a **fertilizer**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai, Dick
Matenekea

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *moropake*

[Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5234, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakongar* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3100, Tanna

Use: This plant has an **aroma** and people are said to take the leaf and squeeze it on them in a shower or while bathing. This is done with the purpose of **keeping evil spirits away**. In particular, this can be used when a person is doing a *toka* dance. It is also used when that person is visiting a cemetery and burying a person and they want to avoid having a problem with the spirits. This can also be used with *Euodia hortensis* or alone.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nakongar* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3100, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakoguar* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4230, Tanna

Use: The leaves are mixed with coconut oil to create a **nice smelling oil**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kuanu Jack, Namaka Thierry, Sakrai Nanpe, Namry Elci, Leu Sustin, Kalei Thomas, Kiapen Willie Dan

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakoguar* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4564, Tanna

Use: This plant is used as a **perfume** in the **circumcision ritual**. Take a shell, scrape the skin off of the stem, and mix this with grated coconut. Wrap it in an unspecified leaf and heat it in the fire. Then use the juice to **bathe** the person who is being circumcised to make them smell very nice.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakonguar* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5467, Tanna

Use: A bundle of leaves from this plant are tied together using wild cane. They are then burned until the smell is released. They are then placed in the bottom of a hole dug for planting yams. This **prevents the yams from developing white spots**. Boil leaves in water and then bathe using this water to **alleviate a sore body**.

Indigenous expert(s): Francis Wahe

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakogar* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4734, Tanna

Use: For a *kastom* ceremony, chew the leaves with the white endosperm of coconut and then rub on the body to enjoy the **fragrant aroma**.

Sometimes when a person is working hard and is **tired**, they take this leaf, mix it with ground coconut, and wash it in salt water. When **planting yams**, a bunch of leaves with this plant are mixed with wild cane and burned. The ash is put in the ground as one plants the yams.

Indigenous expert(s): Teresa Wahe, Samuel Kehma, Jean-Paolo Nawarao, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nakongar* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4734, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakonguar* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5048, Tanna

Use: Use with *Euodia* when a young girl gets her period to **reduce the odor**. Put this plant under the skirt. When **planting yams**, dig the hole and burn the leaves of this with coconut. Put this flaming concoction into the hole and cover it with soil. Then place the yam in. This will help **kill any pathogen**, such as a virus that will harm the yam.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niélu* [Netwar]

Specimen: KEA-572, Tanna

Use: This plant is used in **ceremonial agricultural practices**. One should take a bunch of leaves and tie together with a dry coconut leaf. Burn the green leaves by lighting the dried coconut leaf and put this in the hole where you intend to **plant a yam**. Let it burn in the hole. Put your yam in the hole a day later, while the smell of the *niélu* leaves is still fresh, and plant it. The yam is said to “love” the smell of this leaf and thus will grow well. The people in the village of Lowkwaria are “Yam People” who trace their origin from the yam plant. Because of its relationship to the yam, they consider this tree **sacred**. When they are clearing forests, they never

cut this tree. This tree is easy to cut but it is hard to grow. It is said to be a respected tree. This plant is also used as a **medicine for asthma**. Boil 2, 3 or 4, 3" long pieces of branch of this plant in a half kettle of hot water and boil it. Drink one cup 3 times daily for 4 days. To **treat rat sickness** that manifests in shaking and twitching, this is one of several leaves used to treat this condition. There are people who trace their origin to the rat, yam, banana, or crab, depending on where you are from. And so, rat sickness is an illness particular to the rat group of people.

Indigenous expert(s): lawia Jack

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niāhlip* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4914, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen lauко, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etaу Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jеpi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niély* [Netwar]

Specimen: JM-8211, Aneityum

Use: The entire plant is **aromatic**. During yam planting into tow (mounds), its leaves are burnt inside the pit where yams are planted to ensure good crop. Yams are said to **like the smell of the leaves**. Drinking an infusion of its boiled bark cures the *nemesan taha kahau* sickness (literally **rat sickness** characterized by respiratory problems, shortness of breath) which is thought to be caused by rats.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakongar* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5006, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakogar* [Neuai]

Specimen: DMR-6, Tanna

Use: When yams are planted, leaves of this plant are buried with them to **chase away any pests** and to improve the crop.

Indigenous expert(s): Daniel Yermok, Jimmy Napip.

Pittosporum aff. rhytidocarpum A. Gray

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakongar* [Neuai]

Specimen: TAR-2346, Tanna

Use: There is **cultural** use associated with this plant. Following **circumcision**, young boys will bathe with a mixture made from the leaves of this plant. The green leaves are mixed with grated coconut, then squeezed with water over their heads. This ceremony takes place two days after circumcision. The shower is taken over two days, once each afternoon.

Indigenous expert(s): John Pasua, Alexis Tupun, Alick Nauka, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Albert Andre



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niély* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4830, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Pittosporum* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niély* [Netwar]

Specimen: DB-1577, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

PLANTAGINACEAE

Angelonia angustifolia Benth.

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-3598, Aneityum

Use: [Anejoñ area] This is a flower used as an **ornament** in the hair. It's Bislama name translates to "forget me not."

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep



***Plantago major* L.**

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-3567, Aneityum

Use: [Anejoñ area] Women use the long stems of the flowers to make **head garlands**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep



POLYGONACEAE

***Antigonon leptopus* Hook. & Arn.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *mista pel*
[Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-95, Aniwa

Note: The name is a reference to "Mister Bell", a person credited with the introduction of this plant to Aniwa.

Use: This plant is used as a **decoration**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Nasweiu Rota



***Persicaria attenuata* (R. Br.) Soják**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *matkutkut* [Naka]

Specimen: Online photo

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

PORTULACACEAE

***Portulaca grandiflora* Hook.**

Initial interview

Specimen: MJB-4791, Tanna

Use: [Newar area] This plant is used as an **ornamental** grown around the house.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack Iawiah, Natua Harry

***Portulaca oleracea* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *iaku-iaku* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3165, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Natou,
Sam Nauka, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *iaku iaku*
[Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3165, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky
Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri
Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nipiti nam*
[Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5515, Efate

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen
lauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew,
Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew
Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali
Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia,
Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew
(Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niéweriéwer* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5515, Efate

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman,
Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai



PRIMULACEAE

***Maesa aneiteensis* Mez, or *Maesa nemoralis* (J.R. Forst. & G. Forst.) A. DC.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *rauso* [Futuna-
Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5090, Futuna

Use: This tree has sweet, **edible**
fruits when ripe. It is also good for
firewood.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta
Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *naṃap* [Anejoṃ]

Specimen: GMP-3442, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *raso* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5055, Futuna

Note: The name refers to testicles.

Use: The fruits are **edible**, like berries. The stems are used for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clenson Lewani, Molly Seru

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *rauso* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5055, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namap* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5112, Tanna

Note: The name of this plant means “you see”.

Use: There is **weather lore** associated with this plant. To make **rain**, take four branches mixed with *Zingiber zerumbet*. Leave for one week until it rots and smells bad. Move it to the land and it will rain. The leaf is used to **stop lightning and thunder**. Take four leaves and mash. Then cut a forked stick of *natchy*, take the outer bark off, put it in the fire to warm it, and wrap with a leaf. Put this in front of you in the ground and when lightning is coming, break off the fork and the thunder will stop. Children eat the **fruits**.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *namhap* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5112, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namuap* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5183, Tanna

Use: When the **flying fox** is eating ripe fruits in one’s garden, for example, bananas, papaya, mango, or others, people take a 0.75 m long stick from this tree to throw it at the flying foxes to **scare them away**. They are said to find other food once this is thrown at them.

Indigenous expert(s): Peter Nisian, Sampson Kwanpiken.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namap* [Nafe]

Specimen: *MJB-5183*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naməm* [Naka]

Specimen: *GMP-3425*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namam* [Netwar]

Specimen: *GMP-3425*, Tanna

Note: The name of this plant means "you see".

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namep* [Neuai]

Specimen: *GMP-5344*, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Maesa aubertii* Guillaumin**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namep* [Neuai]

Specimen: *TAR-2331*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): John Pasua, Alexis Tupun, Alick Nauka, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Albert Andre

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namam* or *namap* [Netwar]

Specimen: *GMP-5424*, Pentecost

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Maesa bennettii* Mez**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namap* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4777, Aneityum

Note: The name of this plant means “you see”.

Use: Children like to eat the **ripe fruits** of this plant.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam, Marie Michelle



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namap* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3043, Tanna

Note: The name of this plant means “you see”.

Use: This plant is used **medicinally to treat boils**. A poultice is fashioned—green leaves are heated and placed over a boil. The poultice is changed as needed, every 1-2 days. There is also a **cultural** association. It is considered **tabu** to use dried wood of this tree as fuel.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *namap* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3043, Tanna

Note: The name of this plant means “you see”.

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namup* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4777, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namam* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4777, Aneityum

Note: The name of this plant means “you see”.

Use: Its crushed leaves are applied to promote **healing on skin incisions**

that were made by healers as a way to heal certain diseases.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namep* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4777, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Maesa eramangensis* Mez**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namuup* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4238, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. Pigeons eat the ripe fruits and **hunters** know this. When one feels part of their body is **sore**, a branch is traditionally heated over a fire and then pressed to the area of the body where the sore feeling is. This is thought to help **reduce the pain**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kuanu Jack, Namaka Thierry, Sakrai Nanpe, Namry Elci, Leu Sustin, Kalei Thomas, Kiapen Willie Dan

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namam* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4238, Tanna

Note: The name of this plant means "you see".

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Myrsine lecardii* (Mez) Ricketson & Pipoly**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahar piak* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2845, Tanna

Use: A large branch is cut to form a replacement **handle for an ax**. This is also considered a **hard wood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Tupun Alexis, Nasuar Madeline Tacknik, Irapat Jerome Neru and Henri Sapéa.

***Myrsine modesta* (Mez) Ricketson & Pipoly**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naireakauva* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5235, Futuna

Use: The stem of this tree is good for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekaui reia*
[Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3026, Tanna

Note: *laruman* is the name of the male form of this plant. *Prane* is the female form of this plant.

Use: This plant is used for **hunting**. The wood of the tree is used as the body of a spear to hunt fishes and turtles. To fashion the **spear**, an appropriate length of wood is cut, debarked, heated, and then topped with an iron point.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekahuai reia*
[Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4492, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

***Tapeinosperma kajewskii* Guillaumin**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nupunyeepac* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3272, Aneityum

Note: The plant is named after the spotted unicorn fish, *Naso brevirostris*.

Use: The wood is strong and used to make a **spear** for fishing. If a poacher goes into a protected area and takes any fish inside this area, the **spirits will cause an accident** that will result in a person having a **wound**. To treat, mix this plant with leaves of GMP-3284 and squeeze the juice into the wound. Doing this will let others know that you have been poaching in a protected area.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Lalep Thomas Japanesei

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nupunyepuc* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4846, Aneityum

Use: The stems of this plant are used to make a **fishing spear**. This is also a **calendar plant**. Birds eat the fruits when they turn red and **hunters** know this.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Martial Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nupunyepec* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3272, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikehmian* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5257, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Tapeinosperma scrobiculatum (Seem.) Mez

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nupunyepec*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4049, Aneityum

Note: The name means knife of sandpaper, a type of fish. The leaf base resembles the fin of the fish.

Use: In the past, a **spear** was made from the sapling wood of this plant for tribal warfare. Today, **spears** are made from this plant for fishing. First, a relatively straight sapling is chosen and then heated over a fire. The pliable portion of wood is straightened and the bark peeled off. When cooled, a portion of wire can be affixed on one end to aid in spearing fish.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nupunyepec* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4049, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niku mānig* [Naka]

Specimen: TAR-2310, Tanna

Use: This plant is an **animal medicine** and can be used as chicken fodder.



It is used specifically when there is a desire to **have many young chicks**.

Indigenous expert(s): Jimmy Nakapue Asim, Yesua Nakapue, Tom Johnson, Chessie Church, Samson Jimmy Nakapue, Greg Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *prane* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3038, Tanna

Note: *laruman* is the name of the male form of this plant. *Prane* is the female form of this plant.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nikawairea* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3038, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nkawahai-rea* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3132, Tanna

Use: The straight stem used for a **spear shaft**.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Natou, Sam Nauka, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nkawahai rea* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3132, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikawai reua* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4598, Tanna

Use: The young stems of this plant are used to make a **fishing spear**.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Rawi Amos

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikawai reyua* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5179, Tanna

Note: The word *reya* means fowl.

Use: The trunk of this plant is straight and is useful for making a **spear**, either for fishing or hunting. An iron point is placed on the end of the spear.

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikewahemion* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2942, Tanna

Use: The wood of this plant is used to make roof members of a house. It is also considered a **hard wood** and used for the **handles** of a spade and ax.

Indigenous expert(s): John Pasua, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Joseph Kema, Benjamin Tom

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekaui reia pran* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4442, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikawai riea* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4442, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nawik menek* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3386, Tanna

Note: The name of this plant means the wing of a bird.

Use: **Spears** for fishing are made of its straight trunks. People from the seashore often send fish or other seashore food up to the higher places where this tree grows in a **kastom exchange** of the wood for spears.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

PROTEACEAE

Finschia chloroxantha Diels

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikam* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3481, Aneityum

Note: It is known in Bislama as "false mango" (*kiyaman mango*).

Use: This plant is a **message plant**. If a person goes to another village with a leaf of this species in their hand, then people know that **someone is coming**. The fruit is a source of a nut that children love to **eat**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nikam*

[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3481,
Aneityum

Use: This is a **message plant**. If you pass by someone's house and they are not there, you drop leaves by the door. The person will know that someone has visited and will ask the neighbors who came by. The nut is **edible** and can be eaten raw.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikam* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4076, Aneityum

Note: The name means "I come" or "there is something coming".

Use: This is a **message plant**. When a branch of this plant is left at the house of a person, it indicates someone had visited them and they were not there. Children eat the **nuts** of the ripe fruits.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nikam* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4076, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikaikai*, *nikaikai* [Naka]

Specimen: KEA-590, Tanna

Use: This plant is a **medicine for male virility**. Scratch one handful of bark into one cup of water. Then drink this once a day for three days.

Indigenous expert(s): Samson Numake Nakabue

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nukwaikwuai* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5174, Tanna

Use: The seed can be eaten raw as **food**.

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *konkwaekwae* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5036, Tanna

Use: The young plants are used for **roof rafters** and larger plants are used for **house posts**. The fruits are **edible**. Cut it open and eat what is inside.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *noukwaikwai* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5036, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekéikai* [Netwar]

Specimen: KEA-590, Tanna

Use: It has a strong wood used to build **houses**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nkéikai* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5036, Tanna

Use: Its **fruit** is consumed raw.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwankwaikwai* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5352, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Kermadecia lutea Guillaumin

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *incejev atahen* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3276, Aneityum

Use: This is known as woman's *kauri*. The **timber** from this tree is used for **house posts** and **sawn timber**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Lalep Thomas Japanesei



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *incejev atahen* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3276, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nagaimafu* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3018, Tanna

Use: The **timber** of this plant is used as a wood to construct **house posts**. It is also used to fashion canoe **paddles**.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nageimahu* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3018, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nagemaufu* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4244, Tanna

Use: This plant is used to make **rafters** and **doors** in either Western or traditional houses.

Indigenous expert(s): Kuanu Jack, Namaka Thierry, Sakrai Nanpe, Namry Elci, Leu Sustin, Kalei Thomas, Kiapen Willie Dan

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nangai mahuu* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5161, Tanna

Use: The main stem of this tree is used for **timber**, specifically for **furniture** such as a slab for a table. This is mainly because the wood has a beautiful diamond pattern. Use thin layers of the stem as the visible part of **plywood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nangai mahuu* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5194, Tanna

Use: The main stem of this tree is used for **timber**, specifically for **furniture** such as a slab for a table. This is mainly because the wood has a beautiful diamond pattern. Use thin layers of the stem as the visible part of **plywood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nanghe maou [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2852, Tanna

Use: This plant is used for **construction** as old trees are felled for wood. This light weight and reddish wood is used to make doors for roofs. This is also a **calendar plant** as bats eat yellow flowers. They are **hunted** when this tree is in flower.

Indigenous expert(s): Tupun Alexis, Nasuar Madeline Tacknik, Iarapat Jerome Neru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: naneva [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5161, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

RHAMNACEAE

Alphitonia zizyphoides A. Gray

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nahpod [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4128, Aneityum

Use: The **wood** of this tree can be used to make **posts** for traditional houses.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: nahpod [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4128, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: napod [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4900, Aneityum

Use: Before there was soap, people took the young leaves and crushed them on a stone to make suds for **washing clothes** in the river. This tree has a very hard wood and can be used for **house posts**. This plant is used to treat the condition where a **menstruating woman has sex with a man** and he feels tired and lethargic. Drinking a tonic made from this plant will make him feel stronger. The sap is reddish and the bark is boiled in water until it is red. It is consumed 2-3 times daily, until the person feels well.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tuoi* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5217, Futuna

Use: The stems of this tree are good for **timber** that is used for house posts. The stems can also be burned as **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahma* [Naka]

Specimen: KEA-587, Tanna

Use: This plant is used as a medicine at the onset of **urinary tract pain** following coitus with a menstruating woman. A male will consume a drink made of this bark. Squeeze a handful of scratched bark in a *Macaranga dioica* leaf into one cup of water. Drink this once.

Indigenous expert(s): Samson Numake Nakabue

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahma* [Naka (Iakahan dialect)]

Specimen: GMP-5835, Tanna

Use: Used as **timber** to make any part of a traditional house. Good for **firewood**. Leaves can be rubbed in hand with water to **make a soapy lather**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kodan Dick, Peter Dick

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napesan* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3140, Tanna

Use: The wood from this tree makes strong **house posts**, as well as timber for benches and can be used as **firewood**. If you don't have **soap**, you can take the leaf, mash it up, and wash with it—it produces a foam that cleans. Use for washing yourself, for example. This is a **calendar plant**. If this tree has fruits, then people know that it is a good time to **plant sweet potatoes** and other crops.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Natou, Sam Nauka, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *napesan* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3140, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naphesuan* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4575, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. When it flowers, this is the best time for planting sweet potato (kumala).

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napesuan* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5171, Tanna

Use: For **cooking**, the **outer stem** of this plant is stripped off and is used to tie a *laplap* leaf around food to be cooked. The leaf is used as a **soap** for washing. It was also noted that this is used only in August during the circumcision ceremony.

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napaha* [Neuai]

Specimen: TAR-2341, Tanna

Use: This plant can be used to make **soap**. The green leaves of this plant are abraded between the hands. Water is then progressively added as suds are created. The frothy liquid is then used to bathe. The wood of this tree is also used as **hardwood timber**. Another use remains undisclosed.

Indigenous expert(s): John Pasua, Alexis Tupun, Alick Nauka, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Albert Andre

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nava* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5217, Futuna

Use: It has a hard wood used for **timber** and its branches are **fragrant**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Colubrina asiatica* (L.) Brongn.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahod* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3551, Aneityum

Use: The leaves of this plant are used as a **soap**. People collect the leaves, mash them, dip in freshwater, and use the water to wash their bodies.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nahod* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3551, Aneityum

Use: To **wash your hair**, take a handful of leaves, pound them, and use the liquid to wash the hair. The pounded leaves produce a foam similar to **soap**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nafetuan* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5044, Tanna

Use: Collect the branches, scrape into a dish, and mix with water to make **soap for washing clothes**. One can also bathe with it. This plant is also associated with the **legend** of a rat who gets hungry while swimming in the sea and goes to this vine to eat. Preparing for a delicious meal, he defecates when he sees this vine. He climbs up to get the fruits on top of the vine, but has been tricked as they are below. Once he realizes, the branch he is on breaks and he falls into his own feces. He feels bad as he is both hungry and dirty.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nafetuuan* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5044, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahuil* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3774, Tanna

Use: Its crushed leaves are used as **soap** when one takes their bath in the sea.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwankwaikwai* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5352, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *sofi* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-124, Aniwa

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief John Lory, Nasweiu Rota

Rhamnella vitiensis A.C. Sm.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nañuou* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3502, Aneityum

Use: The young stems of this tree are used to make **bows and arrows**. Cut the young, straight stems. Then dry them and use them to carve the bow.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nañuou*

[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3502,
Aneityum

Use: This is a good wood for making a **bow to shoot arrows**. People collect a long piece of the stem, take off the bark down to the center of the stem, and carve this into a bow for children. When making a larger bow, the wood should be heated to strengthen the wood into a straight piece before carving it.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nañuou* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3578, Aneityum

Use: The wood of this plant is very straight and used to make **bows and arrows**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nañuou* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3578, Aneityum

Use: This is a good wood for making a **bow to shoot arrows**. People collect a long piece of the stem, take off the bark down to the center of the stem, and carve this into a bow for children. When making a larger bow, the wood should be heated to strengthen the wood into a straight piece before carving it.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nañuou* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4778, Aneityum

Use: This is a good wood for making a **bow to shoot arrows**. People collect a long piece of the stem, take off the bark down to the center of the stem, and carve this into a bow for children. When making a larger bow, the wood should be heated to strengthen the wood into a straight piece before carving it.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kasikin* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-3502, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naipeng* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-3578, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

RHIZOPHORACEAE

***Bruguiera gymnorhiza* (L.) Savigny**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nejeñ* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3514, Aneityum

Use: The wood is strong and good to make **house posts**.

People use these for this purpose on the coast as salt water does not bother this wood.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nejeñ* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3514, Aneityum

Use: The fruit is **edible** but it is hard work to prepare it for eating. Split the fruit in half, carefully scrape the inner part into a pot of water, and keep overnight. The next day, rinse the fruits. Then fry or cook with coconut milk and add something such as tinned tuna. Then it will be ready to eat.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nejeñ* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3535, Aneityum

Use: The wood is strong and good to make **house posts**. People use these for this purpose on the coast as salt water does not bother this wood.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nejeñ* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3535, Aneityum

Use: The fruit is **edible** but it is hard work to prepare it for eating. Split the fruit in half, carefully scrape the inner part into a pot of water, and keep overnight. The next day, rinse the fruits. Then fry or cook with coconut milk and add something such as tinned tuna. Then it will be ready to eat.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nejeñ* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4925, Aneityum

Use: The wood of this tree is hard and used for **house posts**. It grows in the water or inundated areas. Fish, crabs, and other sea creatures use the roots of this tree to hide and breed. People know that this tree is good to **stop big waves** on the coast and therefore they protect these trees.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai, Dick Matenekea

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natogtog* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4982, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Rhizophora samoensis (Hochr.)
Salvoza

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nejeñ tau*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3518, Aneityum

Use: People plant this tree near the coast, specifically as small fish and shellfish hide in it to **breed** and people know this.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nejeñ tau* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3518, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natogtog* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3518, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *togo fine* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-131, Aniwa

Note: The name means female *togo*.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief John Lory, Nasweiu Rota

ROSACEAE

Prunus persica (L.) Batsch

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *pisís* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4823, Tanna

Note: This name is an adaptation of the English word peach.

Use: The fruits of this tree are **eaten** when ripe.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack Iawiah, Natua Harry



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *pínsís* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4823, Tanna

Note: This name is an adaptation of the English word peach.

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etaú Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jépi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *pisís* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4823, Tanna

Note: This name is an adaptation of the English word peach.

Use: Its **fruit** is consumed raw.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Rosa chinensis Jacq.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *ros* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4735, Tanna

Note: This name is an adaptation of the Bislama word for rose.

Use: This is an **ornamental plant**.

Indigenous expert(s): Teresa Wahe, Samuel Kehma, Jean-Paolo Nawarao, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *rahi* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4735, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *rosis* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4735, Tanna

Note: This name is an adaptation of the Bislama word for rose.

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen lauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *roses* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4735, Tanna

Note: This name is an adaptation of the English word rose.

Use: It is used as **decoration** around houses.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Rubus moluccanus* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *stroperi* [Naka]

Specimen: Online photo

Note: This name is an adaptation of the Bislama word for strawberry.

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen lauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Rubus neoebudicus Guillaumin

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *frompoas* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3309, Tanna

Note: This name is an adaptation of the French word *framboise*.

Use: Its **fruit** is consumed raw.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai



Rubus rosifolius Sm.

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-3256, Tanna

Use: Children eat the ripe **fruits**. The leaves are used as a **compost** for taro, cassava and other root crops. This is an introduced plant.

Indigenous expert(s): Rawi Amos, Kaias Yauiko Nerkahoro, Kasu Janet



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *stroperi* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4735, Tanna

Note: This name is an adaptation of the Bislama word for strawberry.

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *frompoas* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3256, Tanna

Note: This name is an adaptation of the French word *framboise*.

Use: [Nafe area] Its **fruit** is consumed raw.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

RUBIACEAE

Atractocarpus seziat (Guillaumin) Mouly

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *navelvuel* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5124, Futuna

Use: The stem of this plant is considered good for **house posts** as it is very strong.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahal* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4715, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): lawia Jack

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahar pia* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5124, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Badusa corymbifera (G. Forst.) A. Gray

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nimaru* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4146, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *karap sapes* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4146, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Bikkia tetrandra (L. f.) A. Rich.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *potuea* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5089, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *potuea* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5096, Futuna
Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nesé rep
[Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5089, Futuna

Use: Its **fruit** is consumed raw.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai



Initial interview

Vernacular name: nauru [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5089, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Chomelia efatensis Guillaumin

Initial interview

Vernacular name: naheñ
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3715, Aneityum

Use: The small poles from this plant are used to make **fishing spears** and the larger stems used for **house rafters**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: naheñ [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3715, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: naheñ [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4880, Aneityum

Use: The stems are used to build **cyclone houses**. Secure wild cane on the roof of the house. Then fold the cane in half over the stem of this plant and then lay it on the roof. This makes layers that resist the wind. The stem of this plant can be sharpened to make a **fishing spear** or used as the **shaft**. Then a few wires are attached to the end.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Rene Theimu

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *puusi* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5222, Futuna

Use: The stems of this plant are used for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *karap sapes* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5216, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Coffea arabica* L.**

Initial interview

Specimen: MJB-4736, Tanna

Use: [Nafe area] The seeds are used to prepare a **beverage**.

Indigenous expert(s): Teresa Wahe, Samuel Kehma, Jean-Paolo Nawarao, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *kafei* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4736, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kofi* [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-4759, Tanna

Note: This name is an adaptation of the English word coffee.

Use: The sticks from this shrub are used to make small **rafters** in the roof of a traditional house. Dry the ripe fruits and sell to the cooperative to produce **Tanna coffee**.

Indigenous expert(s): Jean Iaruwaing, Kang Mariros, Esther Samuel, Sula Nako

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kofi* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4759, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kofi* [Netwar]

Specimen: *MJB-4759*, Tanna

Use: It is planted as a **cash crop**. The flesh of **ripe berries** is sometimes consumed raw.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Coprosma novaehebridae* W.R.B. Oliv.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nimismauwa* [Nafe]

Specimen: *GMP-4664*, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. Birds eat the fruits of this plant and hunters know this. They **hunt** when the fruits are ripe.

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Allan Rawi



***Dolicholobium aneityense* Guillaumin**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nepatahwa* [Netwar]

Specimen: *DB-1607*, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai



***Dolicholobium oblongifolium* A. Gray**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nirkumuha* [Nafe]

Specimen: *GMP-4692*, Tanna

Use: The stem is used to make a **blunt tip** of an arrow or spear for hunting birds, flying fox, or pigeons.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nirkumuha* [Nafe]

Specimen: *GMP-4692*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin

Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nepatahwa* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3398, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Eumachia* aff. *aneityensis

(Guillaumin) Barrabé, C.M. Taylor & Razafim.

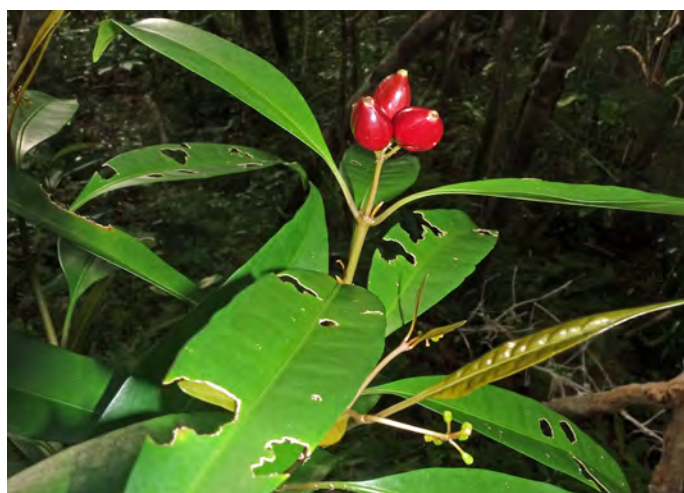
Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nejomkan*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4834, Aneityum

Note: These red colored fruits are not eaten by people as they can damage their teeth.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Martial Wahe



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nejomkuan* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4999, Aneityum

Note: The local name *nijom* means tooth. The word *kan* means break.

Use: It is said that if you chew these **leaves** or boil them in water and drink the tea from these leaves, it will spoil your teeth. There is assumed to be something **bad for the teeth** in this plant.

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nejoplec* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4899, Aneityum

Note: The common name refers to "bad teeth".

Use: If a person chews the branches of this tree, their **teeth** will not grow or will fall out.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Eumachia forsteriana (A. Gray) Barrabé, C.M. Taylor & Razafim.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naposjelcau* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4764, Aneityum

Use: This plant is part of the domain of the spirits of the island. Break the tops of the stem and take off the leaves. Put a few of these in a person's

canoe when they are going to a new place. Doing this will help **guide the person** and also protect them from problems at sea, such as sharks, large waves, and hurricane winds.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam, Marie Michelle



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nirkhuuma* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4551, Tanna

Use: This plant is used to **treat tuberculosis**. Collect 5-7 leaves and squeeze them into 1 liter of water. Drink half of this liter in the morning and half in the afternoon. Continue for 4 days, or until there is no blood seen in the spit when the person coughs.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nirkumha* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4764, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nisianau* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5220, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nafa nakal* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4764, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *karap sapes* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4764, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Eumachia trichostoma (Merr. & L.M. Perry) Barrabé, C.M. Taylor & Razafim.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namroupo*
[Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5069, Futuna

Use: This tree is good for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanroubo*
[Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5111, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kalāplapis*
[Naka]

Specimen: KEA-593, Tanna

Use: The branch of the tree is used to make the **blunt end arrow head** for bird hunting. Also, the local medicine use is unspecified.

Indigenous expert(s): Samson Numake Nakabue

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kalāplapis* [Naka]

Specimen: TAR-2298, Tanna

Use: This plant is used as **animal feed**. It is used as **pig fodder** as a matter of convenience to the owner.

Indigenous expert(s): Jimmy Nakapue Asim, Yesua Nakapue

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwankumaha* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3144, Tanna

Use: The leaves of this plant are **fed to pigs**.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Natou, Sam Nauka, Philip Wahe



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nirkuma* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3144, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikuhma* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3240, Tanna

Use: People use the wood of this plant to make **arrows**. When **hunting flying fox**, people cut a 2-foot piece of the stem to throw at the animal and catch it.

Indigenous expert(s): Rawi Amos, Kaias Yauiko Nerkahoro, Kasu Janet

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nikuhma* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3240, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nukumah pituew* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5178, Tanna

Note: The word *pituew* means black.

Use: The wood from this plant is used to make the squared, blunt tip of an **arrow** for hunting.

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kakil lapsapis* [Nanuneta]

Specimen: GMP-5799, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Yauko Nimisa, Isaiah Lonolus

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *karap-sapis* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2896, Tanna

Use: The leaves of this plant are **fed to young pigs** to fatten them.

Indigenous expert(s): David Kapwia, Joseph Dapah, Tupun Alexis

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *karap-sapis* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2897, Tanna

Use: The leaves of this plant are **fed to young pigs** to fatten them.

Indigenous expert(s): David Kapwia, Joseph Dapah, Tupun Alexis

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *karap-sapis* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2943, Tanna

Use: The green leaves of this plant are used to **feed pigs**. As this plant often grows at a distance from the village, it is harvested and carried to the pigs by the owner.

Indigenous expert(s): John Pasua, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Joseph Kema, Benjamin Tom

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nirkuma* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4505, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kakil apsépes* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2896, Tanna

Use: The blunt heads of **birding arrows** are made from its wood.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Moïs Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Gardenia tannaensis* Guillaumin**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neroa* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3513, Aneityum

Use: The flower is used to make a **necklace** and the wood is used as poles for a house roof. The flower is very **fragrant** and people put it behind their ear to **enjoy the aroma**. The leaf is used to **bake taro** in the earth oven. Use the fire to heat stones. Then when the fire burns down and the stones are hot, pile these leaves on top of the hot stones and place the food being cooked—taro, fish, pig, cassava, banana or other foods—on top of the leaves. Then pile more of these leaves on top of the food and place additional hot stones on top of that pile of leaves. While the food is



cooking—each type of food takes a different amount of time—the leaves give off a very nice smell and help **flavor the food**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *neroa* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3513, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used for **firewood**. The wood is hard and heavy which is why it is good for use as a **planting pole**. The flower has a wonderful smell, it is put in coconut oil to **give it a special aroma**. To produce the oil, grate the coconut, add a small amount of water, put it in a pot, and heat it until the water has evaporated. The oil will rise to the top. Skim the coconut cream from the pot and save the oil in another pot. Drop 2-3 flowers into the pot of coconut oil and boil this. Or one can add more flowers if you wish a stronger smelling oil. Try not to burn the coconut oil. Remove the flowers and leave the oil, ensuring that it is pure. The branches of this plant are used as the final covering of a large **earth oven** during a feast, along with GMP-3503 (*Cleidion neoebudicum*). This is often used during **wedding feasts**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neroa* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3527, Aneityum

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. When it flowers, people know that the **taro** is ready to harvest.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *neroa* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3527, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used for **firewood**. The wood is hard and heavy which is why it is good for use as a planting pole. The flower has a wonderful smell, it is put in coconut oil to give it a **special aroma**. To produce the oil, grate the coconut, add a small amount of water, put it in a pot, and heat it until the water has evaporated. The oil will rise to the top. Skim the coconut cream from the pot and save the oil in another pot. Drop 2-3 flowers into the pot of coconut oil and boil this. Or one can add more flowers if you wish a stronger smelling oil. Try not to burn the coconut oil. Remove the flowers and leave the oil, ensuring that it is pure. The branches of this plant are used as the final covering of a large **earth oven** during a feast, along with GMP-3503 (*Cleidion neoebudicum*). This is often used during **wedding feasts**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neroa* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4917, Aneityum

Use: Flowers are used to **decorate** the house and other areas as they are very **fragrant**. The leaves are used to cover taro cooked in an **earth oven**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai, Dick Matenekea

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *rouka* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-4203, Futuna

Use: The dried wood of this plant is used as **firewood**. The bole can be used as posts in traditional houses.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nepatahwa* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3513, Aneityum

Use: It is used for **decoration** around houses and also for **flower necklaces**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nateih* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5347, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Gardenia* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *roka* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-101, Aniwa

Use: Flowers are used for **fragrance** and body decoration as a **garland**. Flowers are put into coconut oil to make it fragrant. The **inside of fruits is put into hair** for a temporary yellow tint which disappears after hair is washed.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Nasweiu Rota

***Geophila uniflora* Hiern**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kahap kahap* [Naka]

Specimen: KEA-581, Tanna

Use: This plant has **ritual** use as the "magic leaves" are used to **predict the nature of your relationships**. Two leaves which grow as "twins" are

put together at eye level and left to fall. The sides are read to reveal the state of his or her sentiment.

Indigenous expert(s): Samson Numake Nakabue

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nefrengi ieusuk* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5468, Tanna

Use: Eat the fruits as a **medicine** to give a person **greater strength**.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nefrei yassuk* [Nafe]

Specimen: LR-333, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Tom Ravai, Samuel Herwaen Kemah

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *iaku aku* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5141, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *yaku yauku* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5141, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kəhap kəhap* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5468, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen lauuko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etao Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nematalegen kahaukahau, nematalegen kahaukahau asul* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5468, Tanna

Note: This name means ears of small rats.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *matarengin yahak yahak* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5468, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *matarengin yahuk yahuk* [Nahuar]

Specimen: GMP-5468, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Guettarda speciosa* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nafanu*

[Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-23, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used to cure the **sea snake curse** that causes **missed menstrual periods**. First, the husband must combine four young leaves of *incispev* (*Sophora tomentosa*) and 4 young leaves of *nafanu* (*Guettarda speciosa*).

Then mash and squeeze the juice into a small bamboo. The *nafanu* is important because it is a plant that connects to the sea. Use wild cane leaves to cover the bamboo closed. Then go to the sick person

and unwrap the snake from her. Start from the top and let the woman drink a small part of the potion. Then wash her with the mixture, making sure to wash head, elbows, knees, feet, and belly. Then take a leaf of *naha* (*Furcraea foetida*) and break it over the woman's belly button to break the snake off. Smash the bamboo vessel to pieces. Leave the woman there until the wash dries on her. This takes one whole day and the ceremony in the evening so she can sleep. It is also important that she must not eat. This ritual is performed by men.

Indigenous expert(s): Serelyn

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nefanu* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-23, Aneityum

Use: The tree is a good source of **firewood**. **House posts** for bush houses are made from the stem.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nafanu* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3530, Aneityum

Use: This plant grows in coastal areas and is a good source of **firewood**.



It can be used for **house posts**. The leaves are used as an unspecified medicine. There is a belief regarding the black and white sea snake that represents a seawater spirit. Mix this with other unspecified leaves, mash together, squeeze into a bamboo tube, and fill it. Give it to a woman to drink to **keep the evil snake spirit away**. The same preparation can be used to **treat toothache** caused by the seawater spirit. It is said that the spirit can trick you into going to fish every day.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nafanu* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3530, Aneityum

Use: The tree is a good source of **firewood**. **House posts** for bush houses are made from the stem.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nafanu* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3570, Aneityum

Use: This plant grows in coastal areas and is a good source of **firewood**. It can be used for **house posts**. The leaves are used as an unspecified medicine. There is a belief regarding the black and white sea snake that represents a seawater spirit. Mix this with other unspecified leaves, mash together, squeeze into a bamboo tube, and fill it. Give it to a woman to drink to **keep the evil snake spirit away**. The same preparation can be used to **treat toothache** caused by the seawater spirit. It is said that the spirit can trick you into going to fish every day.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nafanu* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3570, Aneityum

Use: The tree is a good source of **firewood**. **House posts** for bush houses are made from the stem.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kuanae* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5115, Tanna

Use: The hardwood is used for carving and for building **house posts**. If the wood is dry when it is wet outside, this wood will light and burn faster than any other wood.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nuwhan* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5115, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kuenuen* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5115, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *iagās kapiāl in asol* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-5115, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nywén* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3530, Aneityum

Use: Its skin is grated, mixed with coconut and fed to **pigs** so that they become fat.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuhen* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-3530, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Gynochthodes myrtifolia (A. Gray)
Razafim. & B. Bremer

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-4152, Futuna

Use: [Futuna-Aniwa area] The vine is used as a **rope** to tie things as it is flexible and strong. Hold the vine over a hot fire and then tie it on something while it is still warm. When this vine cools, it is very strong.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga



Ixora aneityensis Guillaumin

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inmetapau*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4077, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya
Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas
Japanesai



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inmetapuau*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4077, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *netamtam* [Naka]

Specimen: TAR-2220, Tanna

Use: This plant is important to agriculture as it is used as a **planting stick**. A mature branch, 10 cm diameter by 1-2 m long, is sharpened on one end. It is then used to dig holes for planting.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnny Nakabue, Marie Kating Kew, Willie Nalin Nadikas, Kating Kew Enauta, Numake Tom Kapalu, Kuwau Tom Keuai, Nausan Kamsak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nurap* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3039, Tanna

Note: This plant is considered the mountain form. There is another form, *Nowaripen*, found near the sea.

Use: This plant is used as **fuel** and the dried wood of this plant is used as **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nhapkapwier* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3039, Tanna

Use: This plant is used to make **house posts** and **rafters**.

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-3129, Tanna

Use: This plant is used to make **house posts** and **rafters**.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Natou, Sam Nauka, Philip Wahe

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahap kapiaur* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4584, Tanna

Use: The wood of this plant is used to make **ax handles**. Birds like to eat this **fruit**. Hunters know this and **hunt** near the fruiting plant.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Rawi Amos.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nurap iatakuuar* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5180, Tanna

Note: *iatakuuar* means "mountain".

Use: The stem of this plant is used for a **fishing pole**.

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahap kapiar* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4584, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Célestin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *netamtam* [Naka]

Specimen: TAR-2220, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *wapkapier* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4465, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Ixora triflora (G. Forst.) Seem.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekawai mian* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4829, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Leptopetalum biflorum (L.) Neupane & N. Wikstr.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanes* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5139, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua



Morinda citrifolia L.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nouras* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3571, Aneityum

Use: As a **medicinal plant**, take the ripe fruits, put it in a dish or bucket, squeeze out the juice, and save it for drinking. The dose is one tablespoon in the morning and afternoon if a person feels tired. This treatment will help give **energy** to a person. The **leaves** are placed on the bottom and top of an earth oven to help **cook the food**. The leaves are also used to **wrap shellfish** for cooking over a fire. When chewing *kava* root to prepare it for drinking, put the piles of chewed roots on top of this leaf to keep it clean. Some men cut the green fruit in half and rub it against the skin of their face after shaving to **protect the skin** from rashes and irritations.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nouras* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3571, Aneityum

Use: The inner bark that is yellow colored is used to **dye clothes**. Scrape the inner bark into a pot of water, immerse the cloth, remove it, and then dry it in the sun. This process will give the cloth a yellow color. For **babies that cry a lot**, boil twelve leaves of this species and six leaves of wild *kava* (*Piper latifolium*) in a three-liter pot of water. Then when it is boiled, take off of the fire, let it cool a bit, and give the baby a bath in this mixture. Be sure the bath is warm, not hot. Bathe the baby twice daily for 3 days. As a result, the baby will not cry so much. There is also another use. The ripe fruits are put in a container, fermented, and then the liquid is consumed as an **unspecified medicine**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nouruas* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4774, Aneityum

Use: The inner bark that is yellow colored is used to **dye clothes**.

Scrape the inner bark into a pot of water, immerse the cloth, remove it, and then dry it in the sun. This process will give the cloth a yellow color. For **babies that cry a lot**, boil twelve leaves of this species and six leaves of wild *kava* (*Piper latifolium*) in a three-liter pot of water. Then when it is boiled, take off of the fire, let it cool a bit, and give the baby a bath in this mixture. Be sure the bath is warm, not hot. Bathe the baby twice daily for 3 days. As a result, the baby will not cry so much. There is also another use. The ripe fruits are put in a container, fermented, and then the liquid is consumed as an **unspecified medicine**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nounu* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5225, Futuna

Use: The fruits are used as a **medicine**. For any **generalized sickness** in the body, collect a handful of ripe fruits. Then put them in a bottle with water, allow this to ferment for 5 days, and drink liquid 3x day before meals. For **swellings on the body**, heat the leaves over a fire and rub on the affected area once daily for as long as needed, until the swelling goes away. The stems of this tree are good for **house posts** as they last a long time. The leaves can be used to **cover laplap** when cooking.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *noaaes* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4748, Tanna

Use: To **treat back and knee pain** that occurs from long periods of walking, take one handful of old bark and squeeze in one cup of water. Drink 3x daily—morning, noon, and supper time—until pain goes away. Yellow ripe fruits are favored by **birds**. People know this and **hunt** them with a bow and arrow or slingshot near this tree when it is in fruit.

Indigenous expert(s): Kating Ken Matai, Marie Ken Matai, Ken Bob Matai, Naloma Ken Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nawras* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3072, Tanna

Use: People use the fruits as medicine to **treat diabetes, cancer, and ulcers**. Collect ripe fruits and put the juice in a bottle and drink. The bark can be boiled in water and consumed to treat diabetes—one handful of bark to one liter of water. Drink 3x daily to treat diabetes.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: nawes [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3072, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nawes, nikruiakei [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4562, Tanna

Use: Stems are used for **house posts** and are cut to 3 to 4 meters long. For **medicine**, the fruits are eaten as protection if someone gives a person poisoned food to kill them. When that happens, the poisoned person should eat 3-4 green or ripe fruit and will throw up the poison. If a person has **body pain**, they eat the fruit, 3 or 4, three times per day. This will also **clean the digestive system**. The fruit is said to be **edible** if the peel and seeds are removed. The grated inner bark is used to paint a mat or local basket. Grate the bark and mix with water, boil it, and it becomes yellow. This can be used to paint all the local traditional mats, baskets, and also used for face paint. This is also a **calendar plant**. The flying fox eats this **fruit** and **hunters** know this. And so, they stand by the tree when the fruits are ripe.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nawes [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4740, Tanna

Use: The fruits are used for **local medicine**. When a person is diagnosed with "cancer" in the local hospital, take a ripe fruit in a cup of water and macerate it until the smell of the fruit comes out in the water. Drink every other day, 3x daily, morning, noon, and night. Also, this plant is used for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Teresa Wahe, Samuel Kehma, Jean-Paolo Nawarao, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: nawes [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4740, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nawes [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5091, Tanna

Use: When the fruit is ripe it is put in a pot with water. Fill half of a large bag with fruit. Add this to 2 liters of water and macerate the fruit in the water. Drink 2 cups a day of this extract, morning and afternoon, for

one week to make **skin oily** when it is too dry. This is necessary, for example, when a person drinks too much *kava* and their skin dries out. Eat young fruits as a **protection** from someone who wants to do you harm. It is said that the fruit has 10 eyes and can watch after you. Cover fish with leaves to cook in a fire. Crush and boil pieces of the stem and leaves and drink this mixture to **avoid seeing ghosts in your dreams**. For example, when one has a dream of a woman who wishes to have sex with them, drinking this will stop this type of dream from occurring. If the ghost, a female demon, gets pregnant and has a baby, the person will die. Drink 1/2 a cup for 7 days.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nawues* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5091, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nawes* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2918, Tanna

Use: This plant is used as a **medicine**. A handful of outer bark is scraped and mixed with an equal amount of water to **treat toothache**. It is gargled and discarded. There is also a cultural importance. Chewed *kava* can be placed on this leaf to carry or during the process of being squeezed.

Indigenous expert(s): David Kapwia, Joseph Dapah, Tupun Alexis

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nowias* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4824, Tanna

Use: This plant is used to **treat many illnesses**, including ulcers and "cancer". For internal use, drink water that has been boiled with the leaves of this plant. Young fruits are also eaten to treat illness, such as the ones mentioned above. Boil a kettle filled with leaves and wash with it to treat **dandruff**.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack lawiah, Natua Harry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nawos* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5091, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *noes* [Naka]

Specimen: *MJB-4748*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nowias* [Netwar]

Specimen: *GMP-2918*, Tanna

Use: Its bark wards off evil spirits.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nonu* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: *DMR-71*, Aniwa

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

Neonauclea forsteri (Seem. ex Havil.) Merr.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nepuec* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: *GMP-4826*, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Martial Wahe

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kavikouko* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: *GMP-5125*, Futuna

Use: The stem of this plant is considered a good **house post** or **rafter** as it is very hard.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napa* [Nafe]

Specimen: *GMP-2998*, Tanna

Use: This plant is involved in **construction** as the timber of this plant is used as a **hardwood** for any part of a house. There is also an **agricultural** use as a mushroom grows on the deadwood of this plant and is consumed.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: napa [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2998, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: napa [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5359, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nesipeka [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4826, Aneityum

Use: When **pigs** make the village dirty with their excrement, the **fruit** of this tree is thrown at them in order to ward them off and make them defecate in the jungle.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: napa [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5359, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Oldenlandia tenuifolia* Burm. f.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nape [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5501, Efate

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Pavetta opulina* DC.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: naheñ [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3488, Aneityum

Use: The wood of this species is very straight and people make **fishing spears** out of it. The wood, being straight, is used as well for **roof rafters**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natji* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3469, Aneityum

Use: The wood of this species is used to make a **spear** for fishing. The wood can also be used to make spears for **hunting wild pigs**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *natji*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3469,
Aneityum

Use: The end of the stem of this plant is sharpened and used as a **planting pole** for the garden.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *naheñ*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3488,
Aneityum

Use: [Anejoñ area] The stem of this plant is used to make the shaft of a **fishing spear**, as well as house rafters.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naheñ* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4066, Aneityum

Use: Young saplings are used to prepare a **fishing spear**. First a straight sapling is chosen and sized. Then it is heated over a fire to render it pliable. After the length is straightened, it is decorticated. Once cooled, a portion of wire can be affixed to an end to aid in spearing fish.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *naheñ* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4066, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naheñ* [Anejom̃]

Specimen: GMP-4761, Aneityum

Use: The end of the stem of this plant is sharpened and used as a **planting pole** for the garden.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *puusi* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5095, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahapwuer* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4566, Tanna

Use: Use the branch to make a **special spear or arrow** on Tanna called *konparim*. This has a cylindrical but blunt end. The end of the spear is about 7 cm long and somewhat triangular in shape, enlarging to about 3 cm wide as it goes to the tip. This arrow or spear is used to **hunt birds and flying foxes**, as well as other animals where a blunt tip would be effective in stunning the animal for capture.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napkapiuar* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5181, Tanna

Use: The stem is used to make an **arrow** or used to make an **ax handle**.

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naeapsan* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5063, Tanna

Use: To treat a **stroke**, take one double handful of leaves and squeeze into a bowl. Then add 1.5 liters of water and drink 2 bottles/day for 9 days. This helps to heal the stroke.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nai apusan* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5063, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nimaru* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4566, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *karap sapes* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2921, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Pentas lanceolata* (Forssk.) Deflers**

Initial interview

Specimen: MJB-4997, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used as an **ornamental plant**. This is an introduced species.

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman



***Psychotria milnei* (A. Gray) K. Schum.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nijomcan* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4020, Aneityum

Note: The name of this plant translates as bad tooth and relates to its use as a plant employed to poison others.

Use: If one wants to commit an **evil act** against another, they will rub the leaves together and squeeze them over the target's food. It will make their teeth rotten and they will fall off quickly. Additional information was not provided.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nijuomcan* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4020, Aneityum
Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napuer* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3013, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. Birds are attracted to this plant for their fruits. As a result, **hunters** gather around this plant when they desire to hunt these birds.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nahapwer* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3013, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwankumah* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3130, Tanna

Note: A person would never use a food knife when cutting this tree as it will make that person **hungry**. This is also the name of the tree. And so, people do not like to cut this tree.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Natou, Sam Nauka, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nirkuma* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3130, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kuankumuah* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4210, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kuanu Jack, Namaka Thierry, Sakrai Nanpe, Namry Elci, Leu Sustin, Kalei Thomas, Kiapen Willie Dan

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nukumah apusan* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5177, Tanna

Note: The word *apusan* means white.

Use: The wood from this plant is used to make the squared, **blunt tip of an arrow** for **hunting**.

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *naheñ* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3455, Aneityum

Use: The leaves of this plant are used for **fertilizer**. Take the fresh leaves and put them in an area when planting taro.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nirkumha* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3130, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

***Psychotria* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *moauna* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5076, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

***Psydrax odoratus* (G. Forst.) A.C. Sm. & S.P. Darwin**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanec* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3633, Aneityum

Use: To cook *Alocasia*, use the dry wood of this plant as **firewood**. The leaves of this plant are also **used to line the earth oven** on top of the food and on bottom of the food to insulate it from the high heat of cooking.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nanec* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3633, Aneityum

Use: This tree produces a hard wood that is good to make a **fishing spear**. Heat the stems over a fire, strip off the outer bark, sharpen the end, or use a metal wire to make a sharp and strong end. In addition, this is a special plant for making **young babies strong**. Take the young branches and heat them. Then put on the baby's joints, arms, and legs once a week for one month. This can be used for all babies, both healthy and weak. It will help make them active and want to run.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *narien* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4738, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Spermacoce laevis* Lam.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neai neai* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5434, Pentecost

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

***Spermacoce ocymoides* Burm. f.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neai neai* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5559, Vanua Lava

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Indetermined Rubiaceae

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanuec* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4756, Aneityum

Use: This tree produces a hard wood that is good to make a **fishing spear**. Heat the stems over a fire, strip off the outer bark, sharpen the end, or use a metal wire to make a sharp and strong end. In addition, this is a special plant for making **young babies strong**. Take the young branches and heat them. Then put on the baby's joints, arms, and legs once a week for one month. This can be used for all babies, both healthy and weak. It will help make them active and want to run.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *pushi* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-27, Aniwa

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

RUTACEAE

Bergera koenigii L.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neg pein* [Naka (Iakahan dialect)]

Specimen: GMP-5837, Tanna

Use: Leaves used in cooking as a **spice**, especially when preparing flying fox.

Indigenous expert(s): Kodan Dick, Peter Dick

Citrus x aurantium L.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanimlah* [Narak]

Specimen: MJB-4835, Tanna

Use: The fruits of this tree are **eaten**. Tea is made from the leaves as a **refreshing drink**. Take a few of the leaves and put in a kettle of hot water. Let steep and drink as a tea.

Indigenous expert(s): Numalin Mahana, Moses Mahana

Initial interview

Specimen: MJB-4808, Tanna

Use: The fruits from this tree are **edible**. Make tea from the leaves by boiling them. If you are passing a dead animal, squeeze leaves in hand and then breathe the leaves in your nose to mask the smell from the rotting animal. Also, the stems make good **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack Iawiah, Natua Harry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kadmabil, wael mandarin* [Netwar]

Specimen: RST-4, Tanna

Note: This name is an adaptation of the Bislama word for wild mandarin.

Use: This plant can be consumed as a **tea**—about 3-4 leaves per cup of boiled water.

Indigenous expert(s): Paulin Kalip, Marian Nalau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *mantri-iatipen* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4822, Tanna

Note: The name is a combination of Bislama and Netwar.

Use: The fruits of this tree are **edible**, although somewhat bitter. Use leaves as a **refreshing tea**—boiled in water and consumed warm.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack Iawiah, Natua Harry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *mandiri wael* [Naka]

Specimen: Online photo

Note: This name is an adaptation of the Bislama word for wild mandarin.

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen lauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etao Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *mel, mantri awiér* [Netwar]

Specimen: RST-4, Tanna

Note: This word is an adaptation of the English word mandarin, meaning acid mantri.

Use: Its **fruit** is consumed raw.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwanamor* [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-4835, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Citrus x reticulata* Blanco**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *mel, mantri* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4822, Tanna

Note: This word is an adaptation of the English word mandarin.

Use: Its **fruit** is consumed raw. Its leaves are used as an **herbal tea**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Citrus macroptera* Montrouz.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwanmiri kauwasi* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4683, Tanna

Use: People used the fruit as a **ball** in a game before the first white people arrived. It was later replaced. The ancient game involved hitting the ball with a flat stick towards an opponent who hit it back. To **treat a headache**, a



person chews one of these leaves and spits it over the affected person's head. Do this treatment one time and the headache should go away. If it does not, repeat the next day.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwanmiri kauwaswasi* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5172, Tanna

Use: The **fruit** is used for playing **football** and also used as a type of wheel for rolling/throwing as a children's game. The main stem or large branches are used to make **ax handles** and **house posts**. When a tree gets a **fungal disease** known locally as *yakun*, the fruits of this tree are planted around the base of the sick tree to cure the disease.

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kuanmir-kamhu* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2954, Tanna

Use: A branch is used as a **handle** for an **ax**. Also, the fruits were used as balls in a golf-like **game**.

Indigenous expert(s): John Pasua, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Joseph Kema, Benjamin Tom

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *noanimlah pia* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4683, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen lauuko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *mel, mel kakahmo* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5172, Tanna

Note: This name means citrus which they hit.

Use: Its **fruit** is strong and not consumed but are used by children to throw at each other.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *katmaperper* [Neuai]

Specimen: Verbal description

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Citrus maxima* (Burm.) Merr.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *pamplemouse* [Neuai]

Specimen: *Verbal description*

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Euodia hortensis* J.R. Forst. & G. Forst.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inpautnatmas* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-13, Aneityum

Use: To **cure a toothache when pregnant**, take the inner bark from *intejed* and boil it in a pot of seawater along with two leaves from each of *inpoutnatmas*, *narayag*, *nahayag*, and *nelmaha*.

Boil until juice is visibly leaving the plants. Put this water into your mouth and hold it there for 2-3 minutes. Do this with one cup in the morning, one cup in the afternoon, and one cup in the evening.

Indigenous expert(s): Rosita



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inpaunatmas* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-13, Aneityum

Note: The name means "belongs to the spirit".

Use: This plant is special and people grow it for use after the **burial of a chief**. They wash their hands with the **leaves** in water to **cleanse** the people who buried the chief.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inpa* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-26, Aneityum

Use: To **stay healthy while pregnant**, grate one coconut with about a handful of *nekei* leaves, eight *inpa* leaves, and eight *niditau* leaves. Pound all of this together and squeeze juice out. Bathe in this and then jump into a clear river to wash it off.

Indigenous expert(s): Serelyn and Rosita

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inpa* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-26, Aneityum

Note: The name of this plant means peace.

Use: It is a **message plant** that conveys that a **person comes in peace**. Put small tips of the leaves in the hair or make a hat out of it. Then people will know that you come in peace when walking to a village not your own. When giving a gift, put this leaf on the gift—for example a basket. When in a basket or wearing the leaves, people are happy and peaceful. This is symbolic of the Aneityum people, so even when people leave their island they will grow this plant. People also **bathe** with this plant mixed with grated coconut and cover their body and hair to **smell good** and **be strong**. When a woman gives birth, they take a handful of leaves and mash them with grated coconut, put this in a shell and heat it on stones. They take the hot liquid to rub on the body to make their bodies healthy again, back to normal. Women deliver their children in huts, and then wash with this and come out of the huts to rejoin the family. This plant is a **mosquito repellent**. Build a fire, put green leaves on top of the fire, and the smoke and aroma chases the mosquitoes away. This is **sacred vegetation**. People **decorate themselves** with this leaf during feasts, weddings and other events that are very sacred. This plant symbolizes the Trinity, so it protects people. If a person from Aneityum goes elsewhere, and is faced with **black magic**, they boil the leaves and bathe with the liquid to **remove the spell**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inpa* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3525, Aneityum

Use: The **young leaves** are **edible** after boiling for 5 minutes. A piece of coconut and a pinch of salt is wrapped in the leaves and eaten. The mature leaves are used to **wrap food**, such as pig or cow meat, and cooked in an earth oven. Tie this bundle with a piece of *Pandanus* fiber to secure it before putting it in the earth oven. Both the green and ripe fruits are edible. This plant is used in *kastom* ceremonies. For a **peace ceremony**, if there is an argument, then this leaf is used to make peace between the parties. For many ceremonies, put them on top of taro, kava, or food piles. For peace ceremonies when a person has food in an offering, give a branch of this plant to the other party to symbolize that the conflict is over. It is a **message plant** that conveys a meaning that people do not have to say out loud. When a stranger walks through a village with this plant in his or her hand, people know there is **no threat or problem**. When a young man first **shaves**, people give him a necklace of this plant. In the old days, hair was pulled out of young men. Now, people use razor blades.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inpa* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3525, Aneityum

Note: The name of this plant means peace.

Use: This is a **message plant** that conveys that a **person comes in peace**. Put small tips of the leaves in the hair or make a hat out of it and people will know that you come in peace when walking to a village that is not your own. When giving a gift, put this leaf on the gift—for example a basket. When on a basket or wearing the leaves, people are happy and peaceful. This is symbolic of Aneityum people so even when people leave their island, they will grow this plant. People also **bathe** with this plant mixed with grated coconut and cover their body and hair to smell good and be strong. When a **woman gives birth**, they take a handful of leaves, mash them with grated coconut, put this in a shell, and heat it on stones. They take the hot liquid to rub on the body to make their bodies healthy again and go back to normal. Women deliver their children in huts and then wash their body with this. They then come out of the huts to rejoin the family. Also, this plant is a **mosquito repellent**. Build a fire, put green leaves on top of the fire, and the smoke and aroma chases the mosquitoes away. This is **sacred vegetation**. People **decorate** themselves with this leaf during feasts, weddings, and other events that are very sacred. This plant symbolizes the Trinity, so it protects people. If a person from Aneityum goes elsewhere and is faced with **black magic**, they boil the leaves and bathe with the liquid to remove the spell.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *intopa* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4782, Aneityum

Use: The wood is used to make a **spear** for playing games, as well as hunting. The leaf has a nice aroma. As a **message plant**, people break a piece of the branch of this species and put it in their fruit trees to say that it is *tabu* and should not be picked by others. If it is in the tree, the **flying fox** will not eat the fruit. The leaves of this plant are used as **fertilizer**. When digging a trench for planting taro, put in a lot of fresh leaves of this species and cover with soil. Then plant the **taro** in it.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *suèi* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-4196, Futuna

Use: During traditional *kastom* dances, this plant is **placed in armbands** for its sweet smell.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nisei* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3077, Tanna

Use: This plant is used as a **fiber**. Dry the leaves in the sun and use them to make a **grass skirt** or other type of dress.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nisei* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3077, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nisai-apran* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4727, Tanna

Use: The leaves of this plant are used to make a women's **grass skirt**. Men use these leaves to put in a band around the arm as **decoration**. For a *kastom* ceremony, take coconut endosperm, chew with this leaf, and cover the body. It makes the **body smell very nice**. When a person has a **fever**, mix this leaf with other leaves, including *Annona muricata* and *Citrus* species. Then the person sits over a steaming pot and inhales it to reduce the fever and symptoms. If you need to go to a *tabu* place where the spirit can make you sick, a person can bathe with the leaves of this plant and **can go anywhere in safety**.

Indigenous expert(s): Teresa Wahe, Samuel Kehma, Jean-Paolo Nawarao, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nisei nape* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4727, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nisai-arman* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4728, Tanna

Use: The leaves of this plant are used to make a women's **grass skirt**. Men use these leaves to put in a band around the arm as decoration. For a *kastom* ceremony, take coconut endosperm, chew with this leaf, and cover the body. It makes the **body smell very nice**. When a person has a **fever**, mix this leaf with other leaves, including *Annona muricata* and *Citrus* species. Then the person sits over a steaming pot and inhales it to reduce the fever and symptoms. If you need to go to a *tabu* place where the spirit can make you sick, a person can bathe with the leaves of this plant and **can go anywhere in safety**.

Indigenous expert(s): Teresa Wahe, Samuel Kehma, Jean-Paolo Nawarao, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nsei anatom* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4728, Tanna

Use: For **kastom ceremonies**, use this plant to decorate the roots of *kava* that is given to a chief. This is also used in women's grass skirts for *kastom* dance. When young girls are getting their first period (**menstruation**), they wear a grass skirt from this plant to be **fragrant** (in order to cover any blood smell).

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nisae* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5031, Tanna

Use: For **kastom ceremonies**, use this plant to decorate the roots of *kava* that is given to a chief. This is also used in women's **grass skirts** for *kastom* dance. When young girls are getting their first period (**menstruation**), they wear a grass skirt from this plant to be **fragrant** (in order to cover any blood smell).

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nkinapus* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5031, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nesei* [Nanuneta]

Specimen: GMP-5814, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Yauko Nimisa, Isaiah Lonolus

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nema lé numanwi* [Netwar]

Specimen: KEA-565, Tanna

Use: There is a **ceremonial** purpose as the plant is used in all traditional customs and dances—put the leaves in your hair, behind your ears, or make bracelets of the stems. Also, the leaves give off a strong, **pleasant smell**.

Indigenous expert(s): lawia Jack

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nema lé nap* [Netwar]

Specimen: KEA-569, Tanna

Use: There is a ceremonial use as the leaf gives off a **strong pleasant smell** when crushed.

Indigenous expert(s): Jean-Pascal Wahe and lawilu Naumus Apen

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nema lé napé* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4788, Tanna

Use: The leaves have a **strong smell**. To process the leaves, put them into the sea. Then dry them in the sun and use as a kind of belt around the **women's grass skirt**. When a person has the **flu**, collect bark shavings by scratching it off of the stem. Boil it in two cups of water and drink 2-3x daily for as long as symptoms persist. Leaves from *Hibiscus tiliaceus* are to be added as well before boiling. When **congested** with a cold, take the leaves of *Hibiscus* and bark of *Euodia* and boil in a pot. Then cover the patients' head with a cloth and have that person inhale the steam. There is another local cultivar of *Euodia* that was unspecified and was said to be added to this steam mix.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack Iawiah, Natua Harry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nesei* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4810, Tanna

Use: There are several different cultivars of this species and this one has a smaller leaf. MJB 4788 has a larger leaf. The leaves have a **strong smell**. To process the leaves, put them into the sea. Then dry them in the sun and use as a **belt** around the **women's grass skirt**. When a person has the **flu**, collect bark shavings by scratching it off of the stem. Boil it in two cups of water and drink 2-3x daily for as long as symptoms persist. Leaves from *Hibiscus tiliaceus* are to be added as well before boiling. When **congested** with a cold, take the leaves of *Hibiscus* and bark of *Euodia* and boil in a pot. Then cover the patient's head with a cloth and have that person inhale the steam. There is another local cultivar of *Euodia* that was unspecified and was said to be added to this steam mix. A person who is worried about the effects of **evil spirits** can wash with this leaf to protect them by rubbing crushed leaves all over the body.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack Iawiah, Natua Harry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nañatia* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4858, Aneityum

Use: This is part of the **ritual for burying the chief**. If a chief passes away, they are buried in a sacred place. After burial, the people wash their hands with these leaves that are mixed with water. The chiefs have a spiritual power and this is used to **cleanse** the people attending the funeral so that they do not get large sores on their leg or elsewhere on their body.

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Wopa Nasauman, Charlie Nafarniyng

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *mansei* [Neuai]

Specimen: *MJB-4781*, Tanna

Use: This plant is used to **decorate** the new taro that has been harvested or other produce from the garden when taking it to the *Nakamal*. Put the leaves on the vegetable and tie it together with a rope. To **repel mosquitoes**, rub the leaves together in the hands, crush the leaves, and then rub them on the body. Do this particularly when you are going to the sea and there are many mosquitoes—using this leaf, the mosquitoes will not bite you. This is also used to make a **grass skirt** for women. Take the leaves and wash them in the sea. Dry them one a stone and tie them together to make a grass skirt. Men put this on their arms, secured by another vine as a **decoration**.

Indigenous expert(s): Jean Iaruwaing, Kang Mariros, Easter Samuel, Sula Nako

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nisei* [Nafe]

Specimen: *GMP-5007*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nisei apran* [Nafe]

Specimen: *GMP-5007*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nisei arman* [Nafe]

Specimen: *GMP-5007*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *manasai* [Naka]

Specimen: *GMP-3420*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *marəgmarəg* [Naka]

Specimen: KEA-565, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen lauко, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etaу Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jеpi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *manəhmpip* [Naka]

Specimen: KEA-569, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen lauко, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etaу Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jеpi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *manəhmpip ruən* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-3077, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen lauко, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etaу Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jеpi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nəsal* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4727, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen lauко, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etaу Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jеpi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *mawin ruən* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4781, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen lauко, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etaу Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jеpi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *mawin larman* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5007, Tanna

Note: This cultivar is considered the "man one".

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen lauко, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etaу Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jеpi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *mawin patan* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5315, Aneityum

Note: This cultivar is considered the “woman one”.

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nesé, nesé rep, nesé numanep* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3077, Tanna

Use: There are many kinds of *nesé*, with different shapes of leaves, each with its own name. All kinds of *nesé* are used as **fragrant decorations** by men and women during kastom ceremonies- fresh or dried, hanging from grass skirts or stuck in **armbands** (*kaukasé*). *Nesé* is worn only during *nian awas* (the time of **yam harvest** before the new yam planting season starts). Wearing *nesé* during *nian wi* (the time when yam is growing in the garden) is *tabu* as during that time there is a **kastom belief** that it is the spirits who look after yam gardens who wear this plant. The name *nesé* comes from the name of a beautiful young woman spirit who was chased by a man who wished to marry her. She tried to escape and jumped into the ground, disappearing there. The man only managed to hold on to her fragrant hair which became the plant. *Nesé* or *nesé nowankelu* (literally *nesé* within a fence) is the expression that is used for **virgin girls**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nesé tuan* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4781, Tanna

Note: This is called white *nesé*

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nesé ienatem* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3420, Tanna

Note: This is called *nesé* from Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nesé nep* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4196, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nesé mawin* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5007, Tanna

Note: This is called *nesé* with leaves like eel.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nesé nemawin* [Netwar]

Specimen: KEA-565, Tanna

Note: This name means the *nesé* plant with leaves like an eel.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nesé nekelkeli nam* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4728, Tanna

Note: This is called *nesé* like fish bone.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *sei* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-100, Aniwa

Use: The fragrant leaves are used for **body decoration** during all *kastom* ceremonies. Hands are washed with its crushed leaves before going **fishing for better catch** and **before going to the garden**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Nasweiu Rota

Halfordia kendack (Montrouz.)
Guillaumin

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *necsañ*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3534, Aneityum

Use: This tree has very **hard wood**. Use the small stems to plant **dry land taro** or **swamp taro**, sharpening the end and pushing it into the ground to make a hole. It also is useful for fence posts for houses. Small stems are also used to make a **comb** for the hair.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *necsaṽ* [Anejoṁ]

Specimen: GMP-3534, Aneityum

Use: This tree is used to make a **planting pole** for taro and kava. A branch is sharpened and used to husk coconut as the wood is hard and strong. In ancient times, people would take a forked piece and put string on one side of it, sharpen the other side and use it with local rope as a **fish hook**. It is said that the rope needs to be kept tight until it is in the canoe when fishing, do not give it slack.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *necsaṽ* [Anejoṁ]

Specimen: MJB-4887, Aneityum

Use: The stem makes a good **digging stick** to plant taro. Also, branches of this tree are cut to **tie the canoe** to the **outrigger**. It is used for the small sticks that sit at the base of the larger sticks that hold the outrigger.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Rene Theimu

Limonia acidissima L.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naposeri* [Anejoṁ]

Specimen: GMP-3506, Aneityum

Use: The leaves of this plant are used in a *kastom* ceremony, crush the leaves and put in a **head garland** or on an **armband** to **release a pleasant odor** during a *kastom* dance. The name of the plant is stated in a *kastom* song. The leaf is a component for making **love magic**. Crush these leaves, as well as other unspecified leaves, in a person's hand while stating the name of the person you would like to fall in love with you. It is then said that they will.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *naposeri* [Anejoṁ]

Specimen: GMP-3506, Aneityum

Use: This is a **message plant**. There are special people who compose traditional songs about a person or legends, history, etc. The person who wants the **song** gives the composer this plant with other unspecified plants. The composer will have a dream that night and the spirits will give the song and melody to the composer and they will **compose a song**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kuapina* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2930, Tanna

Use: There is **ceremonial use** of this plant. Following a **young boy's circumcision**, he will bathe with a preparation of this plant. About 5 to 6 green leaves are mixed with grated coconut and then squeezed with water over his head. Often a younger uncircumcised boy will prepare this mixture. Also, the ripe **fruits** of this young plant are **eaten**. The *makas* or remainder is discarded.

Indigenous expert(s): John Pasua, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Joseph Kema, Benjamin Tom

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nepina* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4789, Tanna

Use: As a **calendar plant**, when the fruits of this tree turn red, it means that it is time to **harvest the yams**. In other words, not according to the calendar, but according to the fruiting cycle of this plant. Stems of this tree are used for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack lawiah, Natua Harry

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nepina* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4789, Tanna

Use: Its **fruit** is consumed raw. As a **calendar plant**, the ripening of its fruit signals the **yam harvest** season. Chewing its bark makes the **teeth and gums strong**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Melicope latifolia* (DC.) T.G. Hartley**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nednaeñ*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3472, Aneityum

Use: This species is good for **firewood** when dried. The wood is used as well for making **house posts**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nednaeñ* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3472, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used as **compost** and combined with GMP-3471 (*Geniostoma rupestre*) for fields growing **water taro** (*Colocasia esculenta*).

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *iñepa* (large leaf) [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4815, Aneityum

Use: The trunk of this tree is used to make **house posts**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Martial Wahe

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nednaeñ* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4942, Aneityum

Use: The wood is strong and light so it is used to **build houses**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *seiaruumu* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5075, Futuna

Use: This tree is good for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naulh* [Naka]

Specimen: KEA-592, Tanna

Use: The deadwood is used as **firewood**. This is also a **calendar plant**.

Flying foxes that are attracted to flowers are **hunted**. Hunting proceeds after flowers bloom. This is also a local **medicine** with an unspecified use.

Indigenous expert(s): Samson Numake Nakabue

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauhil* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4750, Tanna

Use: The wood is considered very strong and used to make **house posts**. Young stems are cut for making the roof of a traditional house. The sap can be extracted and used as a **chewing gum**. To obtain the sap, cut the stem and it bleeds. This is a **calendar plant**. Flying foxes like to drink the nectar from this flower. Hunters know this and **hunt** for this animal when the tree is in flower. The flower of this tree has a special relationship with the **flying fox**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kating Ken Matai, Marie Ken Matai, Ken Bob Matai, Naloma Ken Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauri* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2989, Tanna

Use: Dry portions of this plant are used as **firewood**. This plant is also used in **construction** as the timber of this plant is used to create any part of a house. It is considered a strong wood. This plant is also used as a **medicine** to treat **muscle soreness**. It can be prepared in two ways. One

way is to boil a branch of leaves and then bathe with the resulting water. Another way is to heat a branch over a fire and rub on sore area for approximately 1 minute after showering.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nauri* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2989, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nasiaben* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3159, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Natou, Sam Nauka, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nasiaben* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3159, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauri nauri* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3246, Tanna

Use: The young stems are used to make a **rafter** of the house. This is also a **calendar plant**. When this plant flowers, it is a good time to **hunt flying fox** because during that season they have a great deal of fat. Leaves are used in the treatment of male children who have been **circumcised**.

Wrap pieces of coconut with these leaves, heat in fire for 5-10 minutes, and squeeze the hot leaf-infused oil all over the body. Children are taken to the sea to bathe and this will help heal the sore when it is put all over the body. It also gives the child a **nice smell**.

Indigenous expert(s): Rawi Amos, Kaias Yauiko Nerkahoro, Kasu Janet

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauuri* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4225, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. Flying foxes are attracted to the flowers. Hunters know this. The stem is used to make rafters of traditional houses. When building **cyclone houses**, small posts are used as they are pliable.

Indigenous expert(s): Kuanu Jack, Namaka Thierry, Sakrai Nanpe, Namry Elci, Leu Sustin, Kalei Thomas, Kiapen Willie Dan

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *newuri* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4576, Tanna

Use: This tree is used to make very strong **house posts**. Cut the wood during the day. When the **flying fox** drinks the nectar of this flower, they become “drunk” and disoriented and **people can catch them** as they do not fly away. It is also used as a **medicine** to **treat flu or strong cough**. Gather leaves from the tips of the secondary branches, 10-20 leaves total. Put them in a large pot and boil water. Sit over a pot with a blanket over the head for 15 minutes and inhale. This will **clear the nose** and help with **breathing**.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *yakuonapirawa* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5118, Tanna

Use: Young stems are used to support the roof of their house. Also, one can use the yellow **sap for glue**. Fruits and flowers are eaten by **flying foxes**. This plant has the same effect as eating a poison tree—the flying foxes do not fly correctly after, often falling and being harvested to eat.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nauri* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5118, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naur* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2931, Tanna

Use: The wood of this plant is used to make **roof members** of a house. It is noted, however, that it is a bit soft.

Indigenous expert(s): John Pasua, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Joseph Kema, Benjamin Tom

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naur* [Nahual]

Specimen: MJB-4695, Tanna

Use: This is a **medicine** that is used to **treat lice**. Scrape bark and take one handful with shredded coconut. Wrap in *Macaranga* leaf and heat over fire until coconut endosperm is brown. Squeeze oil out of this and put on head to kill lice—use 2x daily for 2 days.

Indigenous expert(s): Jimmy lauimam, Toata Rupii, Toata Nalpalep

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nita petamil* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4750, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *newihl* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-3340, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nawel* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2931, Tanna

Note: It is considered a kind of *nawel* (*Melicope bonwickii*).

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kaulowul* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5118, Tanna

Use: It has a strong wood that is used for **rafters**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naur* [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-4695, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Melicope sp.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nednaeñ* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3271, Aneityum

Use: This is used as a **leaf compost** for planting taro. It is layered on the bottom of the hole and covers the taro as well.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Lalep Thomas Japanesei

Melicope sp.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naur* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2932, Tanna

Use: When **planting yams**, one digs a hole and burns wild cane with two green-leafed branches of this plant which is used as a **fertilizer**. The soil is then mounded and yams are then planted.

Indigenous expert(s): John Pasua, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Joseph Kema, Benjamin Tom

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kauliawul, nawel* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2932, Tanna

Use: Its fruits are consumed by **flying foxes** and the fruiting season is a good time to **hunt** for them. Its wood is used for **house construction**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Melicope sp.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naur* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2933, Tanna

Use: A branch is used to make the curved part of a **bow**. The bow is strung with Banyan tree rope. The branch of this tree is often split in half and then shaped accordingly.

Indigenous expert(s): John Pasua, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Joseph Kema, Benjamin Tom

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kaulowul, kauliawul, napwér* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2933, Tanna

Use: It has a strong wood used for **house construction**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Melicope sp.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kuanasiapen* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3031, Tanna

Use: There is a **ceremonial** use of this plant. Following **circumcision**, boys will perform a ritual shower using a mixture of this plant and coconut. The leaves of this plant are mixed with the copra of the coconut and squeezed with water over the boys' heads. The wood of this tree is used as rafters in **house construction**.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak,

Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: nasiapen [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3031, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Melicope sp.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nauri [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3134, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Natou, Sam Nauka, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: kanasanas [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3134, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Melicope sp.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nauuri [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4224, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. Flying foxes are attracted to the flowers.

Hunters know this. The stem is used to make rafters of traditional houses. When building **cyclone houses**, small posts are used as they are pliable.

Indigenous expert(s): Kuanu Jack, Namaka Thierry, Sakrai Nanpe, Namry Elci, Leu Sustin, Kalei Thomas, Kiapen Willie Dan

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nauri [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4224, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Melicope sp.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nangerukwesui [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4663, Tanna

Use: When this tree falls and dries up, white-brown **fungi** grow on it and people collect these for **eating**.

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Allan Rawi

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauri* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4663, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

***Melicope* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naurie* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5049, Tanna

Use: This plant is used for **house posts**, **rafters**, and other **construction** materials— it is very good for building in Tanna. As **medicine**, scrape the stem and put the pieces into a cup. Squeeze these pieces through with water, pour into a glass, and give to someone with **heavy menstrual bleeding**. One stem is used to fill a cup and drink one liter a day for one week. It is thought that shark meat causes the bleeding. This will solve that. This plant is called “medicine of the shark”.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nasiapen* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5049, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauri* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5049, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

***Melicope* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naurie* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5072, Tanna

Use: This plant is used for **house posts**, **rafters**, and other **construction**— it is very good for building in Tanna. Scrape the stem and put the pieces into a cup. Squeeze these pieces through with water, pour into a glass, and give to someone with **heavy menstrual bleeding**.

One stem is used to fill a cup and drink one liter a day for one week. It is thought that shark meat causes the bleeding. This will solve that. This plant is called "medicine of the shark".

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nauruie* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5072, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauri* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5072, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Melicope sp.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nenta pata mil* [Naka (Iakahan dialect)]

Specimen: GMP-5824, Tanna

Use: This plant is used as a medicine for **menstruating women** (no further details disclosed).

Indigenous expert(s): Kodan Dick, Peter Dick

Melicope sp.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nawul* [Naka (Iakahan dialect)]

Specimen: GMP-5833, Tanna

Use: Used to make **rafters** of traditional houses.

Indigenous expert(s): Kodan Dick, Peter Dick

Melicope sp.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nawil* [Nahual]

Specimen: GMP-5850, Tanna

Use: The young trunks (saplings) make good **rafters** for traditional houses.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Posen, Charlie Kway, Nipro Thomas

Melicope sp.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nednaen ieleñei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4055, Aneityum

Use: The wood of this tree is used to make **rafters** of traditional homes.
Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nedthnaen ieleñei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4055, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Melicope sp.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *intopopo, intoupa* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4996, Aneityum

Use: This is an **ornamental plant** grown around the home. People crush the leaves to enjoy the **fragrance** released. When **bathing**, grate coconut meat and crush the leaves of this plant with it. Rub this mixture all over the body before bathing and afterwards your body will smell very nice. Use the dried branches with leaves for **kastom dancing**. To **repel mosquitoes**, crush these leaves and put them in the house.

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman

Melicope sp.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauiri fum* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3005, Tanna

Note: This plant is recognized as similar to *M. latifolia*. However, the medicinal action of this plant is regarded as inferior to the former.

Use: Dry portions of this plant are used as **firewood**. The **timber** of this plant is used to create any part of a house. It is considered a **strong wood**. This plant is also used as a **medicine** to **treat muscle soreness**. It can be prepared in two ways. One way is to boil the branch of leaves and then bathe with the resulting water. Another way is to heat a branch over a fire and rub on the sore area for approximately one minute after showering.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nauri fum* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3005, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Melicope sp.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *newihl* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4055, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

***Melicope* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nawel [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4996, Aneityum

Use: Its **fruits** are consumed by flying foxes and the fruiting season is a good time to **hunt** for them. Its wood is used for house construction.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Micromelum minutum* Wight & Arn.**

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-4155, Futuna

Use: The wood is used to make **bows**. The wood can be used to make **house posts**, but do not last long, perhaps only 1-2 years.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

Initial interview

Vernacular name: torofauru [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5063, Futuna

Use: The stem of this plant is used to make a **bow**. When heated over the fire, the bow becomes strong.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru



Initial interview

Vernacular name: torofauru [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5071, Futuna

Use: A **bow** is made from the stems of this plant

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: toro fauru [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5219, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose and Paul Fatapa

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *neseuinman* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3468, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napwér* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3468, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *noasili ruən* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4517, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen lauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Murraya crenulata (Turcz.) Oliv.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahal* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4807, Tanna

Use: The wood from this shrub is very strong and in older times, a **stick** from this plant was used to suspend pots over cooking fires—now people use iron rods. Also, the stick can be sharpened on one end and used to **de-husk coconuts**. The stems are wrapped and made into a sweeping **broom**. This wood provides a kind of **nail** (peg) that is hit into the outrigger of a canoe to secure the stems that hold the **outrigger**, which is then tied with vines. If a person has a **toothache**, chew the leaves and put in an area of the mouth that aches. Do this procedure once and if there is additional pain, do it one more time.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack lawiah, Natua Harry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahal aken* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4807, Tanna

Note: The name of this plant means that it is the real *nahal*.

Use: Its wood does not easily rot and is used for *nowa teplepel* (pegs holding the **outrigger** on outrigger canoes).

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tukrip man* [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-5015, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nipina* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5015, Tanna

Use: This plant can be used on boys who have been **circumcised** about 2 weeks prior and have a sore. Take one double handful of leaves, mix with dry coconut, and roast in fire. Then cover it with banana leaf, tie up roast in fire for 5-10 min, take it down to the sea and wash the sore with it. This dries up the sore faster, washes the skin, and adds a fragrance to it. To treat a **strong fever**, take a knife and squeeze the stem. Put shavings on a leaf, take one handful, mix with water, fill up a cup, pour into one bottle —consume 1 liter/day in morning and afternoon. Repeat for a second day and the fever will go down in a few days.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nipina* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5015, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nepina* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5015, Tanna

Use: Its **fruit** is eaten raw.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nipiosi* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-88, Aniwa

Use: The leaves and wood are very **fragrant**. This plant makes very good **firewood**. It is a little smoky and the smoke has pleasant smell. Fruit of *pau* (*Burckella obovata*) are covered with its leaves which **preserves the fruit** so insects don't spoil them.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Nasweiu Rota

***Murraya paniculata* (L.) Jack**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neseuinman* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4763, Aneityum

Use: This plant has many uses in **local medicine**. For example, to **treat scabies**, grate coconut meat and mash it with a lot of leaves of this plant. Wrap the mixture over the body and the person stands in the sun for

30 minutes. They then immerse themselves in fresh water to wash off this mixture. For a **toothache**, take a small piece of the inner bark, fold it up, and put on the tooth that hurts. Then, the person chews it a little and spits out the juice. This process will help break a bad tooth so it can be extracted. The wood of this plant is hard, so sometimes it is used as a Y shaped stick to help attach and support a pole in the **outrigger**. This is then attached to another part of the outrigger.



Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neseuinmuan* [Anejom̃]

Specimen: MJB-4869, Aneityum

Use: To **treat toothaches**, take a handful of leaves and boil them in one cup of water. Take the warm liquid and wash or rinse the affected area as needed until pain resolves. The wood is used for **carving** and is yellowish in color. The stems are used to **secure the outrigger** to a traditional canoe.

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Wopa Nasauman, Charlie Nafarniyng

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nisouri* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5248, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nesori* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5145, Tanna

Use: Cut branches, dry in the sun until the leaves fall out, and then tie branches together to make a **broom**. Also, the stem is used for canoe **outriggers**.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nasory* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5145, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahal kit* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-3762, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nahal* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5212, Aneityum

Use: Its wood does not easily rot and is used for *nowa teplepel* (pegs holding the **outrigger** on outrigger canoes). Its wood is naturally **fire resistant** and before the use of metal its curved branches were used to **hang saucepans over the fire**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Murraya* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nipina* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3149, Tanna

Use: When young boys are **circumcised**, the leaf is mashed and rubbed on the skin of the boys who are sleeping in the *nakamal*. Mix with coconut oil to help hold it on the body. It is said to help the person have better, **smoother skin**.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Natou, Sam Nauka, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nipina* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3149, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

***Murraya* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napiuna* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5474, Tanna

Use: Boil leaves in water and then bathe in the resulting liquid to **treat the flu**.

Indigenous expert(s): Theresia Wahe, Sam Nauka, Philip Wahe, Jean-Pascal Wahe

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nipina* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5474, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Sarcomelicope simplicifolia (Endl.)
T.G. Hartley

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nelkaḗaeñ*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3466, Aneityum

Use: The wood of this species is very hard and therefore, useful for **making houses**. In fact, it is so hard that a person cannot drive a nail through it. This wood is used to make **spears** for fishing.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nelkaḗaeñ*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3466,
Aneityum

Use: The stems of this plant are used to make **fishing spears**. Peel off the bark, heat the stem and affix a sharp point to the end. The stems are also used for making **rafters** for the house.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neseko* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5689, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *reper* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4134, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Zanthoxylum pinnatum (J.R. Forst. & G. Forst.) W.R.B. Oliv.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nipina* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5343, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etao Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Indetermined Rutaceae

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-4170, Futuna

Use: This is a good source of **firewood** for the ground oven. Also, the leaves are piled over unripe fruits, called *bau*, to **help hasten ripening**.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

SALICACEAE

Flacourtia rukam Zoll. & Moritzi

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nomoi*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4839, Aneityum

Use: The stems of this tree are used to **hunt wild pig** by sharpening the tip of the stem and making a spear. This wood is considered the strongest for this purpose. Younger stems are used to make a **fishing spear**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Martial Wahe



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nifera kiskuis* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4698, Tanna

Use: People make **ax handles** out of the stems of this tree; the young stems can be used and shaped for the handles. The larger stems can be used for **house posts**. This is also a **calendar plant**. Birds eat the fruits of this tree and **hunters** know this.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nawaresi* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3228, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuwaresi* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4839, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

***Xylosma guillauminii* Sleumer**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nomoi* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3583, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nomoi*

[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3583, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namou* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4929, Aneityum

Use: The wood is hard and used as a **spade** to dig holes for planting taro. The stems are used to make **spears**, either by sharpening them or putting wires on the end.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai, Dick Matenekea

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naweres* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-3735, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

SANTALACEAE

***Santalum austrocaledonicum* Vieill.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *incitjiñat* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3528, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used as **firewood**, but also the hardwood is solid. In 2016, the first-grade wood was 2500 VT per kilo and the second-grade wood was 2000 VT per kilo. The ancestors used to take the oil or wood

chips from this tree and bathe with it to **keep away evil spirits** of the forest. It is currently planted on Aneityum for **commerce**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *incitjiñat* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3528, Aneityum

Use: This is used to prepare **perfumed coconut oil**. Scrape the bark of the sandalwood tree into coconut oil in the same way as making perfumed oil from *Gardenia*. To produce the coconut oil, grate the coconut, add a small amount of water, put it in a pot, and heat it until the water has evaporated. The oil will rise to the top. Skim the coconut cream from the pot and save the oil in another pot. Put the bark shavings into the pot of coconut oil and boil this, adding as much as you wish to ensure a stronger smelling oil. Try not to burn the coconut oil. Remove the bark shavings and leave the oil to make certain that it is pure oil.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *incitjiñat* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3573, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used as **firewood**, but also the **hardwood** is solid. In 2016, the first-grade wood was 2500 VT per kilo and the second-grade wood was 2000 VT per kilo. The ancestors used to take the oil or wood chips from this tree and bathe with it to **keep away evil spirits** of the forest. It is currently planted on Aneityum for commerce. The leaves can be **fed to pigs** to make them strong and heavy.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *incijiñ yat* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3573, Aneityum

Use: This is used to prepare **perfumed coconut oil**. Scrape the bark of the sandalwood tree into coconut oil in the same way as making perfumed oil from *Gardenia*. To produce the coconut oil, grate the coconut, add a small amount of water, put it in a pot, and heat it until the water has evaporated. The oil will rise to the top. Skim the coconut cream from the pot and save the oil in another pot. Put the bark shavings into the pot of coconut oil and boil this, adding as much as you wish to ensure a stronger smelling oil. Try not to burn the coconut oil. Remove the bark shavings and leave the oil to make certain that it is pure oil.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nepikesi* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5035, Tanna

Use: The **root** is sold to earn money, as perfume and oil can be made from this. Grandparents used to dry the wood over a cooking fire in a kitchen when a person would get the **flu**. To help, they would take dried and heated wood, scrape one cup's worth into hot water, and then breathe over the **steam bath**. Drink water afterwards. Do this once a day for three days.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nikipesy* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5035, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nepkis* [Nawan]

Specimen: MJB-4814, Tanna

Use: Harvest stems and roots from sandalwood and press to obtain **essential oil**.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack lawiah, Natua Harry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikepisy* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5035, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nigpis* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-5035, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jeps Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekses* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5503, Efate

Use: A **cash crop**. Also used as *kaukasé* (**decoration**) of a kind of yam called *nowanurek*.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekepus* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-3528, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niki pisi* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-11, Aniwa

Note: The name is adopted from languages of Tanna, where e.g. in Netwar it is called *nek pis*.

Use: Said to be planted on Aniwa only recently by "grandfathers" as a **cash crop**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

SAPINDACEAE

***Alectryon* aff. *carinatus* Radlk.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *taki raihfiune* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5062, Futuna

Note: This is the "female type" of this plant.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *firofiro* [Naka]

Specimen: LR-270, Efate

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau



***Alectryon* sp.**

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-4187, Futuna

Use: This plant is used for **firewood**. It is hard and burns well.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

Allophylus ternatus (J.R. Forst. & G. Forst.) Radlk.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natemae* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5066, Tanna

Use: The stems are used for **sawn timber**. Eat the **nut** inside the large fruit. To do this, peel skin off the nut and eat raw.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *natmi* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5066, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neapsan* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5146, Tanna

Use: The stem is used to make a **bow** or to make an **ax handle**.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nai apusan* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5146, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naluk* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-5146, Tanna

Note: This name means it is light (i.e. not heavy).

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natem* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5066, Tanna

Use: Its **fruit** is consumed raw.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Cardiospermum halicacabum* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanini* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3608, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nanini*

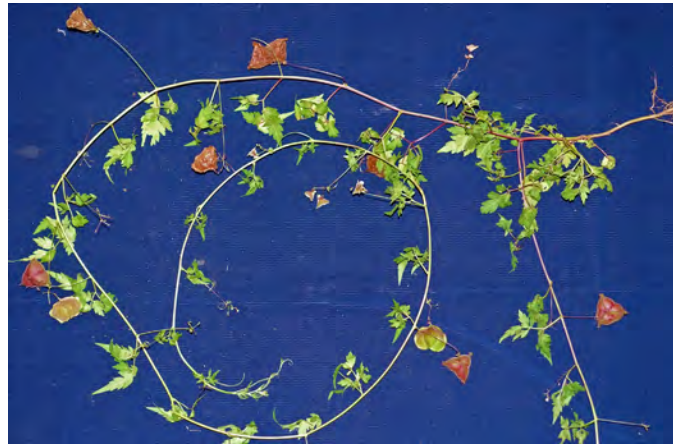
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3608,

Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina

Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam



***Cupaniopsis leptobotrys* (A. Gray)
Radlk.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inceimanhuri*

[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4108, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya

Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas

Japanesai

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name:

inceimanhuri [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4108, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuituk* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2957, Tanna

Use: The timber of this plant is used as a **hardwood** for any part of the **house**.

Indigenous expert(s): John Pasua, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Joseph

Kema, Benjamin Tom

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikfitu* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-2957, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natuan* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4108, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Elattostachys apetala (Labill.) Radlk.

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-4174, Futuna

Use: This is a very good **firewood** as it burns a long time.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *takirai tanue* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5070, Futuna

Note: The name "tane" means man.

Use: This tree is good for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauwo* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5240, Futuna

Use: The stems are used to make **house posts** and for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nigfitu* [Naka]

Specimen: KEA-591, Tanna

Use: The deadwood is used as **firewood**. This is also a **calendar plant**. Small birds are attracted to the fruits and they are then **hunted**. This is also used as an **unspecified local medicine**.

Indigenous expert(s): Samson Numake Nakabue

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nigfitu* [Naka]

Specimen: LR-338, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Tom Johnson, Mary Ken

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nigfitu* [Naka]

Specimen: LR-344, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Tom Johnson, Mary Ken



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nivituuk* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5173, Tanna

Use: The trunk of this tree is used to make **posts** for local houses. The wood is good for **firewood** because it burns very hot and it helps to make a pig less greasy when cooked in an earth oven. This is due to the heat of the wood.

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekiapen* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2799, Tanna

Use: The wood is good for making a **bow**. Also, one can use a piece of wood that is curved, cut it into a bow of the size you need, and put it over the smoke from a cooking fire to blacken it and make it strong. This is also used as **cooking material**. The **bark** is used to cover cassava, taro and yam. It is used to make **laplap** for the male children who are being circumcised during the period that they sleep in the *nakamal*—this is their traditional food during this ancient practice that continues today.

Indigenous expert(s): Jean-Pascal Wahe and Joshua Andrew

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nikfitu* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4520, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekvitu*, *katou peken* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2799, Tanna

Note: *Katou* is the name of the plant family, *peken* means chance or haphazard. The whole name means haphazardly *katou*.

Use: It has a hard wood for **construction**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuituk* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5070, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Harpullia arborea Radlk.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tikreib maner* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2961, Tanna

Use: The wood of this tree is used to carve the curved part of a **bow**. This wood is generally considered inferior to other species better suited to the task.

Indigenous expert(s): John Pasua, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Joseph Kema, Benjamin Tom



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kuarimanig* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4528, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tekrek menek* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4528, Tanna

Note: This name means the *tekrek* (kind of tree) of a bird.

Use: Its bark is toxic for fish and used as a **fish poison**. It is grated and thrown into tide pools when **fishing**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *terek menek* [Netwar]

Specimen: DMR-1, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Posen.

Lepidocupania brackenridgei (A. Gray) Buerki, Callm., Munzinger & Lowry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuituk* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4487, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inwowapeñ* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4025, Aneityum

Use: The hardwood is used to make a **fishing spear**. A wire is fashioned at the point to make a spear head. Young plants are used to **fasten coconut** leaves to the rafters in the thatching process.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inwowapeñ* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4025, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niuatip* [Naka]

Specimen: LR-337, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Tom Johnson and Mary Ken

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuəhtip* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4467, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekvitu* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4025, Aneityum

Use: It has a strong wood used in **construction of houses**. Large chunks of its bark are used as **plates** to prepare and cook the *kakéwan laplap*. Its grated bast is added to **pig fodder** so that they grow well. Its fruits turn red when *tapatapa* (a lobster, *Parribacus caledonicus*) has eggs and thus it is **tabu** and should not be caught and eaten.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nowuo* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3626, Aneityum

Use: The stem of this plant is used as a **spear**. For hunting, sharpen the tip and for fishing, affix wire to it. The wood is used for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Titiya Lalep, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nowuo* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4931, Aneityum

Use: One can use the wood of this tree for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai, Dick Matenekea

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuhituk* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2875, Tanna

Use: People used this plant for *laplap* cooking in either **charcoal** or **firewood** form.

Indigenous expert(s): Tupun Alexis, Nasuar Madeline Tacknik, Iarapat Jerome Neru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nowo anivatu* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4753, Aneityum

Use: To make a **spear**, collect young, straight stems. Put them over the fire to burn off the outer portion of the stem and peel that off when it is hot. Let the stem dry and put a spear point in the stem. Also, one can use it as a stick for planting **taro**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauwo* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5082, Futuna

Use: This species is used for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nefituk* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4753, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neseko* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3662, Aneityum

Use: It has a strong wood for **construction of houses**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Litchi chinensis Sonn.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *leji, narim akaku* [Naka]

Specimen: Online photo

Note: The name *leji* is an adaptation of the Bislama word for *lychee*.

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen lauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Pometia pinnata J.R. Forst. & G. Forst.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tauua* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-4191, Futuna

Use: Ripe fruits are **edible**. The **timber** produced from this tree is used to construct Western style **houses**.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *narimi* [Narak]

Specimen: MJB-4837, Tanna

Use: The fruits are **edible** when ripe, once a year. The stem of the tree can be used for **timber**.

Indigenous expert(s): Numalin Mahana, Moses Mahana

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natumi* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4250, Tanna

Use: The **fruits** are considered a special delicacy for men of Tanna island.

Indigenous expert(s): Kuanu Jack, Namaka Thierry, Sakrai Nanpe, Namry Elci, Leu Sustin, Kalei Thomas, Kiapen Willie Dan

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natuumi* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5171, Tanna

Use: The trunk is used to make **sawn timber** and it is considered a strong wood. To **treat Ciguatera poisoning** from fish, remove the outer bark from the stem, scrape a double handful of the inner bark, and squeeze it through a cloth or coconut fiber into a liter of water. Drink 1 liter 2x daily for 2 days and this is said to make a person feel better.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natum* [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-4766, Tanna

Use: The fruits of this tree are **edible**. The branches are good for **firewood** and they are known as strong wood.

Indigenous expert(s): Jean Iaruwaing, Kang Mariros, Easter Samuel, Sula Nako

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natum* [Neuai]

Specimen: TAR-2347, Tanna

Use: The soft inner part of the **fruit** is consumed.

Indigenous expert(s): John Pasua, Alexis Tupun, Alick Nauka, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Albert Andre

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nuwul, nakadambol* [Netwar / Bislama]

Specimen: KEA-574, Tanna

Use: The **fruit** is commonly eaten and the tree is cultivated for this purpose.

Indigenous expert(s): Jean-Pascal Wahe and Iawilu Naumus Apen

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *narim* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4250, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *natem* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4191, Futuna

Use: Its **fruit** is consumed raw.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Moïse Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Indetermined Sapindaceae

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-4168, Futuna

Use: This is a very good source of **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *takiruai* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5229, Futuna

Use: The stems of this tree are very good for making **house posts**. Also, the wood from the tree is good for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: mouta [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5247, Futuna

Use: The stem of this tree is used for **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: rakauriuki [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5245, Futuna

Use: The stem is used to make **house posts**, as well as burned as **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

SAPOTACEAE

Burckella obovata (G. Forst.) Pierre

Initial interview

Vernacular name: inyat [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3645, Aneityum

Use: The ripe **fruits** of this plant are **edible** and said to be delicious, as well as smell very good. When the fruits turn brown and soft, you can open it and there will be a shell like an upside-down turtle shell. You can eat the fruit out of the shell.



As the fruit smells good, people put a basket of ripe fruits in their homes to give it a good **smell**. The unripe fruits can be **eaten**, but only when cooked in an earth oven so it is not sticky. The tree can be used for **sawn timber**. It can also be used for building houses, specifically the **house posts**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Rosalina Nijae

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: inyat [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3645, Aneityum

Use: The fruits of this tree are **edible** when ripe. The wood from this plant is considered one of the best hardwoods and it is used for timber, as well as **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: inyat [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4082, Aneityum

Use: The trunk is used to produce **timber**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inyat* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4082, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *puau* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-4199, Futuna

Use: The fruits are **edible** and prepared in two ways. The unripened, green fruits are **roasted**. The thin skin is peeled and the remaining fruit is eaten. The ripened, red fruits are **eaten as is**. The wood of this tree is used as **rafters** in both traditional and Western-style houses.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *buau* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5066, Futuna

Use: The fruits of this tree are **edible** when ripe. A person can tell if the fruits are ripe when the tip of the fruit becomes dry and short—to about 1 cm and is brown in color. To eat the fruit, peel the skin and eat the fruit but not the seed. If the fruit is not ripe, then it can be cooked and eaten in the same way. The stem of this tree is used for making **house posts**.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *koniare* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3089, Tanna

Use: The nut inside of the fruit contains **sap**. Cut a fruit in half and stick it to a person's arm. Then take it off, put earth on the place where the sap is, and it makes a **temporary tattoo** that lasts for 3-4 days. This is a **calendar plant**. This fruit is the best **flying fox** food. When the tree has ripe fruits, many flying foxes go there to feed and **hunters** know this. The **fruits** are eaten by people as well.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *koniere* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3089, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *koniere kreunin* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4545, Tanna

Use: The fruits are **edible** when brown. Roast them in the fire and eat. They can also be eaten raw, once the skin is peeled off. The inside of the fruit is edible.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kuaniere kenan* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2882, Tanna

Use: The fruits are **eaten**. There is also a cultural component as this plant is used for **traditional tattoos**. The nut is cut and the white exudate is placed over the needle drawn tattoo. Charcoal is then applied as the coloring agent, binding to the white exudate.

Indigenous expert(s): David Kapwia, Joseph Dapah, Tupun Alexis

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kuaniere kenan* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2912, Tanna

Use: The fruits are **eaten**. There is also a cultural component as this plant is used for **traditional tattoos**. The nut is cut and the white exudate is placed over the needle drawn tattoo. Charcoal is then applied as the coloring agent, binding to the white exudate.

Indigenous expert(s): David Kapwia, Joseph Dapah, Tupun Alexis

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *koniere krenhen* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4545, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niarisa* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-2912, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niér, niér ierman* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3089, Tanna

Note: This name means the male *niér*.

Use: Its **fruit** is consumed raw and its hard wood is used for **construction**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *iñyetuplec* [Anejomñ]

Specimen: MJB-4908, Aneityum

Use: The wood is used for **timber**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: koniere [Nafe]

Specimen: LR-332, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Tom Ravai, Samuel Herwaen Kemah

***Mimusops elengi* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nipahas
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3632, Aneityum

Use: This plant produces a very strong **wood** that can be used for an ax, knife handle, or a handle for any type of tool. It is a good wood for house posts. It must be dried to use, but it can be dried without the use of fire.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Rosalina Nijae



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: nipahas [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3632, Aneityum

Use: This is a good source of **wood** for timber, and also to cut an **ax handle** and make a **fishing spear**. To make a fishing spear, heat the stem over a fire, strip off the outer bark, sharpen the end, or use a metal wire to make a sharp, strong end. In ancient times, **war clubs** were made of this wood which was then shaped with a stone and heated in the fire to make it strong for battle.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-4162, Futuna

Use: The stem is used as a **house post** for building. The stem is used to make an **ax handle**. The plant is also used as an unspecified **medicine**.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

Initial interview

Vernacular name: kaolik, kaulik [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4138, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel,

Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *rakauriki* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-7, Aniwa

Note: The name means "wood of High Chief".

Use: This tree has **strong wood**, used to make **ax handles**. Its straight branches are skinned, planted into ground and goods are hung on it when making *nageme ta kai*, a heap of goods during ceremonies (equivalent of *niél* on Tanna).

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

***Palaquium neobudicum* Guillaumin**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naringha* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2902, Tanna

Use: This plant is used for **construction** as the hardwood planks are used to build **roofing** and/or **siding** of a house. This plant has an unspecified **medical** use.

Indigenous expert(s): David Kapwia, Joseph Dapah, Tupun Alexis



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *narguha* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4546, Tanna

Use: This trunk of this tree is used for **timber**. This is also a **calendar plant**. The Pacific Imperial pigeon eats the ripe fruits, they are very large. Hunters know this and stay by the tree to **hunt** this bird.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naringha* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4546, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nigat* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-2902, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niget* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2902, Tanna

Use: Its wood is used as **timber** and **house construction** material.

Pigeons called *iawin* (*Ducula pacifica*) feed on its fruits in flocks and people use this knowledge to hunt them in the fruiting season.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Planchonella aneityensis

(Guillaumin) H.J. Lam ex P. Royen

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inyitupoulielñei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4053, Aneityum

Use: **Timber** is often harvested and sold from this tree. This is also a **calendar plant**. **Flying foxes** enjoy the fruits of this tree. Hunters gather near this species when the flying foxes are **hunted**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name:

inyitupoulielgei [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4053, Aneityum

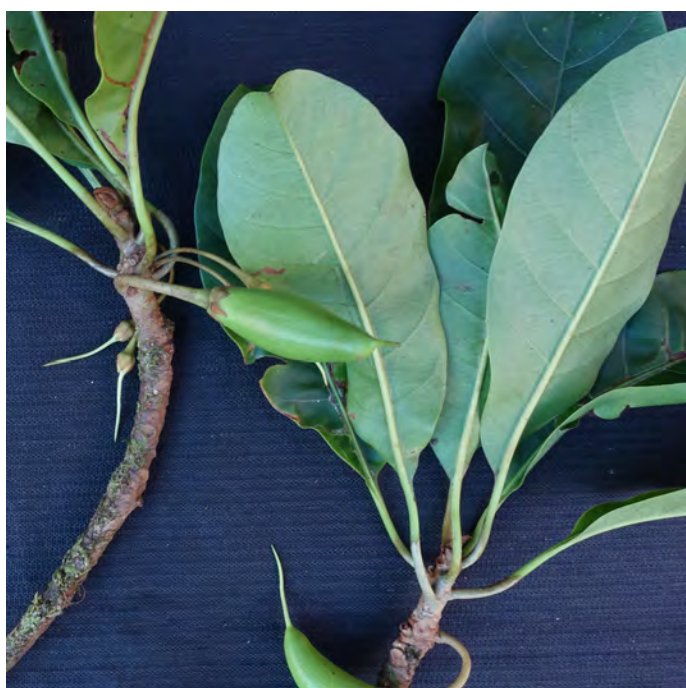
Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kuaniere yerman* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4053, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua



Planchonella tahitensis (Nadeaud) Pierre ex Dubard

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nekarauka [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5175, Tanna

Use: The trunk is used to make **sawn timber** and it can be used for **firewood** as it burns well. The fruits are **edible** when ripe and are very sweet.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nekaraka [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5175, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nekaraka [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-5175, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Planchonella* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: matataufu
[Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5112, Futuna

Note: This plant is found only on the top of the mountain.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

***Planchonella* sp.**



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *inieila* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4033, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inieila* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4033, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

***Planchonella* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nepuei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: JM-8218, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman

Indetermined Sapotaceae

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nisuap* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4681, Tanna

Use: The **wood** of this tree is used to make an **ax handle**, a **bow** for shooting arrows, or **house posts** that are 5-7 meters long. Birds eat this **fruit** when it ripens to black.

Indigenous expert(s): Rawi Amos, Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nisap* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4681, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nisep* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4681, Tanna

Use: Larger pieces of its strong wood are used to cut **traditional combs**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Myoporum crassifolium G. Forst.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nau naufatuu
[Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5092, Futuna
Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta
Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nau nau
[Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5056, Futuna

Use: Termites like to live in this wood. Collect **termites** from this plant and give to **young chickens** as food.

Indigenous expert(s): Clenson Lewani, Molly Seru



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: nau nuau [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5056, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer,
Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

SOLANACEAE

Brugmansia suaveolens (Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd.) Sweet

Initial interview

Vernacular name: tambuua
[Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5199, Tanna

Use: This is known to be a **poisonous tree** and it is not used, except as ornamentals around houses and near villages.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nipasi napua
[Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5199, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Célestin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben



Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: 'nāunuah itoga [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4746, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: krok [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4746, Tanna

Use: Considered a **poisonous** plant, but when one is poisoned by a toxic fish, a very tiny quantity of its sap or juice from its crushed leaves is swallowed to **counteract the fish poison**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: grog [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4746, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Capsicum annuum* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: incacas
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4953, Aneityum

Use: The young leaves are **edible**. These should be collected, boiled for 8 minutes, and eaten with other foods such as cassava. This is one of the local leaves that is said to taste quite good when cooked and mixed with other foods. Both the ripe and unripe **fruits** are added to soup and other foods as a **spice** or eaten fresh.

The fruit of this cultivar is very hot. The fruit is also fed to **chickens** who seem to love to eat it.

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *siuli* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5216, Futuna

Use: The leaves of this plant are said to be a good **local cabbage**, cooked in soup and other foods. The fruits are used to **spice** food, giving it a hot taste.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *noasili* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4953, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *seli, seli iatipen* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5557, Vanua Lava

Note: This word is an adaptation of the English word chili.

Use: Its fruit is consumed as a **condiment**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwaseras aparū* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5557, Vanua Lava

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Capsicum frutescens* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *siris* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-33, Aniwa

Note: The name is derived from the Bislama word for chili.

Use: This plant is used as a **spice** in cooking.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

***Cestrum nocturnum* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *solmit* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5148, Tanna

Note: This name is an adaptation of the Bislama word for prostitute as people make the link between its strong smell at night and a passage of a well-perfumed lady.

Use: Flowers are used to **perfume coconut** and to **massage children**. Boil with coconut oil and use as it has a very **nice smell**.
Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *solmit* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5148, Tanna

Note: This name is an adaptation of the Bislama word for prostitute as people make the link between its strong smell at night and a passage of a well-perfumed lady.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *solmit* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5148, Tanna

Note: This name is an adaptation of the Bislama word for prostitute as people make the link between its strong smell at night and a passage of a well-perfumed lady.

Use: **Ornamental plant.**

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu

***Nicotiana tabacum* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tabake* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4923, Aneityum

Note: The vernacular name was adopted from Bislama for tobacco.

Use: Collect the yellow leaves, the mature ones, and roll it between one's hands. Squeeze it, dry it in the sun for a day, and hang it in the kitchen near the place where fires are made. Within a week, it will turn black. It is ready to be smoked. Roll paper around it and **smoke** it. Take 6-10 leaves, roll them up, and squeeze them into a bucket of water mixing the juice with the water until it turns somewhat green. Use this water to wash crops, such as legumes and other garden plants, to **kill insects** that might be attacking them.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai, Dick Matenekea

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tapaka* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4923, Aneityum

Note: The vernacular name was adopted from Bislama for tobacco.

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *takaba* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4517, Tanna

Note: This name is an adaptation of English word tobacco.

Use: Its leaves are treated and used for **smoking**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tabaca* [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-4923, Aneityum

Note: The vernacular name was adopted from Bislama for tobacco.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua



***Physalis angulata* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namauniprij* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3595, Aneityum

Use: As a **medicine** for **dengue fever**, take a handful of stem apices of this plant. Boil in 1-2 cups of water and drink this



amount 3x daily, cold, until the fever goes away. This treatment is said to give a person **strength** during the course of the illness.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *namauniprij* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3595, Aneityum

Use: To **treat dengue fever**, take a handful of leaves, rub, and squeeze them to obtain the juice. Pour this into a cup and drink 3x in one day. To **help a baby fall into a deep sleep**, take the tip of a branch with two leaves and place it under the baby's pillow.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namauniprij* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4934, Aneityum

Use: Take the leaves, squeeze out the juice in a cup of water, and drink 3x daily for 3 days. This is done to **treat dengue fever**—use one handful of leaves in a cup of water and drink cool. The fruits are **edible**. Peel the outer part off and eat like a tomato.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai, Dick Matenekea

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *sauka* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5252, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *napik mohol* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-3595, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kasinaté, napek ten* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5413, Efate

Note: This name means banyan of the ground.

Use: Its **fruit** is eaten raw. The name evokes a banyan tree, but just a small one as the plant only grows close to the ground.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Moïs Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kasianapana* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5413, Efate

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: sakasaka tane [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-16, Aniwa

Note: The name means male *sakasaka*.

Use: The **fruit** can be eaten.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

***Physalis* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: saka [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5059, Futuna

Use: The fruit is **edible** when the bract is dry. Boil the whole plant in 1 liter of hot water for 1 hour. Make certain that juice comes out from the plant. To **treat dengue fever**, drink 1-2 hot cups daily for 2-3 days.

Indigenous expert(s): Clenson Lewani, Molly Seru

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: sauka [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5059, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: kasinaté [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5059, Futuna

Use: Its **fruit** is consumed raw. An infusion made from its leaves is drunk to **treat high fevers**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Physalis* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: kuanamporo [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5131, Tanna

Use: The **fruits are edible** when ripe. For **dengue fever**, take one bundle of leaves and stems, mash, and place in a pot with 2 liters of water. Boil for 30 minutes and drink warm. Drink 1 liter a day for 4-6 days, depending on the strength of the dengue. This "sends" dengue out from your body.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *kuanampouro* [Nafe]

Specimen: *MJB-5131*, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Solanandra maxima (Sessé & Moc.) P.S. Green

Initial interview

Specimen: *MJB-4966*, Aneityum

Use: This plant is grown as an **ornamental plant** and its flowers are used in the house. This species is introduced.

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman



Solanum americanum Mill.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *pouro* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: *MJB-5250*, Futuna

Use: This is an **edible** plant. Collect the young leaves, boil them in water, discard the water, and add salt to eat.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *karkuar* [Nafe]

Specimen: *GMP-5196*, Tanna

Use: The leaves are boiled in coconut milk and **eaten**.

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *makar-kar* [Neuai]

Specimen: TAR-2336, Tanna

Use: The **young shoots** of this plant are **eaten** once cooked. The ripe **fruits** of this plant are also consumed or in local parlance, "we drink the fruits".

Indigenous expert(s): John Pasua, Alexis Tupun, Alick Nauka, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Albert Andre

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *manamparo* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5196, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekarekar* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5196, Tanna

Use: Its **leaves** are cooked and eaten.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *makar-kar* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5196, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *karkar* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-41, Aniwa

Note: Name said to be adopted from languages of Tanna.

Use: The leaves are **cooked and consumed** and are considered very tasty.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

***Solanum capsicoides* All.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kepia* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3244, Tanna

Note: This is an introduced species that is a **weed** in cultivated fields.

Indigenous expert(s): Rawi Amos, Kaias Yauiko Nerkahoro, Kasu Janet

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *kwankipia* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3244, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *noa kaikai* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4698, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwankipia* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-3244, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Solanum lycopersicum* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tamat* [Naka]

Specimen: Online photo

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

***Solanum seaforthianum* Andrews**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *wawa matu* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-50, Aniwa

Note: The name means vine of Matu, a Chief who was said to bring it to Aniwa.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

***Solanum torvum* Sw.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *noa kaikai* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5541, Espiritu Santo

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: piko [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5541, Espiritu Santo

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Solanum vanuatuense* D.H.R. McClelland**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: intalmanuweu [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-5453, Aneityum

Note: If this plant is growing in the garden, it will **spoil the taro**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman

Initial interview

Vernacular name: intalmanuweu [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-5454, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman

***Solanum* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: karkuar [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5194, Tanna

Note: As a joke, people say we are having meat and cassava for dinner and this is the meat.

Use: The **leaves are eaten** cooked with cassava.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

SURIANACEAE

***Suriana maritima* L.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nie tane [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-128, Aniwa

Note: The name means male *nie*.

Use: This tree is used as **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief John Lory, Nasweiu Rota

SYMPLOCACEAE

***Symplocos cochinchinensis* var. *aneityensis* (Brand) Noot.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nepekahau [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3707, Aneityum

Use: The small straight stems of this plant are used for **fishing spears** and

the larger poles are used for **rafters**.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nepekahau* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3707, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

***Symplocos* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *injañad*

[Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3713, Aneityum

Use: The wood of this tree is light and strong and used to carve **canoe paddles**. Carve the paddle from green wood as it is easier to carve than when the wood hardens.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *injañad* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3713, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *injañad* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4933, Aneityum

Use: The wood is light and used to make **paddles** for canoes.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Thomas Japanesai

THYMELAEACEAE

***Phaleria pentecostalis* Leandri**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *huaparua*

[Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5433, Pentecost

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua



Wikstroemia indica (L.) C.A. Mey.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *norasju*
[Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4895, Aneityum

Use: To make **bush ropes**, remove the outer bark and tie things when other ropes are not available. This plant is sour and toxic if the fruits or leaves are eaten. Animals will not eat this plant. The elders teach people **not to eat this plant**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Rene Theimu



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *mausi* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5091, Futuna

Use: In ancient times, when the ancestors would go to war or fight, they would take a 1 cm wide strip of this bark and tie it around their wrists as it was thought to give **strength** to overcome their enemies.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *masi* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5053, Futuna

Use: Strip bark that is about 3 inches wide. Mash like tapa cloth—join 2-3 pieces of tapa by beating it together and use it as a **belt for men** to hold the penis. This was a practice of ancient peoples.

Indigenous expert(s): Clenson Lewani, Molly Seru

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *mausi* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5053, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *mausi* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5221, Futuna

Use: In ancient times, when the ancestors would go to war or fight, they would take a 1 cm wide strip of this bark and tie it around their wrists as it was thought to give **strength** to overcome their enemies.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwankasikap* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2988, Tanna

Use: The **bark** of this plant is peeled and sundried to be **woven into nambas**.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *kwanmasikam* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2988, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kuanmasekumu* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4233, Tanna

Use: The inner skin of the stem is used to weave **grass skirts** and **nambas**. Pigeons eat the **fruits**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kuanu Jack, Namaka Thierry, Sakrai Nanpe, Namry Elci, Leu Sustin, Kalei Thomas, Kiapen Willie Dan

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwanmasikam* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5221, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *sira sira* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4233, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwamasikam* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5091, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwankasikam* [Nahual]

Specimen: GMP-5852, Tanna

Use: One of several plants with fibrous bark that is used to **make grass skirts, traditional belts, and nambas** (after retting the bark in fresh water).

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Posen, Charlie Kway, Nipro Thomas

URTICACEAE

Boehmeria virgata (G. Forst.) Guill.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *noah akaku* [Naka]

Specimen: TAR-2304, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**.

When this plant is in fruit, **sweet potato** (*Ipomea batatas*) is said to be ready for harvest. Sweet potatoes generally take 3 months to harvest from planting time.

Indigenous expert(s): Jimmy Nakapue Asim, Yesua Nakapue, Tom Johnson, Chessie Church, Samson Jimmy Nakapue, Greg Matai



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakur* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2973, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. When this plant is in flower, it is said that taro and *Ipomoea* are ready to plant.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nakur* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2973, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakur muis* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4234, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. When in flower, it is considered time to plant **kumala** (sweet potato).

Indigenous expert(s): Kuanu Jack, Namaka Thierry, Sakrai Nanpe, Namry Elci, Leu Sustin, Kalei Thomas, Kiapen Willie Dan

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakourwaung* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4673, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. When it flowers, it is time to **plant the garden**.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nur* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5157, Tanna

Use: When a young baby is losing weight, cook the young tops and give it to their mother to **eat** for one month to **help increase milk**. You can also scrape a handful of inner bark of *Ficus kajewskii* into small pieces with a knife. Mix with a handful of the young tops in 1 liter of water and cook it. Squeeze the juice into a bottle. Drink one cup twice daily for one month to help a mother who is not providing enough milk for her baby. Children put inflorescences in their hair as a sort of **rasta** fashion.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nuur* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5157, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakur* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2966, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. When this plant is in flower, the taro crop is said to be ready for harvest.

Indigenous expert(s): John Pasua, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Joseph Kema, Benjamin Tom

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakul* [Nahual]

Specimen: MJB-4691, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. When this tree flowers, it is time to plant **sweet potatoes**.

Indigenous expert(s): Jimmy lauimam, Toata Rupii, Toata Nalpalep

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauh, naur* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2966, Tanna

Use: As a **calendar plant**, when its fruit dries, it is a sign that **hot days** are coming.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman,

Cypholophus anisoneurus (Guillaumin) Friis & Wilmot-Dear

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakwas* [Nahual]

Specimen: GMP-5861, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Posen, Charlie Kway, Nipro Thomas

Cypholophus decipiens H.J.P. Winkl.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakuruuag* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4211, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. When in flower, the **dry season** is thought to have begun.

Indigenous expert(s): Kuanu Jack, Namaka Thierry, Sakrai Nanpe, Namry Elci, Leu Sustin, Kalei Thomas, Kiapen Willie Dan

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakuas* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2881, Tanna

Use: There is **ceremonial** importance of this plant. It is used to wrap the cut after **circumcision**. One leaf is used to wrap the sore and has to be changed daily.

Indigenous expert(s): David Kapwia, Joseph Dapah, Tupun Alexis

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *noah asol* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4211, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauh* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2881, Tanna

Use: Its leaves are used to **wrap freshly caught shrimp**. The appearance of its flowers announces the **time for planting sweet potatoes**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Cypholophus* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauh* [Netwar]

Specimen: LR-297, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Dendrocnide latifolia (Gaudich.)
Chew

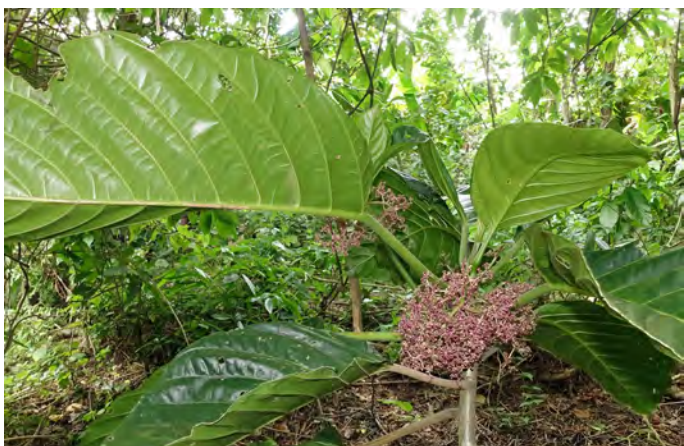
Initial interview

Vernacular name: *sirauto* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-4202, Futuna

Use: As a **medicine**, the leaves of this plant are known **skin irritants**. If you are affected by this plant, the bark of the plant can be used to make a poultice to calm the sting.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nawirok pituew* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4569, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. When it flowers, it indicates to people that it is time to plant a bed of **yams** called *takou* in Nafe.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nawirok apuusan* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4581, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Rawi Amos, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nawirek* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5080, Tanna

Use: When there are too many **rats** in the house, put a layer of leaves underneath a piece of food in the corner of the house. When the rat steps on the leaf, as the underside is itchy, it will swell the leg of the rat. This makes it hard for him to move so you can find them in the morning and kill them easily.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nawirok* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5080, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nawirok pitouv* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4529, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nawirok* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4529, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niwitap ruān* (white midrib), *niwitap apin* (dark midrib) [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4202, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naviro* [Nanuneta]

Specimen: GMP-5802, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Yauko Nimisa, Isaiah Lonolus

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *newirou* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4202, Futuna

Use: Its leaves are **stinging**. Young leaves are used **against mice** in houses and are put on places where they commonly pass. It is said that the mouse will get their paws burned and will feel so much pain that it will chew them off and eventually die.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauirok apen* (black form), *nauirok awen* (white form), *nauirok akura* (yellow form) [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-4581, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Elatostema beccarii H. Schroet.

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-2788, Tanna

Use: [Netwar area] This plant is used as **fish poison**. Take an unspecified pile of leaves and put it in the creek under a stone. A color comes out of the leaves and after two days, **prawns** are attracted to the liquid. They are said to be “slowed down” and can be collected by hand as they are stunned. Harvest the prawns and eat them.

Indigenous expert(s): Jean-Pascal Wahe and Joshua Andrew

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *manman* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-2788, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen lauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Jepi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naleme man* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2788, Tanna

Use: Its **leaves** are used to wrap freshly caught shrimp.

Note: This name means pincers of a shrimp.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Elatostema macrophyllum Brongn.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *narparerep* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3028, Tanna

Use: This plant, which grows near streams, is known to **hold water during the dry season**. If the plant is harvested, then it is known that the stream will not continue to run. Thus, precaution is taken to keep this plant in good health.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *narparip* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3028, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: narparuep [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4647, Tanna

Use: For **shampoo**, pound the leaves with a stone and extract the juice. Use this to wash hair with water and the hair becomes soft and curly. Additionally, take the liquid from the leaves and massage it into the hair to make **rasta-dreadlocks**. When a person gets the stinging hairs of *Dendrocnide* on their skin, pound the stem of this plant and apply the juice to the **irritated area** to help heal it.

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Allan Rawi

Initial interview

Vernacular name: naluālip [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4647, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nelpalep [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3028, Tanna

Use: As a **calendar plant**, when its new leaves grow, it is the sign for the time of *nian mera* (literally, green days- or another term for *nian wi*, the time when yam gardens are lushly green and growing). When its leaves become dry, it is time to **harvest yam and taro**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: narparep [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-3028, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Elatostema salomonense L.M. Perry

Initial interview

Vernacular name: manman [Naka]

Specimen: LR-343, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Tom Johnson, Mary Ken

Laportea interrupta (L.) Chew

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niätig* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-3357, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nérgéreg*, *néreg* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3357, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nararing* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-3357, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

cf. *Laportea* sp.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauh* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4672, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Leucosyke capitellata Wedd.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanumién* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5201, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naur amis* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5252, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nejecjec* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3652, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Wina Nasauman, Reuben Neriam

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: nejecjec [Anejoŋ]

Specimen: GMP-3652, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: naluəlip [Naka]

Specimen: KEA-579, Tanna

Use: This is used as a **medicine** when the ripe fruit is chewed for juice. The juice acts as a cure for **male impotency**. It is taken once daily for three days.

Indigenous expert(s): Samson Numake Nakabue

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nohpegit [Naka]

Specimen: TAR-2321, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Jimmy Nakapue Asim, Yesua Nakapue, Tom Johnson, Chessie Church, Samson Jimmy Nakapue, Greg Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: noh [Naka (Iakahan dialect)]

Specimen: GMP-5826, Tanna

Use: When the fruits of this tree are ripe, it is a sign that **yams are nearly ready to harvest**.

Indigenous expert(s): Koden Dick, Peter Dick

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nerer [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2972, Tanna

Use: Dry portions of this plant are used as **firewood**. This is also used as **fish poison** to help catch fish. A bundle of leaves are squeezed and placed in a stream. After some time, the fish appear stunned and are caught.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: nerir [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2972, Tanna

Use: This is a **toxic plant**. Sometimes if you make a fire with the branches of this species, it can cause a **rash** or **itching** on a person's skin.

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nerer [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3225, Tanna

Use: This is a **toxic plant**. Sometimes if you make a fire with the branches of this species, it can cause a **rash** or **itching** on a person's skin.

Indigenous expert(s): Rawi Amos, Kaias Yauiko Nerkahoro, Kasu Janet

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neruer* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4239, Tanna

Use: It is **tabu to use this plant for firewood** as anyone who is exposed to the smoke will feel as if needles are piercing them.

Indigenous expert(s): Kuanu Jack, Namaka Thierry, Sakrai Nanpe, Namry Elci, Leu Sustin, Kalei Thomas, Kiapen Willie Dan

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nimai nari uianipang* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5169, Tanna

Use: The leaf of this plant is used as a bandage for the **wound** on the penis caused by circumcision. Wrap three leaves and tie around the penis with a vine. Change every three days.

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *namariunu* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5201, Tanna

Use: To **make the sea calm**, take a bundle of these branches and hit the salt water. This then calms the sea.

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nerer* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2891, Tanna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. **Bats are hunted** when this tree is in flower as they are attracted to the tree's flowers. This is also an **unspecified medicine**.

Indigenous expert(s): David Kapwia, Joseph Dapah, Tupun Alexis, Henri Sapéa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neruer* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2972, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *noah pegit* [Naka]

Specimen: KEA-579, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

***Leucosyke cf. capitellata* Wedd.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakur* [Nafe]

Specimen: LR-319, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Tom Ravai, Samuel Herwaen Kemah

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanumién* [Netwar]

Specimen: LR-319, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Moïs Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Leucosyke corymbulosa* (Wedd.) Wedd.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *iñejeiwou* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3647, Aneityum

Use: The straight **poles** of this plant are sharpened and used to **plant kava**. It is not used for planting other crops.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *iñejeiwou* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3647, Aneityum

Use: This plant is special for **catching eels** in freshwater streams. Poke a stick with the leaves still on it into a hole where the eels live. They do not like this and so they come out and people catch them using a knife to cut the eels.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *noah pegit akaku* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-3647, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neteg, neteg lé tawar* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3647, Aneityum

Note: This is the *neteg* plant of the mountain.

Use: Its **wood** is used for smaller parts of **traditional houses**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nerir* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-3647, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Leucosyke cf. corymbulosa (Wedd.) Wedd.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tumakai fine* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-53, Aniwa

Note: The name means female *tumakai*.

Use: Used as a **clock**, as the **flowers open exactly at noon**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

***Leucosyke* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauh, naur amis* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5419, Pentecost

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Maoutia diversifolia Blume

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *manari-ianupag* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2971, Tanna

Use: There is a **cultural** importance of this plant. After a young boy is **circumcised**, a special kava is prepared. The leaf of this tree is then tied to each branch of the tree to signify the ceremony.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *manari ianupang* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2971, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naimian* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-2971, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanumién* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2971, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nemiang* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2971, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

***Nothocnide repanda* (Blume) Blume**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nelmāi*, *nelmuai* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-5004, Aneityum

Use: This plant is used to make **fishing line**, perhaps more so in the past than today. Collect young shoots from the sides of the vine, peel off the bark, and soak the stem in saltwater or freshwater for 1-2 weeks. This is done to ret the stems and separate the fibers. Dry in the sun and use to make the string for fishing. The leaves are used for **feeding pigs**.

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tolaimian ruən* [Naka]

Specimen: KEA-585, Tanna

Use: This plant is used to produce a **dreadlock hairstyle**. Use a handful of bark to rinse hair. Do not comb. Repeat rinsing with bark until dreadlocks form. No one should touch hair during this process.

Indigenous expert(s): Samson Numake Nakabue



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *trimian* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3096, Tanna

Use: People use this plant to **soften the hair** by taking the roots and stem and pounding them with a stone. Squeeze the juice into the hair and it is said to make it very soft.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *traimihan* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3096, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *turaimhiuan* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4556, Tanna

Use: For **shampoo**, pound the stem with a stone and extract the juice. Use this to wash the hair with water and the hair becomes soft and curly. Additionally, take the liquid from the stem and massage it into the hair to make **rasta-dreadlocks**.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *trimiuan* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5162, Tanna

Use: The outer stem is shaved off of the older plants and pounded. The juice is squeezed into the hair to make **dreadlocks**. The eel can have two heads or two tails. If you throw food in the area of the eel stone, the **spirit of the eel** can make you sick. This will cause a person's **teeth to bleed**. Squeeze the sap from the shaved stem of older plants into a small amount of cool water and drink this until there is no more blood in their teeth.

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *turaimien* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5122, Tanna

Use: Peel the stem and chop pieces of it and pieces of the stem of *Pipturus argenteus*. Add fresh water, squeeze in hair, and rub head in one direction. Do this for one month. Then **hair will turn a blonde** color and will also help dreadlocks.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *turaimiuen* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5122, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwaturaimiang* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2919, Tanna

Use: This plant is used to produce the **dreadlock hairstyle**. Smash the inner stem and mix with water. Apply slippery substances to hair. Apply daily to achieve dreadlocks.

Indigenous expert(s): David Kapwia, Joseph Dapah, Tupun Alexis, Bemua Kassim

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *turaimien, turaimiuen* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4556, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tolai imian* [Naka]

Specimen: KEA-585, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tul aimién* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5122, Tanna

Use: A traditional **"soap"** for showering. The bark of the stem is peeled off and pounded to free the bast. The bast is then further pounded to release the sap. This is then rubbed when bathing onto one's skin like a soap. It is also used for the **hair** as it has **conditioning and detangling properties**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Pipturus argenteus (G. Forst.) Wedd.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nelĩmae* [Anejoĩ]

Specimen: AAM-17, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Rosita

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nelm̃ae*

[Anejoñ]

Specimen: AAM-17, Aneityum

Use: The ancestors used this plant to make a **fishing line**.

Cut the young branches, remove the outer bark, and tie them in a bundle. This is then put in saltwater or freshwater for a week to ret, meaning to soften and separate the fibers,

until the bunch is stringy. Dry the bunch of fibers in the sun. Take the individual fibers and twist them together to make a very long **fishing line**. The stem of the plant is used to make a **temporary bush house**. The leaves of this plant are used to **feed pigs**. The inner bark of this plant is used as a **medicine**. Scrape the inner bark from the stem and put it on a **boil**. Attach it with another leaf and leave it on the boil. It will take out the liquid in the boil and heal it.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam



Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nelm̃ai* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-4795, Aneityum

Use: To **treat boils**, scrape the inner bark of the stem into some leaves and apply it to the boil. The leaves will hold the scraped bark on the boil and it will extract the infection inside the boil. To **harvest shells** from the reef for food, cut branches of this plant into 2-foot long sticks and scrape the bark off. Put the sticks in a pool in the reef and after two nights, the shells will go on the stick and people then collect the shells that they would like to have.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nelm̃ai* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4863, Aneityum

Use: For **fiber**, collect the stems of this plant, peel off the outer bark, soak in seawater for 1 week, and then put a stone on top of it. The fibers are loosened by the retting. Peel them off and hang in the sun to dry and bleach. Weave small **baskets**, **grass skirts**, and other things from this fiber. When sticks are placed in areas of the sea, **shells** (snails) are attracted to these sticks and people can collect the shells used for **adornment**—the animals in the shells like to eat the material on the sticks. Dried **fruits** of this plant are eaten by **birds**.

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Wopa Nasauman, Charlie Nafarniyng

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nelñai apeñ* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4864, Aneityum

Use: For **fiber**, collect the stems of this plant, peel off the outer bark, soak in seawater for 1 week, and then put a stone on top of it. The fibers are loosened by the retting. Peel them off and hang in the sun to dry and bleach. Weave small **baskets**, **grass skirts**, and other things from this fiber. When sticks are placed in areas of the sea, **shells** (snails) are attracted to these sticks and people can collect the shells used for **adornment**—the animals in the shells like to eat the material on the sticks. Dried **fruits** of this plant are eaten by **birds**.

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Wopa Nasauman, Charlie Nafarniyng

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-4169, Futuna

Use: Peel off the outer portion of the stem, clean it, remove the **fibers**, and then dry them in the sun. Then weave into rope for **fishing** and also to make the net for catching **flying fish**. Weave into rope for the **net** and also weave this fiber to attach to the frame.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *ronuga* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5230, Futuna

Use: Ancient people were said to use this as a **fishing line**. Strip off the skin of the stem and place it in the sun to dry. Remove the fiber by stripping it off and weave the fiber into a fishing line.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanimen* [Narak]

Specimen: MJB-4834, Tanna

Use: The stems of this tree are used for **construction**. **Birds** eat the fruit of this tree. Hunters know this and **hunt** near the tree when the fruits are ripe.

Indigenous expert(s): Numalin Mahana, Moses Mahana

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tumien* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2984, Tanna

Use: Dry portions of this plant are used as **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Jony Konapo, Nufunu Sakama, George Turiak, Jack Nakweren, Sam Nauka, Alick Rayris, Tom Kahi, Johnson Kamkari, Kasumartin, Moses Kahu

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *timhien* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-2984, Tanna

Use: Dry portions of this plant are used as **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tehmian* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3245, Tanna

Use: Children eat the ripe **fruits** of this plant. If a person has a **sore**, mash the leaves and put it on the sore to heal it. To **ease delivery of a child**, squeeze juice from many leaves into a 1.5 liter bottle and drink all at once. This will facilitate delivery.

Indigenous expert(s): Rawi Amos, Kaias Yauiko Nerkahoro, Kasu Janet

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *timiuun* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4246, Tanna

Use: The inner bark is used to prepare a **medicine** to **relieve an upset stomach**. First, the inner bark is scratched until a handful is produced. Then the bark is squeezed with water until a small glass is filled. The decoction is consumed to relieve an upset stomach. The **leaves** are used to fashion a **poultice** to heal sores and boils.

Indigenous expert(s): Kuanu Jack, Namaka Thierry, Sakrai Nanpe, Namry Elci, Leu Sustin, Kalei Thomas, Kiapen Willie Dan

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *thimuen* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4568, Tanna

Use: This plant is used to make **rope** for a fishing net. Peel the skin off of the young plant, put it in the sun to dry, and then rub the fibers together to make a rope that is woven into a fishing net. This is also a **calendar plant**. **Birds** love the fruit of this plant and **hunters** know this. So, when the fruits are ripe, people hunt birds near this plant. The leaves are also **fodder** for cows and goats.

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *temian* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5023, Tanna

Use: The wood can be used to make **poles** for cattle fences. The **fruits** are sweet and edible. They are also very juicy and can **satisfy thirst**. Take the bark off of the tree and scrape the green inner bark of the tree. Cover a **boil** with these pieces to reduce the size and help it heal. Apply once a day for three days.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *timhien* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5023, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *turaimien* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5121, Tanna

Use: Peel the stem and chop pieces of it and pieces of the stem of *Nothocnide repanda*. Add fresh water and squeeze in hair. Rub head in one direction and do this for one month. Then **hair will turn a blonde** color and will also help **dreadlocks**.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *turaimiuen* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5121, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nemiang, nemiang-apen* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2913, Tanna

Use: The fruits are **eaten**. Also, this is used as an unspecified **medicine**.

Indigenous expert(s): David Kapwia, Joseph Dapah, Tupun Alexis

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nemiang awen* [Neuai]

Specimen: MJB-4774, Tanna

Use: When a woman is **pregnant**, scrape the stem, take a handful of bark and squeeze into one cup of water. When she feels **pain**, drink this once daily to make the pain go away and the baby will be born on time and safely. The wood is used as **firewood** for cooking. The **fruits** are eaten by **birds**. Hunters know this and **hunt** near the tree when the fruits are ripe.

Indigenous expert(s): Jean Iaruwaing, Kang Mariros, Easter Samuel, Sula Nako.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nimiang* [Nahual]

Specimen: GMP-5860, Tanna

Use: The fibrous bark of this tree is used to **make nambas**. The wood is good for making **house posts** and **pig fences**. **Firewood** from this tree is long-lasting.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Posen, Charlie Kway, Nipro Thomas

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanumién* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2795, Tanna

Use: This is used as **medicine** to **clear fish bone from the throat**. Scrape young stems to strip off outer skin and then squeeze liquid from that skin into the throat to clear fish bone that is stuck there. Use 1/2 cup of liquid and drink to clear the fish bone. In the same way, one can use vegetable oil to loosen a fish bone stuck in the throat so it will not cause harm to the person.

Indigenous expert(s): Jean-Pascal Wahe and Joshua Andrew

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tumhien* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4863, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naimian apin* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-4795, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nanumién* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2795, Tanna

Use: Its grated bark is applied on **infected wounds**, especially those that came from **animal bites**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Procris pedunculata (J.R. Forst. & G. Forst.) Wedd.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nepñatimi*,
nepñatimi atamain [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3290, Aneityum

Use: Put several leaves of this species together to **wrap food**, especially the **fresh water eel**, and to carry plants of **taro** and **kava**. Then one can hold the leaves



over one's shoulder to carry these crops. This is used as a baby's remedy for when the **baby is crying too much** because the parents are having too much sex. The baby will also be slow to grow and be thin. To remedy this, they must wash the baby with the following mixture: *nekei atimi* (bark), *nohos atimi* (green skin of the stem), and *nepnatimi ataman* (top part of the vine). Scrape about 1 inch cubed of the *nekei atimi* into your hand along with 1in x 4in of the first layer of the green skin of the banana stem and the top eight leaves from about two separate branches of the *nepnatimi ataman*. Bind all ingredients together and pound them. Put everything in the baby's water for bathing. Wash the baby in the water made with this mixture. Do not wipe the baby dry, but let it air dry. The next day when you wash the baby with soap, you must re-wash them with the mixture again. Do this for 5 days with the same water mixture. It may smell bad, but that is okay. Finally, on day 5, take the juice from the outer layer of skin on the stem of the banana, *nohos atimi*, and give a full spoonful of the juice to the baby to drink. Other plants can be added to the bathing water, but these are the three primary ingredients.

Indigenous expert(s): Wopa Nasauman, Lalep Thomas Japanesei

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *numurumu* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3660, Aneityum

Use: Put several leaves of this species together to **wrap food**, especially the **fresh water eel**, and to carry plants of **taro** and **kava**. Then one can hold the leaves over one's shoulder to carry these crops. This is used as a baby's remedy for when the **baby is crying too much** because the parents are having too much sex. The baby will also be slow to grow and be thin. To remedy this, they must wash the baby with the following mixture: *nekei atimi* (bark), *nohos atimi* (green skin of the stem), and *nepnatimi ataman* (*part is unspecified*). Scrape about 1 inch cubed of the *nekei atimi* into your hand along with 1in x 4in of the first layer of the green skin of the banana stem and the top eight leaves from about two separate branches of the *nepnatimi ataman*. Bind all ingredients together and pound them. Put everything in the baby's water for bathing. Wash the baby in the water made with this mixture. Do not wipe the baby dry, but let it air dry. The next day when you wash the baby with soap, you must re-wash them with the mixture again. Do this for 5 days with the same water mixture. It may smell bad, but that is okay. Finally on day 5, take the juice from the outer layer of skin on the stem of the banana, *nohos atimi*, and give a full spoonful of the juice to the baby to drink. Other plants can be added to the bathing water, but these are the three primary ingredients. When digging **yams** for planting, take 1-2 branches of this plant and put them in the hole. Following this, plant the yam in the hole. This is said to reduce the "hair" on the outside of the yam, making it smoother and easier to clean for eating.

Indigenous expert(s): Titiya Lalep, Rosalina Nijae, Wina Nasauman, Reuben Neriam

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: numurumu [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3660, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith

Initial interview

Vernacular name: tonatouna [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5106, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: manman asol [Naka]

Specimen: TAR-2217, Tanna

Use: This plant is used as a **medicine** to **relieve itching**. Two handfuls of young leaves are squeezed into one cup of water and consumed.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnny Nakabue, Marie Kating Kew, Willie Nalin Nadikas, Kating Kew Enauta, Numake Tom Kapalu, Kuwau Tom Keuai, Nausan Kamsak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: manman [Naka]

Specimen: TAR-2326, Tanna

Use: As **medicine**, this plant is used to **relieve dermal itching of healing scabs**. Five to six green leaves are squeezed into one cup of cold water. The extraction is then poured over the wound area. It is reapplied 2 to 3 times per day, depending upon the severity of the symptoms. The application is discontinued once symptoms subside.

Indigenous expert(s): Jimmy Nakapue Asim, Yesua Nakapue, Tom Johnson, Chessie Church, Samson Jimmy Nakapue, Greg Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: nasiphuir [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4674, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-2884, Tanna [Neuai area]

Note: Name forgotten.

Indigenous expert(s): David Kapwia, Joseph Dapah, Tupun Alexis

Initial interview

Vernacular name: manman [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-4674, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Indeterminate Urticaceae

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nauh* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5431, Pentecost

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Moïs Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

VERBENACEAE

Lantana camara L.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *santanna* [Naka]

Specimen: MJB-4752, Tanna

Use: When a person has a **cut** on their arm, leg, or head, take a few leaves of this species and squeeze the juice on the wound to make it stop bleeding and lessen the pain. Use as long as needed to **heal the wound**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kating Ken Matai, Marie Ken Matai, Ken Bob Matai, Naloma Ken Matai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *lantana* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3070, Tanna

Use: People use this as a **styptic**, squeezing the leaf juice on a mild open wound. This will stop the bleeding of small cuts.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *santana* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3070, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *lantana* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5100, Tanna

Note: The vernacular name was adopted from English.

Use: To **treat ringworm**, grind leaves and squeeze juice on ringworm once a day, for 7 days. The sores sometimes take a while to heal.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *rantana* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5100, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *santana* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2791, Tanna

Note: This name is an adaptation of Lantana.

Use: This plant is considered a **styptic**. Rub 2–3 leaves in hand and put on a bleeding wound to stop the blood.

Indigenous expert(s): Jean-Pascal Wahe and Joshua Andrew

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *santana* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4785, Tanna

Use: When a person has a **cut** on their body, take a handful of leaves and squeeze the green sap on it. This will heal the cut. Use as long as needed. When a **pig** is to be castrated, put the same juice on the sore to heal it. For a **toothache**, chew the leaf. One handful of leaves when chewed will stop the pain. Or take one handful of leaves, boil in water, let cool, and then gargle with the liquid to help **stop the pain**.

Indigenous expert(s): Lui Noamel, Joe Natuman, David Tao, Jack lawiah, Natua Harry

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *incei franse* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3445, Aneityum

Use: When a person has a **cut**, rub the leaves together or chew them and place directly on the cut. Cover this with a leaf or cloth. This will **stop the bleeding** and **help with healing**.

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Reuben Neriam

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *santana* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3070, Tanna

Use: Its leaves are crushed and applied to small wounds to **help with healing**. The smell of the leaf relieves **headaches** and **blocked nose**. The juice from its crushed leaves is put on the wound after the castration of **pigs** to diminish its **pain**.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *santanna* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-3445, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *lantana* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-29, Aniwa

Note: Name adopted from the scientific name of the genus through Bislama.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

***Stachytarpheta cayennensis* (Rich.) Vahl**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naties* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5024, Tanna

Use: To **treat a cut or sore**, collect leaves. Rub the leaves in hand and apply directly to the sore. Also, when the whole plant is dried, it can be used as a **broom**.

Indigenous expert(s): Johnson Noar, Peter Nisian

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nimer* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5024, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naties* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5024, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naris, nateris, nek té katanek* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-5024, Tanna

Note: The name of the plant refers to a woman called *Katanek*.

Use: *Nek té katanek* is its elder name. Branches that grow from a common stem are used for a **game** called *iakestil* (literally, "I bite") in the following way: Participants each hold in their hands one of the branches growing from the same stem and by pulling abruptly try to rip them off. The one who ends up with the central stem attached to his branch starts chasing the others and tries to bite their hand. It is also used as a **medicine to treat diarrhea in children**. A small branch is chewed to release its juices. The juice is then put into the baby's mouth.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* (L.) Vahl**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naris, nateris, nek té katanek* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3068, Tanna

Note: The name of the plant refers to a woman called *Katanek*.

Use: *Nek té katanek* is its elder name. Branches that grow from a common stem are used for a **game** called *iakestil* (lit. "I bite") in the following way: Participants each hold in their hands one of the branches growing from the same stem and by pulling abruptly try to rip them off. The one who ends up with the central stem attached to his branch starts chasing the others and tries to bite their hand. It is also used to **treat diarrhea in children**. A small branch is chewed to release its juices. The juice is then put into the baby's mouth.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramik, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai



***Stachytarpheta urticifolia* Sims**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *incei u nasuantan* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3212, Aneityum

Note: The common name of this plant means "the plant that belongs to *Nasuantan*". The person who introduced it to Aneityum was taken from the island as a blackbird (kidnapped laborer) and came back with this plant.

Use: It is used for **medicine**. When a person gets a fresh cut, squeeze the juice from the leaf and put the liquid on the cut to help it heal.

Indigenous expert(s): Reuben Neriam, Keith Yaiyaho

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *inceiunasuantan* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: GMP-3212, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Wina Nasauman, Tony Keith, Marie Michelle

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *incei u nasuantan* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4982, Aneityum

Use: This is used to **treat Ciguatera poisoning** when a person eats fish that is contaminated. Squeeze juice from a handful of leaves of this herb into a cup. Add a small amount of water and drink 1 cup once a day for 3 days, or continue until the person feels better. This illness is a problem on Aneityum with the reef fish. It is better to eat fish that are farther out to sea. This treatment is also **used for dogs** who eat **contaminated fish**. Make the same preparation and forcibly pour this in their mouth as they will not drink it willingly. Do this treatment once daily until the dog feels better. The dogs get this illness because they are fed the scraps, especially the bones of the fish. This is thought to be where the disease is found. This is considered to be a dangerous illness and dogs who get it frequently die.

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman

Initial interview

Vernacular name: komkofautu [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5209, Futuna

Use: This plant is used as a **styptic** to stop wounds from bleeding. Mash as many leaves as needed to cover the wound and place it directly on the wound. Also, for treating **sores to help them heal**, take the tops of four stems and squeeze the juice directly on the sore.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: naris [Narak]

Specimen: MJB-4844, Tanna

Use: To make a **broom**, tie the stems together. Dry and used to sweep floors and outside the house.

Indigenous expert(s): Numalin Mahana, Moses Mahana

Initial interview

Vernacular name: natis [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3068, Tanna

Use: People use this to make a **broom** by cutting the roots and tying a bundle of stems together. The leaves fall off naturally and this is used as a broom.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: jinkras, natis [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3068, Tanna

Use: This plant is used to make a **broom**. Collect many branches and tie together to make the broom. To **treat a cut**, squeeze the juice from the leaves directly on the cut to stop the bleeding and help it heal.

Indigenous expert(s): Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *haskistir* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3243, Tanna

Use: This plant is used to make a **broom**. Collect many branches and tie together to make the broom. To **treat a cut**, squeeze the juice from the leaves directly on the cut to **stop the bleeding** and help it **heal**.

Indigenous expert(s): Rawi Amos, Kaias Yauiko Nerkahoro, Kasu Janet

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nul iowiaren* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-2783, Tanna

Use: This plant is used as a **dye**. Leaves are rubbed on palm with *Ficus virgata* to make reddish coloring.

Indigenous expert(s): Jean-Pascal Wahe and Joshua Andrew

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naties* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3243, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *narisaris* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-3243, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *takarakar* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-3243, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *semagtago* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-17, Aniwa

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

***Stachytarpheta* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *kwanatis* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4731, Tanna

Use: The stems of this plant are bound together to make a **local broom**.
Indigenous expert(s): Teresa Wahe, Samuel Kehma, Jean-Paolo Nawarao, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *jingras, matos* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4731, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

***Stachytarpheta* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakik* [Naka (Iakahan dialect)]

Specimen: DMR-2, Tanna

Use: **Children play** with this plant, pulling two branches apart like a wish-bone. The juice of this plant is squeezed and used as a **medicine to reduce fever**.

Indigenous expert(s): Kodan Dick, Peter Dick, Lop, Allan Nemeleg, John Nopisa.

***Stachytarpheta* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naris, nateris, nek té katanek* [Netwar]

Specimen: MJB-4731, Tanna

Note: The name of the plant refers to a woman called *Katanek*.

Use: *Nek té katanek* is its elder name. Branches that grow from a common stem are used for a **game** called *iakestil* (literally, "I bite") in the following way: Participants each hold in their hands one of the branches growing from the same stem and by pulling abruptly try to rip them off. The one who ends up with the central stem attached to his branch starts chasing the others and tries to bite their hand. It is also used as a **medicine to treat diarrhea in children**. A small branch is chewed to release its juices. The juice is then put into the baby's mouth.

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

***Stachytarpheta* sp.**

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *semagtago kego* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-137, Aniwa

Note: The name means white *semagtago*.

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief John Lory, Nasweiu Rota

VIOLACEAE

Hybanthus caledonicus (Turcz.)
Cretz.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *reper* [Neuai]

Specimen: JM-8219, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan,
Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam
Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas
Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis
Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong
Pasua



Melicytus fasciger Gillespie

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *naewan*
naewan [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-2878, Tanna

Use: This plant can be used as a
symbol for the people from the
villages stretching from *Enmira* to
luihaker. There are symbols for all
villages of a ridge.

Indigenous expert(s): David
Kapwia, Joseph Dapah, Tupun Alexis



VITACEAE

Causonis trifolia (L.) Mabb. & J. Wen

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *vavatouto*
[Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5067, Futuna

Note: *Vava* means rope or vine.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta
Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *turimata* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3163, Tanna

Use: The vine is used for **rope**.

Collect a length of vine appropriate for the task. Heat it over a fire, peel the outer "skin" off, and use the rest of the vine, fresh, to tie the **poles** and **rafters** used to make a **traditional house**.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Natou, Sam Nauka, Philip Wahe



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *turmata* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3163, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tul kalalua* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-3163, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *turmeta* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5067, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nol hatagalua* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5671, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etau Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tul kalalua, tul alualua* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5671, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, lahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *turmeta* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5067, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *wawa maru* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: DMR-26, Aniwa

Note: *Wawa* means a vine, *maru* means soft.

Use: Several of its vines together are used as **ropes to lower a dead body into the grave.**

Indigenous expert(s): Kalmon Poita, Chief Matu

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *tul alualua* [Netwar]

Specimen: GMP-5067, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Clément Kapalu, Iahwot, Joe Nasak, Joe Natuman, Mois Nako, Nadine Ramík, Pierrot Nako Yeru, Sam Posen, Tao Metiwai

Leea indica (Burm. f.) Merr.

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *ngarehma* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3090, Tanna

Note: This plant is known as a “fishbone leaf” as the edge of the leaf tears away and the remaining part is serrated.

Use: This plant has an unspecified **medical use**.

Indigenous expert(s): Sam Nauka



Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *niahema remha* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-3090, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Necky Malto, Kakurai Pita, Kapiri Joseph, Dan Danifer

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *neiarmaremau* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5203, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Thomas Kamisak, Johnny Rawi, Robert Rawi, Komi Kamisak, Bob Nako, Daniel Kamisak

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *niaremha emha* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-5203, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Kevin Kausei, Sam Iakar, Francis Wahe, Céléstin Sero, Riwai Manu, Ruben Matak, Jean-Pascal Wahe, Bernard Daniel, Jeffry Nauras, Jacop Waiwai, Alan Rawi, Joseph Narkahau, Kahi Nauras, Kahi Joseph, Iata Alex

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *ialk'is* [Naka]

Specimen: GMP-5203, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Manapen Iauko, Tom Johnson, Tupas Kew, Johnson Natau, Etai Natau, Kew Kating (Sr.), Japi Tupa, Natali Samuel, Tupas Matai, Ben Tarawia, Johnson Enauta, Kating Matai Kew (Jr.), Johnson Matai, Sul Kamoe, Kating Ruan, Suata Naling, Dick Narau

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nekakre-kamam* [Neuai]

Specimen: GMP-5578, Vanua Lava

Indigenous expert(s): Kalo Napan, Samuel Herwaen Kemah, Sam Naprei, Jack Koniamak, Nicolas Kema, Romeo Rosikan, Alexis Tupun, Sylvestre Matthew, Leong Pasua

Dicot Specimens Indetermined to Family

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *funamouto* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: GMP-5094, Futuna

Use: This plant is used as **firewood**.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa, Samuel Seru

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nepnai, nepnauig* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4954, Aneityum

Use: The pear-shaped fruits are eaten when ripe. Peel off the outer skin, eat the inner part, and discard the seed. The leaves are used to **protect food** as it is being cooked in an earth oven. To prepare the oven, pile hot stones, put a layer of leaves on the stones, and then place hot stones on top of the leaves. To make a hot oven, the stones are lined in a pit that is fire lit. More stones are placed on firewood and the top layer of stones gets very hot. Then, remove the stones from the top of the wood and cook food on the bottom layer of stones. Add a layer of leaves, place the food on top of this, and then cover with a layer of leaves. Then pile the rest of the hot stones on top of the leaves.

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nakweiwei, nakweiwuei* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-4981, Aneityum

Use: The wood is used to make a **fishing spear**. Cut the straight stems, heat it in fire, straighten it as much as needed, cool the stem, peel the bark off of the stem, and let it cure for 1 month. In the past, the end of the spear was carved into a sharp point and used for fishing. Now steel rods are placed on the tip to catch the fish. This is used in shallow water as the wood is heavy and can sink. People making these spears go to older forests that are higher up to collect the wood.

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *incipiñti* [Anejoñ]

Specimen: MJB-5002, Aneityum

Indigenous expert(s): Tony Keith, Wopa Nasauman, Wina Nasauman

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-4173, Futuna

Use: This is a source of **house posts** as the posts are straight and said to last forever.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-4186, Futuna

Use: Mature stems are used to make a **bow for hunting**.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

Initial interview

Specimen: GMP-4188, Futuna

Use: This is a **calendar plant**. Birds eat fruits and the **hunters** know this, so they hunt nearby.

Indigenous expert(s): Takaronga Kuautonga

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *karaka* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5051, Futuna

Use: This is used as **firewood** for cooking. Also, this is a **calendar plant**. Fruits are eaten by flying foxes, and hunters know this, so they **hunt** nearby.

Indigenous expert(s): Clenson Lewani, Molly Seru

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *karauka* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-5051, Futuna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *funamouto* [Futuna-Aniwa]

Specimen: MJB-5227, Futuna

Use: The stems of this shrub are used as **firewood** because they are easy to light when dry. These stems are used for **cooking**.

Indigenous expert(s): Naumeta Rose, Paul Fatapa

Initial interview

Vernacular name: *nirkuma ia utakouar* [Nafe]

Specimen: GMP-4597, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Taya Ninneth, Naiwan Sam, Johnny Karpa, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Rawi Amos

Initial interview

Specimen: MJB-4737, Tanna [Nafe area]

Use: This is an **ornamental plant**.

Indigenous expert(s): Teresa Wahe, Samuel Kehma, Jean-Paolo Nawarao, Philip Wahe

Follow-up interview

Vernacular name: *nayou* [Nafe]

Specimen: MJB-4737, Tanna

Indigenous expert(s): Natao Numruken, Naiwan Sam, Dan Danifer, Kayas Narko, Taya Ninneth, Johnny Karpa

LOCAL LANGUAGE NAMES

Anejoñ

A

aña 574
amgie 272

F

fetofeto 557

I

incacas 846
incatyatou 51, 378, 379
incatyatou incayatou 378
incauinja 705
incauwinja 705
incauwiunja 706
incehuri 614
incehuuri 614
incei franse 882
inceimanhuri 829
inceimohos 384
inceimu 683, 698
inceipou 689
incei u nasuantan 884
inceiunasuantan 884
inceje 736
incejev atahen 752, 753
incemtan nid 309
incepñekrei 617, 618
incetcanalaig 181
incetcanalañ 181
incetceianalañ 181
incetganalin 181
incetja 695
incijiñ yat 825
incimriñ 486, 487
inciñpiñdi 564

inciñyiñpa 685
incipigti 563
incipinti 562, 563
incipiñti 891
incipinuti 564, 565
incispev 164, 229, 242, 503, 504, 505, 776
incitjiñat 824, 825
incohca 562
incoujahao 546
incoujahau 545
incoujahou 545
incowos 250, 253
incowos ates 253
incuwukava 726, 727
indeses 566, 567
ineañ del 152
iñejeiwou 869
inemlowoc 606, 607
iñepa 808
inepinte 563
ing 703, 704
inhaghag 372
inhamesei 212
inhau 583, 584
inhauaña 573
inhauañah 574
inhauamai 585
inhauña 574
inhitilga 479
inhuj 415
inhujac 214
iniat ielgei 555
iniat ielgeui 555
inieila 844
injañad 856

inlepeau inupotet 64, 66
 inlepei u inpoded 65, 67
 inlepei u inpoded atahaeg 67
 inlepei u inpoded atamaiñ 65
 inlopot 56, 57, 423
 inloñot 423, 425
 inloptiri 109, 110, 422, 580
 inmac 601, 602
 inmadidi 298, 299, 736
 inmaka 724
 inñap 488
 inmauka 724
 inmehei 188
 inmejei 689
 inmeri hau 459
 inmetapau 779
 inmetapuau 779
 inmetla 671, 672
 inmopañ 579
 inmopoñ 579
 inmoporhuat 363
 inmowad 373, 377
 inmowad itouga 377
 inmowad upikad 377
 inpa 796, 797, 798
 inpain 81
 inpakanhas 382
 inñal 589
 inpalanhas 463, 464
 inpalcaponecin 580
 inpaunatmas 27, 796
 inpautnatmas 796
 inpece 348, 349, 350
 inrokdanía 123
 inrowod 157, 158, 159, 160, 401, 650, 651
 inrowod amya 160
 inrowod entehkes 159
 intaeñtaeñ atamaeñ 260
 intalecha 218, 219
 intalmanuweu 855
 intejed 368, 482, 650, 651, 796
 intejethgal 370, 371
 intelecha 218
 intesyanaña 168
 intesyapotan 217
 intigara autahég 571
 intijgancedo 278
 intijganeno 413
 intijgarae 570, 571
 inti plen 328, 329
 intoho 687
 intopa 798
 intopasiej 338, 339, 340
 intoñasiej 38, 339, 340
 intopasiej j 340
 intopasyej itohou 335
 intoñasyejora 332, 333
 intoñasyejora ura 333
 intopcat 227
 intoñhau 584
 intopopo, intoupa 816
 intoutau 353, 400, 401, 627, 633, 649, 650
 intowosjei 200, 220
 intowosjuei 200
 inwae 696
 inwoudec 697
 inwouasan 302
 inwouasuan 302
 inwoudec 696
 inwou itogau 343
 inwounetun 551
 inwouse 372
 inwowapeñ 833
 inwow ityunwun 551
 inwowityuwun 550
 inya 38, 358, 360
 inya ataumñ 360
 inyacelcou 510
 inyahan 608
 inyat 837, 838
 inyecelcou 496
 inyehec 679
 iñyetuplec 839
 inyirigwei 98
 inyiriñwei 98
 inyitupoulielgei 842
 inyitupoulielñei 842
 inyivac 672, 673

K

kaliteg 285, 286
kidi 422, 423
korari 164
kuava atamañ 675
lakasiya 490, 491

L

licolico 220
licoliuco 220

M

mako amyin 271
maprum 237
masoa 43, 185, 186
muri-muri 296
murimuri 296, 297

N

nacyanja 415
nadej 233
nadenahao 204
nadeng 654
nadeung 654
nadouyatmas 667
nadouyatmuas 667
naepomyiv 197
naerek 406, 407
naero 140
naeruman 498, 499
naerumuan 499
naetuau 273
nafanu 164, 229, 242, 504, 776, 777
nagai hos 346
nagereta 170
naha 141, 163, 164, 229, 242, 504, 776
nahar 502, 746, 764
nahed u paralelecei 114
naheñ 765, 786, 787, 788, 791
nahoacen 183
nahod 756
nahoj 149, 288, 364, 365, 507, 508
nahojcei 33, 468, 469
nahoj opdak 288, 507, 508

nahpod 754
naimu 500
naipomyiv 165
naipoñyiv 165
naivas 601
najañ 668
nakhe 109, 110, 422, 580
nakoko 527
nakwei 156
nakweiwei 891
nakweiwuei 399, 400, 891
nakwuei 156
nala 473, 474
nalak u nije 220
nalas 736
nalgaj 518
naligaj 191
naljijua 192
nalmupeg 63
namaka 38, 602, 603
namakañasi 581
namakapeusi 573, 581
namama 205, 206
nañap 743
namauniprij 36, 849, 850
nameh 222, 223, 224
nameh cedo 223
nameh cedou 222
nameh cetho 222
namelweiwou 249
nametreyeñ 544
nametreyueñ 544
namji 719
namlau 712, 713, 715, 716
namlau elwa 713
namñiañia 191, 192
naññiañia 192
namou 824
nampowei 84
namrad 426, 427
namua 167
namueh 224
namumuatan 36, 196
namuñyepei 682, 689
nañuou 757, 758
nanad 519, 520, 521, 522, 529

nanad copou 521
 nanad coþou 521
 nanad itohou 519, 520
 nanadopa 529
 nanad oþa 529
 nanath 522
 nañatia 801
 nanec 791
 nanini 829
 nanuec 792
 naouhap 728, 729
 naouhaþ 729
 naouhaþ naouhap 729
 naouhaþ nawhuap 729
 naouhaþ nouhuap 729
 naoyerop 353, 627, 633
 napaicei 90
 napalhat 288, 289, 292
 napanopotan 73, 103
 naparap 120
 naþat 100
 napjau 235, 236
 napleañ 461
 napod 754
 napodve 225
 naþojev 309, 310, 316, 317
 naposeri 26, 806
 naposjelcau 768
 naþudve 116
 napujada 264
 napwat 100
 narasi nipjin necsei nupu Afrika 431
 narasinipjiunecsei nupu Afrika 431
 narayag 482, 483, 650, 651, 796
 nared 107
 narek 406
 nareth 107
 narevaro 542
 narijo 115, 120
 nariko 465, 466
 nariko cei 466
 nariuko 466
 nasjiñao 708, 709
 nasjiñuao 709
 nasjiramnem 243
 natcei 111
 nateg 637, 638
 natemehas 87
 nathutathut 239
 natimi has 105
 natimihás 126
 natiñpece 239
 natji 787
 natora 490
 natouyatmuas 667
 nau 229, 230, 231, 232, 845
 nauhap 728
 nauhaþ 728
 nau hos 229, 230
 naupetcat 711
 naupicat 262
 naupiju 158
 naupiñiña 133
 naupitcat 262
 naupitju 158
 naurakiti 322, 323
 naurawa 315
 nautahos 238
 nauyerop 27, 633, 649, 650, 655
 nauyerop 645, 646, 648, 657
 nauyerop uniman 655
 nawa 315
 nawalha itoga 177
 nawod 403
 nawou 182
 nawuou 182
 necemas 68, 69, 70
 necemas moso 69
 necjopdak 508
 necnanman 320
 necñanman 306, 307, 308
 necñanpaiñ 130
 necñaþit cei 484
 necñopod 408, 409, 412, 414
 necsaþ 805, 806
 necyak 532
 nednaeñ 807, 808, 811
 nednaen ieleñei 815
 nedouyatmas 666
 nedowyatmas 666
 nedthnaen ieleñei 816
 nedwodow 634, 635

nefanu 776
 neglad 273
 negrecreipek 63
 negregreipek 63
 nehep 524, 525
 neheptal 525
 nejecjec 73, 866, 867
 nejeñ 759, 760
 nejeñ tau 760
 nejev 136, 137
 nejomkan 768
 nejomkuan 768
 nejoñuti 106
 nejoplec 768
 nekeatimi 109
 nekeiatimi 109
 nekro 390
 nekrolas 395
 nekuia 110
 nelas 735, 736
 nelka 93, 98
 nelkañaeñ 822
 nelkasau 448
 nelmae 873, 874
 nelmaha 158, 353, 401, 482, 608,
 627, 633, 649, 650, 651, 796
 nelmai 874, 875
 nelmai 871
 nelmai apeñ 875
 nelmuai 871
 neluas 736
 nemdaj 257
 nemdanlap 595
 nemerep 696
 nemlah 590
 nemlowoc 607
 nemtanla 595
 nemtav 614, 615
 nemthuj 257
 nemtokei 577
 nepekahau 855, 856
 nepel 258, 259
 nepelvanwou 280, 281
 nepelvanwou ataman 281
 nepelvanwouu ataman 281
 nepjenepjen 122

nepnai 891
 nepñatimi 878
 nepñatimi atamain 878
 nepnauig 891
 nepuec 785
 nepuei 844
 nepya 695
 nerere 641
 nereure 641
 neroa 38, 772, 773, 774
 nese 355, 356
 nese atahey 355
 nese atamwan 355
 neseuinman 818, 819
 neseuinmuan 820
 nesgamtaniau 342
 nesjau 51, 85, 86
 nesveahajom 304
 netcetec 279, 280
 netedae 608, 609
 netedai 609
 netedei 609
 netehmu 207
 netemu 203, 204
 netet 432
 nethedwoleg 548
 netjeg 94
 netjeñ 94
 netopdekrañ 330, 331
 netyau 612
 neyo 234
 nida 671
 niditau 353, 626, 627, 628, 629,
 633, 649, 650, 796
 niducei 660
 nidvel 192
 nidwumnumu 203
 nieg 239, 240, 242
 nigie 569, 570
 nigirid 420, 421
 nigitiniti 210
 nihivaeñ ãaã 444, 445
 nihivañ 438
 nihvañ añye 438, 439
 nijcel 396, 397, 398
 nijinga 39, 407

nijisei 256
nijma 576
nijomcan 33, 789
nijomkan 711
nijoňkan 711
nijuomcan 789
nijwou 166
nikam 750, 751
nilec 145, 146
nilpudou 324
nilpuodou 324, 325, 326
nimit 39, 297
nimliduin 317
nipahas 840
niri 237
niridunumu 129, 130
nisasi 277
nisausi 278
nisiyeg 457
nispeheñ 162
nithwunitei 87, 100
nititan 132, 134
nititan cei 132
nititidei 119
nnatha 522
nocirasjau 566
nohos ma 206
nohos uma 206
nohosunegreui 206
nohou 375
nokoko 526, 527
noño 677
nomodejwou 184
nomoi 823, 824
nomoj 138
nomojced 84
nomoyehed 676, 677
nomoyehel 683
nomoyehuel 683
nomropoň 393
nomrořpoň 394, 395
nořoi 172
nopou 511, 512
nořou 511, 512
norasjei 516
norasju 857

nouras 781
nouruas 782
nowayag 446
nowhou 246
nowo anivatu 834
nowuo 833
noyeiwow 183
nudto 140, 141
nuei 293, 294, 295
nuhugvin 541
nuhujcei 560, 561
nuhumuya 571
nuidwumnumu 203
numujged 83
numurumu 879, 880
numuyehec 683, 690
nupsinhodaeñ 363
nupunyeeped 747
nupunyepec 748
nupunyepued 747
nuput 153, 154
nusjau 88
nuwoyad 204

P

passion fruit 699, 700, 701, 702, 703
pine 137, 139
piune 139

R

romo romo 167
rumrum 232, 337

T

tabake 848
tamaruin 506
tamprem 506

W

wakas 595, 596
watwat 600
wild cane 242, 776

B

buau 838

F

fakajirijirui 526
fakamauma 55, 267
fakamausi 678
fakatangigata 166
farataufu 168, 222, 225, 226
fau 586, 587
fauga 295
faupa 330
feimama togua 531
feimauma 439
fiaka 498
fioauta 657
fohfouto 557
foiauka 493
fotfoto 559
fowi 578
funamouto 891, 892
futu 556

G

gaferi 180, 182, 232, 237, 243, 244, 245, 377
gaferi fatu 237
gaferi mata eika 245, 377
gaferi nosomo ita fatu 180
gaferi palo 182, 243
gaferi pirpiri 232
gaferi segi 180
gaferi tai 244
gaferi tefil 232
gaiuto 591
gasau 242
gausuau 241

H

hgavavabakausi 114

I

ififi torotoro 697
ifiufi 429
iufi 488

J

ji 159

K

kafi kouko 687
kafika 680
kai kuli 322
kaire 184
kamoni 469, 471
kamoni tai 469
kamouni 469, 495
kaomauru 574
karaka 892
karapusi 412
karapuusi 410
karkar 853
kata rihrikui 72
kaukava atuua 729
kaukou 139
kaumagirasu 230
kaurauku 546
kauta 78
kavikouko 785
kohkoufe 340
koko i jaro 528
kokouuri 399, 400
komkofautu 885
kouka 445
kouko 527, 687
koumaru 574
kuraku fine 545
kuraku tane 548
kuraupo 518
kurokuuro 667
kurukuuro 308, 667

L

lantana 881, 883
lanugo 114

M

maire 119
majaveuka 651
makaka 70, 71
mako 271, 383
mari 255, 459, 461
mari fine 459
masamuei 707
masarupe tuafu 398
masi 857
matanugi 116
matataufu 843
matau totonuu 211, 215
matoru 384
matouru 640
mauri 460
mausi 857
melegi ja kimo 388
meremouuku 393
meure 673
moauna 791
mori 285, 295, 296, 437
morokuau 146
morolapeuni 548
moropake 737
motango tanugo 264
moto 618
motofu 602, 605
motofu ferfero 602
moule 540
mouri 283, 295, 437
mouta 837
muriuri 323

N

nahuli 391
naikiamoutu 533
naireakauva 746
nairuea 642
naiuki 533
nakuoi 110

naleusi 223
nalielu 308
namanuririkui 712
namasi 649
namatanugi 67, 205
namaunu 712
namausi 418
namiruau 716
namrafiuga 292
namroupo 770
namuhtuae 564
namura 508
nanja rupe 640
nanroubo 770
napakla 449
napauri 318
napauri 318
napuk 437, 635
napuuau 39, 155
nareusi 108
narikuai 380
naruuu 171
nasituau 629
natehumu 677
natokeuni 487
naumi 720
naunafi ikau 213
nau nau 845
nau naufatuu 845
naurewi 644
nauwo 830, 834
navaiuka 373
navaraupu 685
navelvuel 764
nawiwia 142
nguai 485
nie tane 570, 855
nifo uura 697
niki pisi 827
nipiosi 819
nirikai 382
niseni maruu 132
niseuni 134, 136
nisouri 820
nontawa riwi 430
nonu 785

nounu 36, 782
nusoumo 197, 200, 202

P

paiotafoura 342
pakopauko 261
parapara 78, 119, 129, 135
pirpiri 232, 263, 334, 477
pirpiri tane 334
pitopiuto 362
pomuea 589
ponja 694
potaufa 512
potnohu 302
potuea 764
pouro 852
puau 838
puku fakatuu 112, 113
pushi 792
puusi 766, 788

R

rakaitonuga 492
rakau fua roura 706
rakau je kimo 724
rakau matoruu 432
rakau me 493
rakaureuri 567
rakauriki 841
rakauriuki 837
rapoji 426
raposi gamuotu 424
rapouji 424
raso 743
rauso 742, 743
rero moko 269
roimata 332
roka 774
ronuga 50, 875
rouka 774

S

saka 851
sakasaka tane 851
samfrut sisi 701

sapsap 277, 335, 336, 338
sauka 850, 851
sei 268, 805
seiaruumu 808
semagtago 266, 886, 887
semagtago matatara 266
sematoto 245, 375, 377
semiumi 582
se ne ferfero 283, 337
seuura 124
sina pai 540
sina pai fine 328
sirauto 862
siris 847
siuli 847
sofi 757
souni 691
suèi 798
sukuiuka 236

T

tagaeuru 502
tagi 330
taituna 179
takamuriraiu 431
taki raihfiune 827
takirai tanue 830
takiruai 836
takiula 126
tantani 313
tapi toki 405
tapitokitafuu 391
tapitoki tauhu 418
tapogakeure 512
tapotu fokou ragai 431
tapugaomanuu 320
tapunga manuu 320
taringakimoua 262
tarofuruea 142, 197, 199, 201, 212
tauua 835
tavaruu 270
terie fine 370
terie nui 370
to 359
toataufu 124

togo fine 761
togo tane 368
tomauru 76
tomu 462
tonatouna 880
toro fauru 817
torofauru 817
toumauru 74
tuhmakei 596
tumakai 594, 870
tuoi 755

V

varoki tafuu 201
varouki 187
vavatouto 888

Futuna

B

buau 838

F

fakajirijirui 526
fakamauma 55, 267
fakamausi 678
fakatangigata 166
farataufu 168, 222, 225, 226
fau 586, 587
fauga 295
faupa 330
feimama togua 531
feimauma 439
fiaka 498
fioauta 657
fohfouto 557
foiauka 493
fotfoto 559
fowi 578
funamouto 891, 892
futu 556

W

warwaro 544
wawa 495, 552, 705, 854, 889
wawa fine 495
wawa tama jiko 705
wawuau 282
wowofiune 281

G

gaferi 180, 182, 232, 237, 243, 244, 245, 377
gaferi fatu 237
gaferi mata eika 245, 377
gaferi nosomo ita fatu 180
gaferi palo 182, 243
gaferi pirpiri 232
gaferi segi 180
gaferi tai 244
gaferi tefil 232
gaiuto 591
gasau 242
gausuau 241

H

hgavavabakausi 114

I

ififi torotoro 697
ifiufi 429
iufi 488

J

ji 159

K

kafi kouko 687
kafiuka 680
kai kuli 322
kaire 184
kamoni 469, 471
kamoni tai 469
kamouni 469, 495
kaomauru 574
karaka 892
karapusi 412
karapuusi 410
karkar 853
kata rihrikui 72
kaukava atuua 729
kaukou 139
kaumagirasu 230
kaurauku 546
kauta 78
kavikouko 785
kohkoufe 340
koko i jaro 528
kokouuri 399, 400
komkofautu 885
kouka 445
kouko 527, 687
koumaru 574
kuraku fine 545
kuraku tane 548
kuraupo 518
kurukuuru 308, 667

L

lantana 881, 883
lanugo 114

M

maire 119
majaveuka 651
makaka 70, 71
mako 271, 383

mari 255, 459, 461
mari fine 459
masamuei 707
masarupe tuafu 398
masi 857
matanugi 116
matataufu 843
matau totonuu 211, 215
matoru 384
matouru 640
mauri 460
mausi 857
melegi ja kimo 388
meremouuku 393
meure 673
moauna 791
mori 285, 295, 296, 437
morokuau 146
morolapeuni 548
moropake 737
motango tanugo 264
moto 618
motofu 602, 605
motofu ferfero 602
moule 540
mouri 283, 295, 437
mouta 837
muriuri 323

N

nahuli 391
naikiamoutu 533
naireakauva 746
nairuea 642
naiuki 533
nakuoi 110
naleusi 223
nalielu 308
namanuririkui 712
namasi 649
namatanugi 67, 205
namaunu 712
namausi 418
namiruau 716
namrafiuga 292

namroupo 770
namuhtuae 564
namura 508
nanja rupe 640
nanroubo 770
napakla 449
napauri 318
napauri 318
napuk 437, 635
napuuau 39, 155
nareusi 108
narikuai 380
naruua 171
nasituau 629
natehumu 677
natokeuni 487
naumi 720
naunafi ikau 213
nau nau 845
nau naufatuu 845
naurewi 644
nauwo 830, 834
navaiuka 373
navaraupu 685
navelvel 764
nawiwia 142
nguai 485
nie tane 570, 855
nifo uura 697
niki pisi 827
nipiosi 819
nirikai 382
niseni maruu 132
niseuni 134, 136
nisouri 820
nontawa riwi 430
nonu 785
nounu 36, 782
nusoumo 197, 200, 202

P

paiotafoura 342
pakopauko 261
parapara 78, 119, 129, 135
pirpiri 232, 263, 334, 477

pirpiri tane 334
pitopiuto 362
pomuea 589
ponja 694
potaufa 512
potnohu 302
potuea 764
pouro 852
puau 838
puku fakatuu 112, 113
pushi 792
puusi 766, 788

R

rakaitonuga 492
rakau fua roura 706
rakau je kimo 724
rakau matoruu 432
rakau me 493
rakaureuri 567
rakauriki 841
rakauriuki 837
rapoji 426
raposi gamuotu 424
rapouji 424
raso 743
rauso 742, 743
rero moko 269
roimata 332
roka 774
ronuga 50, 875
rouka 774

S

saka 851
sakasaka tane 851
samfrut sisi 701
sapsap 277, 335, 336, 338
sauka 850, 851
sei 268, 805
seiaruumu 808
semagtago 266, 886, 887
semagtago matatara 266
sematoto 245, 375, 377
semiumi 582

se ne ferfero 283, 337
seuura 124
sina pai 540
sina pai fine 328
sirauto 862
siris 847
siuli 847
sofi 757
souni 691
suèi 798
sukuiuka 236

T

tagaeuru 502
tagi 330
taituna 179
takamuriraiu 431
taki raihfiune 827
takirai tanue 830
takiruai 836
takiula 126
tantani 313
tapi toki 405
tapitokitafuu 391
tapitoki taufu 418
tapogakeure 512
tapotu fokou ragai 431
tapugaomanuu 320
tapunga manuu 320
taringakimoua 262
tarofuruea 142, 197, 199, 201, 212
tauua 835

tavaruau 270
terie fine 370
terie nui 370
to 359
toataufu 124
togo fine 761
togo tane 368
tomauru 76
tomu 462
tonatouna 880
toro fauru 817
torofauru 817
toumauru 74
tuhmakei 596
tumakai 594, 870
tuoi 755

V

varoki tafuu 201
varouki 187
vavatouto 888

W

warwaro 544
wawa 495, 552, 705, 854, 889
wawa fine 495
wawa tama jiko 705
wawuau 282
wowofiune 281

Nafe

C

ceris 665
copa 437

D

duea 398

F

farfaura 222
fharfaura 223
fuau 586

G

grandra 389

grantara 702
guaba 676
guauba 676

H

haskistir 886

I

iaku aku 775
iaku iaku 429, 742
iaku-iaku 742
iakuiaku 430
iaremaha 326
iaremha 326
iuiru 643
jingras 887
jinkras 885

K

kaepaepae kequahu 265
kafei 766
kaiao kaiao 112
kaiao kaiuao 120
kaipaip sei kuekau 268
kaipap se kuekau 269
kakeakei 95
kakurei akuurei 72
kakurei awiuaha 112
kamoni tuai 469
kamtameta 269
kanas anas 208
kanasanas 202, 204, 207, 813
kanasanuas 198, 205
kaoraku 544
kapapu 623
kapouapuou 624
kapri apy 491, 494
kapri apuri 492
kaprihapry 491, 494
kapuapu 38, 623, 624
kapuaupu 622, 623
kapwapou 623
kapwapuou 624
karaiafinapek 264
karainapek 693

karainapek 266
karai napjek 265
karandara 389
karareng feimanu 126
karauka 892
kar karepa 480
karkareupa 480
karkuar 852, 855
karorat 387
karoruat 387
karuapei 517, 518, 621
karuarua 305
karuaruua 306
karwase 549
kasasuap 531
kashi kashiu 218
kasi-kasiu 217
kauiameta 161
kausiate iasuk 723
kauvmru 575
kawapang 675
keipata kuekau 269
keipateia iesuk 722
keipateia iesukw 722
keipatek iasuk 722
keipeipie iasuk 723
kenasenas 209
kenas enuas 200
kenasenuas 206, 209, 212, 214, 215
kepia 853
kerah 552
keraha 552
kesy 356, 357
keusy 356
keyap keyap 302
kieri 669
kimtameta 262
kirepine 173
kirepiune 173
koaba 675
kojiawhu 347
konakaka 185, 186
konamret 664
konamruet 664
konapit 476, 485
konapiuet 463

konapungam 155
koniapit 477
koniare 838
koniere 838, 839, 840
koniere krenhen 839
koniere kreunin 838
konikumun 345
kon kory 270
konkriakey 366
konkwaekwae 752
konpir 187, 188
konpuir 188
koruapwei 200
korwisiwhëru 205
kotauruan 604
kotawirua 604
kotawiruan 604
koumauru 574
kuanae 777
kuanamporo 851
kuanampouro 852
kuanarae 380
kuanasenash 204
kuanasiapen 812
kuaneker 558
kuanihinihi 597
kuanihinihyu 597
kuankamuum 385
kuankiriageu 366
kuankriagei 367
kuankuanae 369
kuankuma 609
kuankumuah 790
kuanmasekumu 858
kuansnas 599
kuansus 598, 600
kuanuares 107
kuanuiru 642
kuenuen 778
kuetawirua 604
kuetawiruan 605
kuetawiruaa 604
kurpuou 322
kwanapit 477, 478
kwanarai 380
kwanasanas 55, 198, 207, 208

kwanatis 886
kwanepit 476
kwaniakwen kwaninihi 597
kwaniapit 478
kwaninihi 597
kwankamun 233
kwankamwin 234
kwankasikap 858
kwankipia 854
kwankoukeipuou 247
kwankukeibu 246
kwankumah 790
kwankumaha 770
kwankuuwa 384
kwankwaphin 609
kwanmasikam 858
kwanmasiwiru 199
kwanmiri kauwasi 794
kwanmiri kauwaswasi 795
kwanpukeibuu 246, 247
kwanuirou 297
kwanuiruou 298
kwanuwaras 108
kwanuwaruas 108
kwareren akuang 341
kwareren akwang 341
kwareren-akwang 331
kwaruapwei 621
kwaruisiur 209
kwarwiasuru 100
kwasate iasouk 722
kwatawiruaa 603
kwesataiasuk 722

M

maimuai 222
manari-ianupag 870
manari ianupang 870
mangrouve 257
mangrove 111, 257, 639
manko 272
manuapen 669
manuri 231
manuury 231
mapiwhuan 175

mari-mari 255
maris-maris 320
mary mary 255, 256
masiwhir 403
matos 887
meri meri 255
mhapuar 363
mhari mhari 255
mi nuri 244
mwarimwari 255

N

nabaji 317
nabkabki 692
naeapsan 788
naeusa 565
naferuan 530
nafetuan 757
nafetuuan 757
nafeung 442
nafhiruuan 530
nafiruan 530
nagaimafu 753
nageimahu 753
nagemaufu 753
nageruk 391
nagherkwesiu 395
nagherukwesiu 396
nagheruuk 392
nagus nanikiri 361
nahap kapiar 780
nahap kapiaur 780
nahapwer 790
nahapwuer 788
nahren 631
nahrer 685
nai apusan 788, 828
naiapusuan 565
naik 533
naipasimisi 549
naipit 476
naipuen 553
nakaimap 732
nakaimuap 731
nakannakan 323

nakeaben 131
nakeaphuen 94
nakeritsi 324
nakir 111
nakoguar 737
nakongar 737, 738, 739, 740
nakonguar 737, 738
nakouka 707
nakouko 707
nakour 312, 319
nakourwaung 860
nakur 319, 735, 859, 860, 869
nakur muis 859
nakuruuag 861
nakus nani manu 361
nakus nani umanu 360
naman 460
namar 138, 461
namaramar 289, 291, 293
namaramuar 292
namarban 502
namari 460
namariunu 868
namary 458
namauamau 292
namaury 458
namehe kuap 725
namehkuap 725
namer 488
nameramer 289
nameuri 458
namhap 743
namharmiri 720
namhur 139
namirao 718
namiraou 717
namiraw 717
namirew 717
namirhaou 717
namiruao 717
namna hum 80
namnuk 354
namramhiuri 720
namramiri 720
namramiry 721
namtameuta 70

namuap 743
 namu avuia 184
 namup 745
 namuup 746
 nananas takuwar 520
 nanao 586
 nanas 523, 549
 nangai 347, 348, 753
 nangai mahuu 753
 nangarukwesui awhi 342
 nangerukwesui 396, 813
 nangheruk 391, 392
 nanhen 631
 nanhuen 631
 nanis 522
 nanmhi kiusuwas 90
 nanmhi kuswuas 225
 nanmhi nuau 219
 nanmi bunwaur 505
 nanmie newau 574
 nanmi niapur 201
 nanmi niphiur 201
 nanuen 631, 632
 nanugi 347
 nanumi nikafae 217
 nanumi nikaufae 217
 napaji 310
 napaji 318
 naphathy 317
 napati 310
 napau 310
 napek 644
 napei 258
 napesan 755
 napesuan 756
 napethi 317
 naphék 644
 naphesian 755
 napiuna 821
 napkapi 692, 693
 napkapiuar 788
 napkapki 331
 napkaupi 692
 naprapirei 172, 238
 naprapiruei 235

napartapamus 83
 napuai 152
 napuer 790
 napugao 155
 napugeu 636
 napuis 141
 napungeu 636
 napur 501
 napuuk 437, 636
 napuur 501
 narai 380
 narami tamsimas 72
 nare 247, 248, 249, 251, 252, 253, 254
 nareagai 251
 nare angen 253
 nare-apuruman 251
 nare asouri 252
 nareng 638, 639
 narer 684
 nare sanhet 254
 nareung 639
 narguha 841
 narheuir 684
 narhir 682, 684
 nariung 638
 narna kiri 193
 narparerep 864
 narparip 864
 narparuep 865
 narrer 682
 naruakiri 192, 193
 naruer 684
 nasar 119, 131
 nashiapou 179
 nasiaben 809
 nasiapen 813, 814
 nasiapou 179
 nasiapu-a-nasiapu 178
 nasiapu asiapu 179
 nasiapwa siapou 211
 nasiphuir 880
 naskao 611, 612
 naskou 611
 nasory 820
 nasuaiau 658

natahi 300
 natakuiuan 96
 natakwiuan 168
 natauhe 301
 natehi 300, 736
 natemae 828
 natgamera 62
 natganieura 103
 nathan 669
 nathuan 669
 naties 883, 886
 natis 885
 natmi 828
 natnangamerua 102
 nattan 670
 natukiuan 33, 168
 natumi 835
 naturauna 66
 naturena 66
 natureuna 67
 natuumi 835
 nauan 688, 690
 nauauua 674
 nauik 195
 nauiri fum 816
 nau nuau 845
 naurapuag 653
 naure 250
 nauri 808, 809, 810, 813, 814, 815,
 816
 naurie 814
 nauri fum 816
 nauri nauri 809
 nauropag 652
 nauropane 653
 nauropang 652, 653
 nauropaung 653
 nauruie 815
 nauuk 534
 nauuri 809, 813
 nauvsa 304
 navsa 303
 nawa 315
 nawait 312, 314
 nawaresi 823
 nawawa 673, 674

nawhan 688, 690
 nawhan puia 688
 nawirok 862, 863
 nawirok apuusan 862
 nawirok pitouv 863
 nawirok pituew 862
 nawos 784
 nawras 782
 nawuan 688
 nawues 784
 nayou 893
 neapar 57, 424
 neapsan 828
 nefara 228
 nefararota 226, 227
 nefeg 440
 nefeng 442
 nefituk 834
 nefrei yassuk 775
 nefrengi ieusuk 775
 nefuuah 513
 nefweng 441
 neiapen 553
 neiarmaremau 890
 neimeiraer 241
 neiuck 533
 neiusa 303
 nei yakwes 606
 nekafae 147
 nekafai 147
 nekaferang 515
 nekahuai reia 747
 nekamako 382
 nekamauko 383
 nekarauka 843
 nekaritang 283
 nekatirou 582
 nekatisew 582
 nekauaraku 546
 nekauiai reia pran 750
 nekau reia 747
 nekau kew 147
 nekavai 30, 146
 nekava kava 727
 nekeferaung 519
 nekeimap 729

nekeinap 730
 nekemap 731
 nekemuap 731
 nekenapos neke map 730
 nekes kes 567
 nekeskes-apran 75
 nekethirau 589
 nekethirauu 589
 nekfai 147
 nekira 709
 nekiura 710
 nekemap 730
 neknapus 326, 414
 nekoko 527
 nekouraku 546
 nekriakei 367
 nekuraku 546
 nemar 625
 nemeiau 592
 nemeiu 593
 nemer 276, 286
 nemeramer 291
 nemheu 592
 nempuen 538, 539
 nemrapep 197
 nemrapouep 394
 nemreken 132
 nemuar 626
 nepar nepar 365
 neparum 497
 nepeti 310
 nepikesi 825
 nepuen 538
 nerir 867
 neruer 868
 nesori 820
 neuau 586
 neuka 116
 neure 143
 newahu 586
 newar 469
 newau 574, 575, 586
 newau newau 575
 newha nawah 681
 newou 585
 newuar 470

newuri 810
 ngarehma 890
 nhapkapwier 779
 nhapuar 364
 nhikaferang 517
 nhimew 593
 niamuis 648
 niapen puia 554
 niaphit 486
 niapir 425, 426
 niar 358, 359
 niaremha emha 890
 niarhema remha 890
 niemes 647, 648
 niemhes 647
 niemues 648
 niepi 154
 niepuir 425
 nifeituan 543
 nifeng 440, 442
 nifera kiskuis 823
 nifeuag 441
 nifeung 441
 nifreng freng yasuk 213
 nifrengi iausouk 213, 279
 nifua 513
 nikaferaung 519
 nikafereng 516
 nikanting 284
 nikanyuep 730
 nikariteng 265, 286
 nikariteung 284
 nikathireu 582
 nikathirueu 582
 nikawairea 749
 nikawai reua 749
 nikawai reyua 749
 nikawai riewa 750
 nikawakawhau 727
 nikawrakou 546
 nikawuah 734
 nikeferuag 518
 nikenhiap 730
 nikepisy 826
 nikinapesh 410
 nikinapus 408, 410, 412

nikinapus muarmarou 408
 nikipesy 826
 nikira 552
 nikiskes 567
 nikiskuis 568
 niknapus 412, 414
 nikrah 709
 nikraha 709
 nikriakei 365
 nikriakuei 366
 nikruiakei 783
 nikuar 149
 nikuhma 771
 nikwesi 660
 nimai nari uianipang 868
 nimasiuur 403
 nimaua 656
 nimauué 656
 nimauwa 656, 658
 nimayuei 76
 nimeheu 592
 nimer 427, 489, 883
 nimerai 241
 nimer atar 427
 nimeu 593
 nimeu arverev 593
 nimewae 593
 nimheu 592
 nimhew nawrere 593
 nimhuew 592
 nimismauwa 767
 nimrapip 393
 nimri maurk 212
 nimtameuta 69
 ning 240, 241
 nipapira 402
 nipar 348
 niparem 497
 niparim 497
 niparum 497
 nipasi napua 845
 nipaur 501
 nipina 819, 821
 nipirei 312, 314
 nipiry 313, 314
 nipitauri 150

niras 273, 274
 nirkhuuma 769
 nirkuma 606, 770, 772, 790, 892
 nirkuma ia utakouar 892
 nirkumha 767, 769, 791
 nirkumuha 767
 nisae 800
 nisai-apran 799
 nisai-arman 799
 nisap 844
 nisei 30, 31, 187, 193, 799, 802
 nisei apran 802
 nisei arman 802
 nisei nape 799
 nisirukwuan 405
 nisuap 844
 nitamhaunu 350
 nitei neteiu piran 114
 niteinituei 99
 niuar 359
 niveituan 543
 nivituuk 831
 niwera 152
 nkaferang 516
 nkaoraku 544
 nkaraka 690
 nkavhuai 148
 nkawahai rea 749
 nkawahai-rea 749
 nkhisuis 568
 nkinapus 800
 nkiskis 568
 noufouua 514
 noufuuwa 514
 noukmuia 105
 noukmuura 103
 noukory 270
 noukouanei 369
 noukouuk 121
 noukrewha tuakuwar 443
 noukwaikwai 752
 noukwesy 410, 661
 noukwiuri 85
 nourap 686
 nsei anatom 800
 nua 376, 470

nuack 374
 nuak 374
 nuamera 508
 nua popo 376
 nuapupu 376
 nufua 513
 nuiru 642, 643
 nukerang 556
 nukfuah 513
 nukmihua' 610
 nukoko 528
 nuku-apran 126
 nukuarangfam 445
 nukuarangfaum 446
 nukuk 90, 117, 121, 122, 127, 128
 nukuk-arman 117
 nukumah apusan 790
 nukumah pituew 771
 nukureuva 446
 nukwaikwuai 751
 nukwerang 556
 nukwesi 660, 661
 nukwetau 88
 nukwetuou 88
 nukweusi 661
 nulangli 282
 nulanguly 282
 numasur 403
 numben 539
 numeiau 592
 numuben 540
 numupen 538
 nupaur 500
 nur 860
 nurabup 393
 nurangri 283
 nurap iatakuuar 780
 nurapsuan 564
 nuri 236, 244
 nuri nampuka 236
 nuri-nanipuka 236
 nurkiji 330
 nurpiteu 564
 nurpitueu 564
 nururpitew 564
 nusumanu 125

nusunrewuan 551
 nusunriwan 551
 nususatok 598
 nusustuok 598
 nusu tikitkuak 130
 nuuak 374
 nuur 860
 nuwak 374
 nuwa nuah 636
 nuwapoupou uyaruman 378
 nuwaresi 824
 nuweker 558
 nuwhan 777
 nuwuas 572

O

osarawihi 332

P

pang kor 277
 pankor nemer tonga 276
 pasimrouut 702
 pirei pirei 174
 poukouri 386
 prane 749
 pukuri 386

R

rahi 762
 rantana 881
 rerenakuang 334
 rerenakwang 334
 reren akwanug awihi 331
 rerin akwang 488
 rerinitakuang 331
 rihing-keu 351
 ring 351, 354
 riuwiru 642
 ros 761
 ruerau 219
 rukwuak 96
 rumunan 502
 runara 228
 ruuiy 543

S

sabruwhiute 466
sapruauit 466
sap sap 335, 336
sapsap 277, 335, 336, 338
serruys 665
serrys 665
sikuak 63
sinsoup 276
suweiwei 655

T

takou 862
tambuua 845
tamiro 574
tanapuen 261
tangarua taungarua 385
tannapuen 267
tanpiteu 262
taopar taopar 170
taopir-taopir 170
tapi touki 405
tapi tuki 405
tarenamou 207
tarenamu 288
tarenaumu 287
tarouur 85
tarur 118, 220, 221
tauparsiur 188
taupar taupar 170
teara 433
tehmian 876
tehrana 434
teipasi
yarema 144
tekraus 160
temian 876
teperpei 419
teprakauka 606, 607
teprapuai 418
tepuow 678
tepurpuae 419
terag 434
terang 549
teraung 26, 434, 435

tereng 435, 436
terra 433
teruen 435
thimuen 876
tikinao 244
tikinau hasori 230
tikinau hasuori 230
tikis marhis 320
tikismarues 321
tikismeris 321
tik-rawuas 160
timhien 876, 877
timiuun 37, 876
tipirpwei 416
tipripuei 416
tipuar 661
tipurpai 416
tiwi twi 448
topwuar 171, 189
toupar toupar 190
toupar toupuar 190
touwhuei 398
touwuei 398
traimihan 872
trimian 872
trimiuan 872
tuaruarua 122, 216
tuburbei 419
tui-tui 447
tukraus 159, 160, 163
tumhien 878
tumien 875
tuprepai 417
turaimhiuan 872
turaimien 872, 873, 877
turaimiuen 873, 877
turimata 888
turmata 889
tuuai 616
tuvai 615
tuwai 615
tuwei 398
tuwi tuwi 448
tuwuai 616
twe twe 448

V

vir-viri 172
vir viry 236

W

wain 701
wapou 199

Y

yakuonapirawa 810
yaku yauku 429, 775
yarema yarema 327

Nahual

B

bukel 704, 705

I

iatunian 621

K

keiwakeake 386
keonbil 188
kookasakyl 565
kotalileua 603
kwankasikam 859

L

lilang 353
lilang-klep 353
luilu 644

N

naialualua 362
nai leu 674
nakul 38, 860
nakwas 861
naleh 248, 250
nalulu 38, 307, 308, 309, 543, 544
namiloian 719
namlieul 404
nanen 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 654, 655
napuas 514
natang 670

nawan 195, 686, 688, 689, 691

nawarpo 686

nawil 815

nekmisia 476, 610

nikiliakei 363

nikiskis 567, 568

nimiang 877

nimlapup 394

nokasakyl 565

nukuk 90, 117, 121, 122, 127, 128

nupuas 514

S

saparua 264

Nahuar

B

bukel 704, 705

M

matarengin yahuk yahuk 776

matarngyahuk 279

matekraw 161, 163

N

nakus nekirawun 361

namlieul 404

neman 607

T

tahik tahik 697, 698

tuprurpei 418

turmeta 288, 290, 291, 572, 889

M

matekraw 161, 163

Naka

B

bambu 231

F

firofiro 827

G

goapa 675

I

iafelnemagan 621

iafelnimægəmə 620

iagəs kəpiəl in asol 778

iagjəs kəpiəl 570

ialkīs 890

iamnalip 321

iapil iapil 494

iemnalip 322

iəhtnig 221

iəlkinika 551

iəulin apin 79

iəulin apin 80, 131

iəulin apin itəhai 131

J

jaik waia 432

K

kafek 147, 148

kahap kahap 279, 774

kahap kahap inasol 279

kairahut 565

kaləpləpis 770

kalfari 663

kamin 495

kaolik 840

kapapua 372, 378

kapapua ruən 378

kapuapua 373

karərut apin 171

karpəripa 470

karpəripa narmin 470

kasiəp 63, 99

kasiəp nol 63

kasikin 759

katən 575, 577

katən əkəku 577

kaulik 840
 kaul kaul 336
 kawiameta 161
 kəhap kəhap 775
 kəi kəi 81, 82
 kəpo kəpo 169
 kəsip kəsip 97, 726
 kəskasik 68, 69, 71
 kəskaskik 620
 kəutufa 496
 kilah 246, 247
 kiləpləpən əpən 259
 kiləpləpən ruən 260, 550
 kīparkə 154
 kīpia 148
 kitip 371
 klarisiti 483
 koiakoia 176, 177, 178, 180
 koiakoia əkəku 180
 korələt 387
 kuərimənig 832
 kukuapən 608
 kukuiapən 610
 laslas 313
 laval nimugim 289
 leji 834, 835
 libag 652
 lilpak 652
 lipag 632, 654
 logaloga 327

M

mael 333
 mago 272
 makanuag 80
 makarparip 385
 makip 144
 makomas 190
 mal koag 82, 118, 119
 mal koag asol 82
 manalua 193, 194
 manalua apən 194
 manasesi 630

mandiri wael 794
 manəhmpip 803
 manəhmpip ruən 803
 manəhniöh 163
 manəməh 77
 manəmei 71, 74
 manəmnü 135, 136
 manəsəi 802
 mania 237
 maniota 447
 maniu 228
 manolu 376
 manombiən 537, 540
 manombiən əkəku 540
 manuman 341
 mapiləgpiləg 145
 marəgmarəg 803
 masənīt 254
 matipitəm 182
 matkutkut 741
 mawin lərman 803
 mawin pətan 804
 mawin ruən 803
 məlipən itoga 472
 mənap luatu 127
 mənmən 543
 məpəl 304
 mīlik tri 625
 mīnit 694
 mista wil 243
 mitip 462

N

naan 685
 nael-ael apən 506
 nael-ael ruən 506
 nag 346, 347
 nahl 682, 683
 nahma 755
 nahmiap 591
 nahmiep 591
 naiahaləg 436
 naihap 482

naiyap 482
 nakaimal 396
 nakaip 391, 392
 naketip 560
 nakoka 707, 708
 nakwe 109
 naliəlu 308
 naliən aliən 172, 173, 174, 175
 naliən aliən apin 175
 naliən aliən asol 174
 nalilep 643
 namarinu 97
 namatal 587
 naməm 744
 namil asol 224
 namil əkəku 223
 namil iamil 721
 namiliamil 721
 namlet 718
 namlo 714, 719
 namlo apihil 714
 namsul 505
 namta hulep 519
 namtahulip 516
 naneva 754
 nanimah 647
 nanin 629
 nanip 91, 94
 nanpuas 513
 nao 489
 naoialəg itoga 463
 naola aluk aluk 532
 naoula 440
 napa 566, 785, 786
 napil maig 167
 napil mətig 167
 napluatu pia 73
 napluətu asol 78
 napluətu əkəku 72, 96
 napluətu əkəku agin 96
 naprapamus 136
 napuəg 157
 napuik apuik 381
 naput 311

naremenfalğ 282
 narisaris 266, 269, 886
 narig 638
 narig 640
 narim 834, 836
 narmi iəulın apin 80
 narmi kafek 148
 narmi koiakoia 177
 narmi namil 224
 narmi nəkənaug 95
 narmi nəlki pətamil 106
 narmi nəməi 75
 narmi nəunuən 573
 narmi nikaka 726
 narmi nisiərıp 523
 narmın narisaris 269
 narmın nəfe 260
 narmi nuto 86, 89
 narua 262
 naruanarua 263
 'nasinrəhəi 311
 nasinrəhəi 301, 311
 nasis 662
 nasunən 637
 nation 159
 nauhil 808
 nauke 492
 naula 439, 443, 444, 446
 naula iaməho 444, 446
 naus 275, 360
 nawtig 556
 nawul 815
 nawula egoig 440
 neai neai 792
 neamik 252
 negapup 622
 neg feis 690
 neghen 557
 negih 558
 negin 559
 neg pein 793
 neg 381
 negal 618

nehaul 256
 nehmagum 289
 nekepat 684
 nela 475
 nelemela 570
 nemeim kəlwas 407
 nemel 460
 nenta pata mil 815
 nepik paris 467
 netamtam 43, 779
 netan 670
 netəmtəm 780
 newihl 811, 816
 nəfe 258, 260
 nəhmiəp 594
 nəimiən 871, 878
 nəimiən apin 878
 nəim raha kəlwas 176
 nəke 399
 nəkem 733
 nəkənaug 81
 nəkil 111
 nəle 250, 251, 253, 254
 nəle asol 253
 nəle pia 254
 nələməla 264
 nəlil əkəku 189
 nəlilip 643
 nəlki kəsīm 124, 126
 nəlki pətamil 104, 105, 106
 nəlkosik 236, 464, 484
 nəluəlīp 865, 867
 nəmei əkəku 104
 nəməi asol 76
 nəməl 139, 458, 461
 nəməlinu 77
 nəmiafīl 404
 nəmnak 355
 nəmnu 133, 135
 nəmtahulip 362, 517
 nəmtəl 664
 nəmtəul 529
 nəper iakis 485

nəper mətīg 477
 nəpət 311, 318
 nəpiək 185
 nəpiəp 383
 nəpik 467, 645, 850
 nəpik mohol 850
 nəpkəpik 693
 nəpuas 259
 nəpuəs 278, 342, 512
 nərik 195
 nəropa aḡin 412
 nəropa apin 414
 nəropa awewən 408
 nərwatəm 92
 nəsal 128
 nəsəl 803
 nəsəs 634
 nəswaiio 658, 659
 nətio 161
 nətip 234, 245
 nətuən 618
 nəulh 808
 nəu nau 232
 'nəunuəh itoga 846
 nəunuən 572, 573
 nəusəima 84
 nəw 489
 niamaymami 720
 niapit 421, 424
 niauia əkəku 141
 niəhlip 739
 niəl 359
 niəlpil lapin 607
 niən 153
 niərisa 839
 niətīg 626, 866
 nigət 405, 841
 nikiau 579
 nikipag 332
 niləh 274
 nil gras 231
 niməh 648, 656

niməh ruən 656
 ningapwap 622
 ningawing 680
 nipinap 400
 nita petamil 811
 niue 150
 niuia 143
 niuikinən 363
 niu itəhai 227
 niu rəhəi 169, 228
 nifətao 349
 nigapupap 622
 nigaug 681
 nigəpupap 624
 nigfitu 830
 nigpis 826
 nig raha kalwas 321
 nika 734, 735
 nikaikai 751
 nikaka 475, 726, 727, 734
 nika-Pentecost 735
 nikariag 283
 nikəikai 751
 nikəriag 285
 nikfitu 829, 831
 nikiao 427
 nikiau 350
 nikiləw 674
 nikiskis 568
 nikitip 324
 niklake 296, 298, 367
 nikläh 710
 nikogkog 528
 nikogkog 528
 nikolao nig 547
 nikolao nol 544
 nikpat 679, 690
 nikpat nigəwig 690
 nikukip 89, 91
 nikukip əkəku 89, 91
 nikumanig 490
 niku mənig 748

niku mənig 116
 nime 626
 nimeh toga 276, 277
 nimeitoga 275
 niməh lipən 502
 niməlipən 499
 niməru 764, 789
 niməut məut 267
 nimir 655
 nimli pikəs 142
 nimolis 107
 nimos 578
 nip 151
 nipam 678
 niperipe 480
 nipəripə 481
 nipətim 494, 497, 506
 nipiəu ruən 695
 nipina 822
 nipin 196, 471, 537
 nipin nipin 537
 nipti nəm 742
 nipuow 526
 nisgo 612
 nisgo 612
 nisianəu 769
 nisiərip 520, 523
 nisipin toga 345
 nisipin toga 437
 nite 144, 145
 nite raha nuakonap 144
 nitəlah 370
 nitig agina 354
 nitig pia 351
 niuatip 833
 niwitəp apin 863
 niwip 196, 202, 203
 niwul 271
 noaaes 782
 noah asol 861
 noah əkəku 859
 noah pegit 869

noah pegit əkəku 869
 noa kəikəi 854
 noaniṁləh pia 795
 noanisi pikəs 500
 noanisi pikəs 476
 noanosiarım 343
 noapelitpelit 478
 noaresi 357
 noasili 818, 847
 noasilinoasili 706
 noe mətig 576
 noes 785
 noetag 133
 noetəg 132, 133, 136
 noh 867
 nohoe 402
 nohoi 402
 nohpegit 867
 noiamis 312, 314
 noik 534
 nokon 245
 nolaliga 530, 531
 nolaməs 571
 nolepmanig 388
 noləpkamam 371
 nol əumis 388
 nol hatəgəlua 889
 'nol ialək 375
 nolialipin 289
 noliəlipin 290
 nol məlu 372
 nol mita 509
 nol panpan 378
 nolpəlap 302
 nol wət 542
 nompian ruan 538
 nonahug 184
 nonig iərman 186
 nonig pətan 143
 nontəp 66, 68
 nont pəkəku 64
 noon 116, 183, 301, 652, 782, 783,
 870

norasi 357
 notip iahal 234
 notipiahal 233
 nous 361
 nuah 600, 636
 nuatəm 599
 nuatim 598
 nuemnno 575
 nuəhtip 833
 nuəiam 685
 nuho 601
 nuig 241
 nui rəu 225
 nukuinio 554
 nukuk 90, 117, 121, 122, 127, 128
 nukukap 127, 216
 nuo 575, 587
 nuwah 600

P

pasimrut asol 700
 pasimrut əkəku 698
 pasimrut irəhəi 702
 pəta 555
 pinsis 761
 pinwar 498
 plenplen 329

R

rahip rahip 288
 redwud 707
 rəhn malo mənig 268
 ripil 581, 582, 590
 rosis 762

S

santanna 881, 882
 seperuat 466
 səpəruat 466
 siki siki 113
 sik sik 113
 sik sik əkəku 113
 sira sira 858
 stroperi 762, 763

T

takapa amisi 336
təlipluə apin 605
təlipluə ruən 603
təmat 854
təpəka 849
tiklupe 419
tirah 433
tiwi tiwi 448
tolai imiən 873
tolaimiən ruən 871
tuai 469, 614, 615, 616
twelef tri 344

U

utimnig awewən 595
utimnig pia 588
utimnig ruən 597

W

waiwai 175
waswas 93

Y

yukning 216

Nanuneta

K

kakil lapsapis 771
kamnum 147
lipong 653

M

makaukau 147

N

nahuk 489
nameuamel 293
nanun 655
napwil 167, 169, 187, 188
natang 670
naung met 232
naviro 863
nawe 402
nekauk 691
nekuap 624
nesei 800, 801
nesweiu 657
nimalkavik 147
nip 151, 154
nokium 732

T

tapakur 486
teklipai 418

Y

yakistil 265

Narak

I

ikigauag 329
kapiliapili 492

M

manimpian 539
manpili 319

N

namlo ian 714
nanimen 875
nanimlah 793
nanin 629, 630

narimi 835
nasarahi 301
naula aueug 439
nauwegin 557
nepelen 517
nihtig 353
nikel yakai 365
niminimah 646
nimto 87
nisisuah 596
nukuku 118
nuleu 673
pakuli 389
tui tui 447

Neuai

A

ararut apen 171

G

grog 846
guapang 676

H

huaparua 856

K

kakir 582
kananha 216
kapriapur 492, 495, 500
kapwap 624
karap sapes 515, 764, 766, 769, 789
karap-sapis 771
kararua 306
karkarepa 480, 481
kasianapana 850
katmaperper 795
kauakaua 726

kaukasakur 50, 565
kaukati yahuk 724
kaunkuhakuha 93
kaurkaur 336
kawakawa 475, 727
kera 553
kesi 356, 357
kiwow kiwow 186
koanana 216
konkor 271
koton 577
kuakua 384
kuananah 221
kuananha 198
kuanarai kanaray 381
kuanbabira 402
kuaniapat 503
kuaniapit 485, 486
kuaniere kenan 839
kuaniere yerman 842
kuankiriage 366
kuanmir-kamhu 795
kuanneteadem 38, 211

kuanow kuanow 114
kuapina 806
kuarara 171
kuarumrum 327
kuarun apen 73, 77
kuarusiur 209, 210
kuaru siwir 205
kuaru sur 216
kuaru-sur 202
kuasampruata 467
kuasmeu 405
kuker 387
kumer kumer 619
kuotmoper 364
kuwarara 171
kwajihäu 346
kwamasikam 858
kwanaipit 475, 477, 478
kwanamor 794
kwanapuk 157
kwanapwak 151
kwanaruru 343
kwanekum 346
kwaniere kenen 555
kwankepia 854
kwankwaikwai 752, 757
kwanpes setam 343
kwanpir 167, 187, 190, 213
kwanpir pia 167
kwanurga 558, 560
kwarun apen 135
kwaseras apar 847
kwatawirua 605
kwaturaimiang 873

M

makar-kar 853
manaker 111
manam manam 79
manampian 537
manamrekeh 327
mananib 92
mananup 91
manaper-abum 134
manaper-apen 134

manasar 128
manasin 338, 341
manassis 661
manawait 313, 314
manianto 447
maniarked 324
manim 648
mankutu 66
manpirang 313, 315, 319
mansei 802
manuhapam 541
masihur 404
matarengin yahak yahak 775
matarngyahak 279
matawekar 73
matekrawe 161, 163
matukpien 234
menuamra 509
menuamre 505
mering pangpang 334
metak metak 75, 124

N

nabkapik 693
naeunganien 607
naewan naewan 888
nahakwei 577
nahar pia 764
nahar piak 746
nahik apar 536
naisukun 337
naipen 342, 691
naipeng 759
nakaiu 392
nakariang aben 285
nakariang awen 287
nakogar 738, 739
nakongar 737, 738, 739, 740
nakuas 861
nakur 319, 735, 859, 860, 869
nakusakh 375
nakus kuma 621
nakus naikirawun 361
nalaou 482, 483
naleh 248, 250

nalulu awan 543
 namalamal 291
 namamoa 712
 namar 138, 461
 namariariko 459
 namarpan 473, 503
 namauameu 291
 namep 744, 746
 namirau 714, 716, 717, 718, 719
 namramir 722
 namramirl 710, 723
 namret pia 620
 nanes 522, 781
 nangai 347, 348, 753
 nanghe maou 754
 nanuman yakistir 269
 nanumen naieu 268
 nanumun pasukrut 698, 701
 napaha 756
 nape 259, 543, 786, 799
 napé 257, 258, 801
 nararing 866
 nare sanet 248
 nareu 482
 narien 792
 naring 639
 naringha 841
 narir 682
 narparep 865
 naruru 308
 narvatou 92
 nasasa 57, 643, 658
 nases 71, 77, 79, 92, 112, 113, 129,
 131, 132, 133, 135, 641, 656, 661, 662,
 733
 naskapaskap 606
 nasko 612
 nassassa 659, 663
 nassesse 663
 natamanu 350
 nateh 301
 nateih 774
 natenateng 102
 natokian 82, 169
 natum 835, 836
 nauan bia 688

nauirok akura 863
 nauirok apen 863
 nauirok awen 863
 naurapang 634, 641, 654
 nausuruk ausuruk 173
 nausuruk-ausuruk 516
 nawarkus 396
 naweres 824
 nawes 259, 783, 784
 near 33, 230, 249, 286, 303, 352,
 359, 377, 380, 403, 404, 415, 419,
 434, 458, 469, 480, 518, 531, 533,
 548, 549, 568, 608, 614, 622, 628,
 630, 631, 632, 642, 645, 650, 651,
 652, 669, 680, 681, 683, 690, 693,
 710, 717, 731, 760, 779, 780, 782,
 842, 845, 848, 864, 875, 876, 877
 neawia 142
 neirew akura 674
 neirew arurou 674
 nekainap apen 732
 nekainap awen 732
 nekakre-kamam 210, 891
 nekapuka 202
 nekaraka 843
 nekatireu 581, 583, 590
 nekatireu aparau 590
 nekaurak 547
 nekawa apen 735
 nekawa awen 735
 nekawai 148, 780
 nekawa nakur 735
 nekenhap 410, 411
 nekepus 827
 nekeskes 75, 568
 nekian 152
 nekmisia 476, 610
 nemiang 871, 877
 nemiang-apen 877
 nemrau 593
 nemremak 125
 neok messia 70, 610, 611
 nepak 152
 nepar 349, 365, 524
 nepet 311
 nepiapien 50, 86, 303

nerer 867, 868
nerir 870
neserap 523
netokeng 168
neuwa 681
niak 555
niapen 554
nikaraka 677
nikehmian 748
nikeryakei 282
nikewahemion 750
nikuai 149
nikur 150
nimar 626
nip 151, 154
niptar 151
nipuro 524, 528
niras 273, 274
nisenau pekha 115
nisiplen 329
nogui 87
nonemen naviren 174
nuahua 599, 601
nuahua tok 599
nuai missis 694
nuapam 541, 562
nuapum 542
nuapup 376
nuha 572
nuhen 778
nuhituk 834
nuirok 223
nuituk 829, 831, 832
nukariag 286
nukau 463
nukautuha 496
nuk messia 610
nukuanai 490
nukuiarang 435
nukuk 90, 117, 121, 122, 127, 128
nukura 90, 442, 444, 446
nukura wer 444, 446
numaritunga 277
nuou 587
nuparum 498
nuprau 526

nurap 685, 686, 687, 779, 780
nurapup 394
nurkasak 465
nurngatok 556, 560

P

pamplemouse 796
pasukrut 698, 700, 701, 703
pasukrut apar 703
piko 855
punuar 462, 498

R

reper 57, 421, 425, 822, 888
reper apar 425
rirang apeng 352
ruareng 549, 550
ruiru 642, 643, 644
ruwan ruwan 101

S

sanit 251
shiksmaris 321
sida 619
siksmaris 668

T

tabaca 849
tahak tahak 697
takarakar 886
tanapen 261, 540
tangarua 385
tannapen 261, 263, 266
tapenimir kapkar 334
tare 206, 369, 370
tarur 118, 220, 221
tatepukah 516
tepou 678
tikerpei 417
tikreib maner 832
tiprepei 419
tuei 398, 399
tuitui 416, 449
tukrip man 818
turmeta 288, 290, 291, 572, 889

turmetau 290

W

wapkapier 679, 780

Y

yakistir 266, 269

yauiairen 333

Netwar

F

frompoas 763

I

iakestil 265, 266, 883, 884, 887

iakestil apen 266

iapel 468, 492, 500

iapeliapel 495

iapel ituga 468

iarkhel nuw 332, 335

iarmatin 588, 595, 597

iarmatin lahau 588

iatkapu kopiél 570

iauniwan 176

iausek 30

iawra 80

ielken apen 71, 77, 79, 80, 86, 101,
104, 105, 115, 125, 126, 131

ielken apen asul 131

ielken apen aswas 79, 104, 105, 125,
126

ielken apen iawota 115

ielken apen tuan 101

ielkeneka 551

iemaha kuau 258

ikinpagpag 328

ioharir 324, 327

K

kadmabil 793

kahau ratai 723, 724

kaiwakéaké 387

kakil 265, 581, 583, 771, 772

kakil apsépes 772

kalualua 305, 306

kamen 234

kankilipa 502

kapia 529

kapuap 625

karasol 276

kasinaté 850, 851

katen 577

katou peken 831

kauliawul 812

kaulowul 811, 812

kauri 137, 138, 752

kauroag 118, 119

kauroag aswas 119

kawhau té Léga 532

kawiétaur 562, 565

kawiétawur 712

keko 528

kélekél 471

kenikeni 471, 472, 501

kénikéni 486

keniokenio 471, 472

keniou kenious 471

kep 145

kerara 154

kesi 356, 357

kési 357

kewit 725

kipaketa 154

klarisita 484

kléplepen tuan 260

koag 118, 119

koag, tul koag 118

koapa 676

kofi 43, 495, 766, 767

kolalat 388

kotia 378

koupa 437
kowiameta 710
krok 846
kwasiporien 588, 598

L

lekak 94, 98, 99
lekak ierman 99
lekak perawen 98
lipag 634, 653, 654
loli 487

M

mago 272
malperi 663
manko 272
manman 76, 864, 865, 880
mantri awiér 794
mantri-iatipen 793
mel 794, 795
mel kakahmo 795
merekam 649
met 193, 232, 694
metmet 192
metu 462

N

naekakapekak 214
nafa nakal 769
nagai 346, 347, 348
nahal 764, 818, 821
nahal aken 818
nahnep 76, 80, 82, 92, 94, 95, 96,
100, 106
nahuil 757
naiarkués 396
naiew ituga 482
naiwaiu 386
nakadambol 836
nakaiy 392
nakal 618, 769
nakava 734
nakel 110, 111
nakety 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 115
nakik 534, 535, 536, 887

nakik amimera 534, 535, 536
nakik apen 535
nakik iatipen 535
nakik léwlew 535
nakik tuan 534, 535, 536
naknau 408, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415
naknau apen 414
naknau awiwan 408
naknau pwia 413
nakuka 708
nakwiam 733, 734
nakwuia-epen 732
nakwuia-aswas 733
nalalalas 314
nalé 248, 253, 254
nalé asul 253
nalé iaugen tuan 254
naleme man 864
naléwlew 706
nalién 173, 212
nalién afil 212
nalién apen 212
nalimela 475
nalua 194
nalua kéikéi 194
naluk 417, 725, 828
nalulu 38, 307, 308, 309, 543, 544
nalulu ikpat 307
nalulu iré 544
nalulu tuan 38, 309
nalwily 644
namak 383
namalinu 75, 97, 106, 120
namam 744, 745, 746
namap 743, 744, 745
namei 77
naméiaméi 77, 104
namel 139, 458, 459, 461
namelat 663, 664
nameliamel 721
namel ipat 461
namel keken 458, 459
nametameta 269
namewamew 288
namhit 714
namihéw 594

namihéw apen 594
 namihéwel 404
 namihéw tuan 594
 namilo 369, 713, 714, 715, 718
 namnak 355
 nampién 537, 538, 540, 541
 naneme kahau ratai 724
 naneme nawula 532
 naneme neparem 496, 509
 naneme neté 143, 144
 naneme neté léwléw 144
 naneme samprut 701
 nanen 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 654, 655
 nangkarea 160
 nanumién 866, 869, 871, 878
 napaketer 477, 478
 napaketer ikefa 477
 nap apen 415
 napat 318
 napateker ékhuia 477, 478
 napateker ékhuia asul 477, 478
 napateker ékuhia 503
 napateker ituga 477
 napateker nek 486
 nape apen 259
 napek 86, 468, 645, 850
 napekakapekak 127
 napek ten 468, 850
 napet 311, 312, 667
 napé tuan 258
 napilépilé 171
 napkapek 693, 694
 napnu apom 84, 96, 100, 135
 napnu apom apen 135
 napnu apom merek 96, 100
 napo 392, 725
 napuas 514
 napuok 156, 157
 napwér 417, 812, 818
 napwiak 185
 napwil 167, 169, 187, 188
 napwil iakes 169
 napwil merek 167
 naramohua afil 432
 narare kel 82, 85

nareg 638, 639, 640, 654
 nareké 399
 naris 883, 884, 885, 887
 naruato 80, 92
 naru pién 235
 narwiu 157, 160, 161, 163
 narwiu afil 161
 narwiu perawen 161, 163
 nasal 129, 667
 nasas 659
 nases 71, 77, 79, 92, 112, 113, 129, 131, 132, 133, 135, 641, 656, 661, 662, 733
 nases papa 641
 nasiatem 343
 nasuaio 658, 659
 nasunan 554, 636, 637
 natan 579, 580, 669, 670, 671
 natatan apen 261
 naté 301, 302
 natem 828, 836
 nateris 883, 884, 887
 natgateg 62, 63, 64, 69, 70, 100, 101, 102, 103
 natgateg iail 64
 natkig 550
 natogtog 760
 natuan 613, 614, 669, 830
 nauh 860, 861, 866, 870, 881
 nau ikinuhum 231
 nauloulipen apen 291
 naunau 233, 524, 530, 531
 naur 810, 811, 812, 860, 866, 870
 naur amis 866, 870
 nauru 468, 556, 765
 nauseluau 175
 nausién 180, 181
 nava 756
 navlen 515, 517, 518, 519
 nawan 195, 686, 688, 689, 691
 nawauh 486
 nawel 811, 812, 817
 nawigén 559
 nawigen apen 559
 nawigen katu 560
 nawigen tuan 560

nawik menek 750
 nawiloawilo 524
 nawirag 82
 nawirek 80, 93, 94, 98, 862
 nawitag 84, 96, 132, 133, 135
 nawitag mélekem 84, 135
 nawitag merek 132, 133
 nawitalegen kepas 142
 nawuk 260, 488, 489, 490, 579, 620
 nawuk natan 579
 nawula ialek 442
 nawula lukaluk 443, 725
 nawula lukaluk apen 443
 nawula lukalul 443, 444, 446
 nawula pekam 444, 446
 neiwaiunaiwaiu 387
 nekalew 581, 583, 589, 590
 nekalew aswas 590
 nekap naiuwa 570
 nekapuap 625
 nekarekar 853
 nekariag 284, 285, 287
 nekariag tuan 285, 287
 nek auhia 362
 nekava 727, 734, 735
 nekawa 734, 735
 nekawakawa 728, 734
 nekawuk 681, 687
 nekawuk repag 687
 nekeikai 392
 nekéikai 752
 nekelha 710
 nekelha apen 710
 nekesekes 569
 neketen 324
 nek iapen 553
 nekiapen 831
 nekiasa 346
 nekiau 579
 nekiénnekién 298
 nekiléw 400, 674, 681
 nekléakéi 367
 nekolaug nek 547
 nekpat 679, 688
 nekpes 826
 nek té iau 383
 nek té katanek 883, 884, 887
 nekul 90, 91, 97, 118, 121, 122, 123, 124, 128, 203
 nekul ausekausek 123
 nekul iawota 118
 nekul merek 203
 nekvitu 831, 833
 neky menek 90, 91, 115, 117
 nelkuselkus 84
 nelpalep 865
 nem 276, 626
 nemaiaik ituga 431
 nema lé nap 800
 nema lé napé 801
 nema lé nesé 270
 nema lé numanwi 800
 nemalupan 465, 472, 473, 499, 500, 503
 nemalupan ituga 465, 472
 nemalupan le ten 499, 503
 nemamel 256
 nemamipekas 74
 nemankiu 227
 nemanowarek 411
 nematalege kahau 101, 279
 nematalegen kahaukahau 775
 nematalegen kahaukahau asul 775
 nemawur 267
 nemei 71, 77
 nemew 76, 81, 189, 190, 194
 nemew ituga 190
 nem ituga 276
 nemlapop 394
 nemlékwéi 81
 nemop luatu 72, 73
 neparem 496, 497, 509, 510, 594
 neparepa 481
 nepatahwa 767, 768, 774
 nepateker ékuhia 503
 nepen 189, 195, 537, 644
 nepenian 694
 nepiapien 50, 86, 303
 nepilpas 250, 252, 254
 nepilpas aken 252
 nepilpas ituga 250
 nepina 807, 819

nepleg 314, 316, 319
 nepleg akhar 316
 neprou 526
 nepum 153, 678
 néreg 866
 nérgéreg 866
 nesei 800, 801
 nesé ienatem 804
 neseko 27, 427, 612, 822, 834
 nesé mawin 805
 nesé nekelkeli nam 805
 nesé nemawin 805
 nesé nep 804
 nesé numanep 804
 nesé rep 521, 523, 765, 804
 nesérep 523
 nesé rep afil 523
 nesésé nawuk 260
 nesé tuan 804
 nesi hos 336
 nesikuwou 429, 430, 431
 nesi nowaswas 588, 597, 598
 nesipeka 786
 netap ramil 472
 neté 143, 144, 145
 neteg 352, 354, 436, 577, 870
 neteg lé tauar 577
 neteg lé tawar 870
 neté ituga 144
 newirou 863
 nia 182, 237
 niaper 426
 niaper afil 426
 niaper amimera 426
 niaper iatipen 426
 niaper meta 426
 niaper numalkauhié 426
 niaper numaltapatapa 426
 niaper réutin 426
 niaper tapatapa 426
 niapur 201, 425
 niél 359, 664, 841
 niélu 738
 niély 739, 740
 nién 153
 niér 839

niér ierman 839
 niéweriéwer 742
 niget 842
 nik 381, 382
 nikalou apen 547
 nilha 274
 nim 648, 649, 656, 662
 nim alok 662
 nip 151, 154
 nisep 351, 364, 400, 844
 niu taha kalwas 196
 niwé 151
 nkéikai 752
 nolu 376, 470
 nolu apen 470
 nolu iakes 470
 nolu merek 376
 noras 108
 nougemet 235, 238, 694
 nougeplén 328, 329
 nouh merek 578
 nousyl 189, 482, 505
 nowahit 313
 nowakeres 388
 nowakofi 495
 nowa loliloli 487
 nowanawug 184, 399, 534, 535, 536
 nowan léwlew 706
 nowanmanaga 29
 nowanpapa 641
 nowa pin 510
 nowatahwa 153, 532
 nowéi 402
 nowialag 352, 436, 463, 464
 nowialag ituga 463, 464
 nowias 784, 785
 nuahwa 532, 599, 600
 nuahwa tam 599
 nuaras 108
 nuhua 341, 572, 637
 nuia 143
 nuig 86, 240, 241, 285, 287, 662
 nuigkatu 560
 nul au 375
 nul iakes 703

nul iarunién 621
 nul ifa 698, 705
 nul iowiaren 886
 nul kasek 236, 244, 464, 484
 nul kasek iré 464
 nul kofi 495
 nul laulihiau 290
 nul mera 493, 494, 508, 509
 nul nekekel 361
 nul neken pelek 484, 493, 494
 nul pekam 542
 nuluas 553, 601
 numan 97, 118, 121, 122, 123, 128,
 228, 248, 341
 numa namhamh 80
 numan awas 248
 numanawitag 314
 numan kiu 228
 numan kuku 97, 118, 121, 122, 123,
 128
 numanmewa 656
 numanpién 539
 numanpiénpién 537, 538, 540, 541
 numanpiénpién asul 538
 numanulmera 509
 nunyo 575
 nuto 86, 87, 89
 nuw 183, 196, 197, 199, 200, 206,
 211, 214, 221, 332, 335, 610
 nuw mer 196, 197, 199, 200, 206,
 211, 214, 221, 610
 nuwmer 201
 nuw mer nek 610
 nuwul 84, 271, 273, 836
 nyahwa 115, 117
 nyahwa aswas 117
 nyawia 82, 142
 nyhal 178, 179, 231, 239
 nyhal taha kepas 178
 nyiou 228
 nyiow iakwia 224
 nyo 228, 587
 nysys 177
 nywén 778

P

panoar 498
 panuar le ten 462
 papawuk 463, 464
 pisis 761
 posen tri 284
 prantatéla 389
 pukavila 692

R

repel 583, 710, 802, 816
 ropian 165
 roses 762

S

sabsab 276
 sampruata 467
 samprut 699, 700, 701, 703
 samprut ausekausek 703
 santana 881, 882
 saplog 679
 sapsap 277, 335, 336, 338
 seli 847
 seli iatipen 847
 seris 665, 666
 siksik 75, 78, 106, 112, 113, 120
 siksik aswas 113
 siksmalas 321
 sita 618, 619
 snék pin 388
 solmit 847, 848
 soulel 464

T

takaba 849
 tamaré 506
 taniu luatu 83, 84
 tansuksuk ierames 337
 tapen 30
 tapen taha tekerkhak 83
 teklepwe 418, 419, 422
 tekrek menek 832
 tel 369, 370, 371, 406
 tel ket 371, 406

tenapen perawen 263
tepakowa 72, 73
teprepwé 417, 419
teprepwé tuan 419
tera 433
tila 501, 502
tilualua 604
tilyalya 602, 603, 605
tilyalya aswas 603
triklok 588
tue iowiaren 333
tuitui 416, 449
tul aimién 873
tul akmenek 372
tul alualua 889, 890
tul apupua 373, 378
tul iatunién 621
tul kalalua 889

tul kawakawa 475
tul kawkaw 148
tul kel 247
tul koag 118
tul lauléhiau 302
tul meta 571
tul nawuk nawuk 620
tul pukelpukel 385
tul pukulpukul 705
tuwituwi 448
tyai 616

W

wael mandarin 793
waitwud 428
wiwouwiwou 186

LOCAL USES

Uses

A

abdominal pain 124, 534, 652
acid reflux 379
adornment 109, 547, 573, 574, 874, 875
agreement 339, 551
agricultural 25, 26, 43, 45, 58, 211, 325, 419, 541, 550, 623, 738, 785
ammunition 624, 625
anemia 410, 533, 534
animal bites 878
animal food 43, 143, 146, 147, 148, 152, 356, 357, 374, 375, 377, 378, 410, 415, 423, 430, 435, 436, 469, 476, 491, 493, 516, 518, 519, 554, 564, 662, 692, 705, 706, 770, 771, 772, 778, 825, 871, 874
animal medicine 516, 748
aphrodisiac 546, 569
argument 403
armband 28, 187, 192, 193, 194, 213, 798, 804
aroma 249, 512, 547, 737, 738, 772, 773, 797, 798
arrowhead 86, 299, 564
arrows 50, 86, 141, 241, 242, 301, 303, 542, 543, 562, 565, 570, 616, 641, 652, 728, 757, 758, 767, 770, 771, 772, 788, 790, 844
asking for something 595
attract 111, 165, 281, 429, 517, 526, 567, 573, 574
ax handles 141, 342, 365, 565, 612, 674, 780, 795, 823, 841

B

baby 130, 174, 177, 178, 179, 236, 273, 284, 324, 445, 519, 547, 595, 643, 781, 782, 791, 792, 850, 879

back 28, 30, 31, 46, 130, 137, 193, 195, 217, 242, 243, 249, 301, 380, 401, 402, 445, 479, 481, 485, 511, 585, 608, 622, 627, 628, 637, 652, 680, 713, 715, 782, 794, 797, 798, 884
bad luck 58, 65, 67, 422, 584
bad spirit 35, 138, 157, 326, 401, 402, 552, 601, 650, 651, 710, 721
baking 307, 309, 310, 339, 423, 638, 772
ball 88, 284, 286, 485, 794, 795
bandage 525, 613, 868
bark 27, 30, 37, 42, 90, 109, 110, 140, 141, 162, 187, 222, 224, 246, 257, 283, 284, 295, 298, 299, 305, 343, 349, 353, 354, 358, 369, 370, 379, 380, 381, 382, 390, 402, 410, 411, 422, 433, 438, 439, 442, 445, 457, 458, 459, 479, 480, 482, 483, 491, 515, 525, 527, 531, 552, 558, 559, 562, 563, 576, 578, 580, 583, 584, 585, 586, 591, 598, 599, 600, 602, 603, 604, 613, 617, 620, 621, 622, 627, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 636, 637, 638, 642, 643, 646, 647, 649, 650, 651, 652, 657, 658, 668, 675, 680, 686, 692, 707, 709, 718, 720, 739, 743, 748, 751, 754, 755, 758, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 791, 792, 796, 801, 807, 810, 820, 822, 825, 831, 832, 833, 835, 840, 857, 858, 859, 860, 862, 871, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 891
baskets 30, 132, 182, 224, 226, 584, 586, 657, 783, 874, 875
bathing 52, 239, 707, 733, 737, 816, 873, 879
bats 271, 639, 673, 674, 868
beams 576, 591, 602
beans 230, 466, 495, 545, 546

belief 406
belt 27, 598, 599, 633, 646, 658, 659, 801, 857, 859, 599
birds 62, 148, 204, 220, 284, 286, 296, 299, 300, 301, 303, 306, 307, 309, 312, 342, 352, 359, 363, 374, 400, 404, 419, 434, 440, 444, 516, 519, 531, 554, 562, 567, 568, 589, 613, 615, 622, 627, 628, 631, 632, 635, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 647, 657, 664, 667, 669, 673, 680, 683, 684, 686, 688, 689, 692, 693, 694, 717, 748, 767, 780, 782, 788, 790, 823, 830, 844, 874, 875, 876, 877, 892
birth 89, 305, 490, 507, 522, 797, 798, 876
bite 504, 505, 720
black magic 289, 435, 476, 521, 600, 650, 651, 710, 721, 797, 798
bleach 344, 369, 584, 603, 874, 875
bleeding 120, 166, 269, 299, 300, 323, 333, 524, 525, 534, 589, 604, 706, 881, 882, 885, 886
blocked nose 882
blood 265, 532, 630, 631, 678
blowgun 578, 624, 625
body 323, 411, 415, 416, 732, 738, 782, 797, 798, 802, 821, 882
body decoration 283, 347, 774, 799, 805
body pain 465, 534, 746, 783
boil 37, 48, 49, 85, 160, 170, 186, 190, 256, 265, 271, 276, 288, 312, 318, 322, 323, 325, 326, 329, 347, 348, 353, 356, 368, 369, 374, 375, 381, 389, 413, 414, 430, 434, 435, 436, 459, 471, 482, 488, 489, 494, 500, 501, 507, 533, 537, 543, 558, 562, 587, 596, 629, 633, 634, 644, 646, 647, 650, 651, 653, 661, 695, 699, 702, 707, 718, 720, 723, 725, 739, 745, 768, 773, 781, 782, 783, 784, 796, 797, 798, 801, 808, 810, 816, 820, 825, 852, 874, 876, 882
bow 141, 303, 359, 410, 412, 460, 543, 611, 644, 645, 758, 817, 828, 892
bow and arrow 47, 303, 359, 365, 410, 411, 412, 460, 542, 543, 565, 611, 615, 641, 645, 652, 728, 757, 758, 782, 812, 817, 828, 831, 832, 844, 892
bowl 156
branches 137, 149, 209, 210, 230, 248, 297, 298, 300, 307, 309, 310, 334, 352, 359, 379, 400, 406, 407, 417, 420, 427, 429, 434, 436, 437, 442, 466, 476, 479, 506, 513, 521, 523, 527, 528, 530, 537, 543, 550, 558, 569, 570, 581, 587, 596, 598, 609, 625, 631, 633, 634, 635, 637, 645, 646, 649, 653, 655, 661, 662, 670, 693, 695, 709, 719, 735, 743, 756, 757, 768, 773, 791, 792, 795, 806, 810, 812, 816, 820, 821, 835, 841, 867, 868, 874, 879, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887
breathing 326, 810
breed 203, 760
broom 153, 154, 406, 407, 596, 597, 598, 818, 820, 883, 885, 886, 887
brush 70, 98, 226, 305, 585
building 153, 230, 241, 348, 479
burial 796
burn 70, 77, 79, 81, 92, 98, 109, 112, 113, 121, 129, 153, 164, 166, 189, 243, 261, 262, 272, 278, 291, 294, 299, 309, 333, 347, 351, 356, 369, 406, 409, 428, 432, 433, 443, 447, 449, 457, 458, 520, 521, 550, 553, 561, 562, 573, 574, 608, 618, 627, 628, 629, 631, 648, 660, 662, 664, 689, 717, 738, 755, 773, 777, 825, 834, 837, 863
burning feeling 164
C
cabbage 56, 312, 319, 339, 340, 440, 613, 633, 646, 695, 847
calendar plant 38, 70, 76, 211, 222, 223, 226, 271, 287, 297, 303, 307,

309, 311, 323, 339, 340, 342, 343,
 351, 358, 366, 368, 380, 382, 390,
 391, 392, 404, 419, 432, 433, 434,
 441, 442, 444, 445, 485, 498, 511,
 512, 524, 531, 558, 567, 568, 576, 591,
 592, 594, 606, 610, 613, 614, 616,
 619, 623, 624, 625, 631, 632, 638,
 639, 642, 643, 645, 652, 653, 657,
 669, 671, 672, 673, 674, 678, 680,
 683, 684, 686, 688, 689, 690, 727,
 746, 748, 754, 755, 767, 773, 783, 790,
 807, 808, 809, 813, 823, 830, 838,
 841, 842, 859, 860, 861, 862, 865,
 868, 876, 892
cancer 539, 782, 783, 784
candle 447
canoes 33, 137, 246, 291, 295, 303,
 344, 346, 348, 350, 418, 444, 462,
 500, 503, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528,
 529, 545, 546, 579, 594, 625, 626,
 724, 753, 768, 806, 818, 820, 856
 carry a person 729, 730, 731
 carving 42, 286, 382, 395, 461, 513,
 543, 601, 626, 640, 712, 713, 758, 777,
 820
cassava grater 88
cast 72, 73, 83, 84, 90, 91, 117, 192
catch 111, 561, 562, 810
catch animal 243, 286, 296, 297,
 300, 374, 693, 869
cattle 148, 351, 437, 476, 484, 513,
 514, 564, 717, 718, 876
ceremonial 66, 91, 386, 419, 704,
 738
ceremonies 189, 227, 249
ceremony 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 35,
 62, 64, 65, 67, 68, 76, 77, 78, 79, 82,
 85, 92, 97, 101, 103, 112, 113, 115,
 125, 129, 132, 149, 164, 189, 190, 197,
 200, 221, 228, 229, 242, 248, 249,
 251, 254, 256, 258, 305, 327, 341,
 345, 359, 369, 370, 394, 427, 429,
 443, 504, 529, 542, 598, 599, 610,
 612, 632, 642, 648, 659, 662, 664,
 719, 725, 738, 740, 756, 776, 797, 799,
 806, 870
cervix 507
charcoal 31, 86, 339, 397, 423, 438,
 439, 513, 584, 585, 631, 680, 695,
 714, 834
chase away 327, 384, 386, 537, 608,
 739
chew 27, 35, 40, 79, 115, 121, 128,
 158, 165, 166, 184, 241, 268, 270, 331,
 334, 363, 366, 367, 398, 409, 413,
 414, 440, 441, 444, 446, 484, 497,
 521, 523, 530, 550, 589, 622, 624,
 634, 652, 676, 709, 730, 731, 732,
 733, 738, 781, 808, 818, 867, 882,
 883, 884, 887
chewed 444, 446, 732
chickens 706, 748, 845
children 47, 177, 196, 358, 402, 448,
 527, 615, 636, 887
church services 138
ciguatera 116, 141, 162, 298, 299,
 356, 357, 358, 432, 483, 835, 885
circumcision 27, 28, 29, 36, 47, 64,
 65, 67, 68, 71, 75, 77, 79, 91, 92, 97,
 112, 113, 115, 129, 131, 132, 133, 135,
 248, 341, 369, 370, 394, 443, 581,
 613, 614, 620, 621, 662, 737, 740, 756,
 806, 809, 812, 819, 821, 831, 861,
 868, 870
clams 457, 458
cleanse 173, 179, 372, 375, 379, 380,
 409, 423, 507, 563, 590, 591, 796,
 801
clear 278, 341, 430, 810, 878
clock 588, 695, 870
clothing 8, 552, 603, 637, 638, 668
clubs 359, 840
coconuts 153, 301, 410, 621, 818,
 833
comb 351, 383, 400, 696, 805, 844,
 871
come by your home 584
complicated issues 713, 715
compost 425, 460, 512, 520, 521,
 522, 563, 736, 763, 807, 811
condiment 534, 535, 536, 537, 847
congested 699, 801

conjunctivitis 74, 173, 368
constipation 433, 507, 508, 549, 578, 583, 653
construction 33, 52, 55, 87, 167, 230, 231, 246, 248, 289, 290, 291, 294, 303, 350, 351, 359, 364, 404, 416, 420, 421, 440, 461, 473, 481, 490, 493, 513, 526, 544, 564, 577, 578, 613, 615, 616, 619, 620, 670, 671, 675, 682, 684, 688, 690, 715, 716, 722, 754, 785, 808, 812, 814, 817, 831, 833, 834, 839, 841, 842, 875
consumed 7, 36, 43, 47, 79, 86, 89, 90, 93, 111, 145, 155, 156, 159, 167, 184, 185, 233, 235, 271, 272, 277, 298, 321, 341, 347, 348, 357, 361, 365, 367, 370, 371, 381, 383, 388, 389, 399, 402, 455, 467, 487, 490, 495, 507, 510, 550, 572, 599, 600, 619, 622, 633, 636, 640, 641, 646, 649, 654, 656, 662, 663, 665, 676, 678, 679, 681, 690, 699, 700, 703, 726, 752, 754, 761, 763, 765, 767, 781, 782, 785, 793, 794, 795, 807, 812, 817, 828, 836, 839, 847, 851, 853, 876, 880
containers 230
convince 713, 715
cooking 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 42, 45, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 57, 76, 79, 81, 86, 92, 93, 109, 111, 133, 134, 136, 141, 145, 146, 148, 155, 157, 158, 159, 160, 164, 184, 185, 186, 188, 191, 194, 195, 229, 230, 234, 245, 267, 297, 298, 299, 309, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 325, 332, 339, 340, 341, 353, 354, 356, 374, 389, 397, 398, 399, 414, 419, 420, 421, 423, 438, 444, 446, 447, 448, 449, 465, 466, 467, 480, 483, 489, 490, 495, 497, 510, 513, 519, 534, 535, 536, 537, 539, 541, 558, 572, 600, 602, 625, 626, 630, 637, 638, 639, 640, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 654, 655, 657, 660, 663, 667, 695, 756, 772, 774, 781, 782, 791, 793, 797, 818, 826, 831, 834, 837, 838, 846, 847, 853, 855, 877, 891, 892
coral snake 504
cordage 34, 108, 188, 228, 247, 290, 291, 302, 481, 703
cosmetically 707
cough 276, 322, 326, 374, 501, 521, 523, 530, 543, 596, 702, 810
cover food 92, 159, 170, 188, 226, 297, 310, 312, 339, 354, 398, 447, 639, 646, 666, 667, 782
covering 83, 88, 286, 326, 353, 423, 425, 586, 621, 773
crab 131, 177, 511, 512
crops 26, 27, 39, 42, 43, 45, 50, 51, 58, 128, 133, 183, 184, 185, 192, 217, 218, 234, 285, 287, 355, 379, 380, 386, 394, 423, 424, 442, 447, 466, 497, 521, 533, 541, 545, 546, 547, 585, 613, 628, 683, 720, 755, 763, 767, 826, 827, 848, 869, 879
crossbars 237, 241, 292, 293, 444, 480, 554, 592, 616, 669, 684, 720, 725
cross beams 635
cultivated 13, 33, 34, 36, 40, 45, 55, 56, 183, 260, 310, 328, 345, 352, 465, 466, 482, 549, 674, 675, 836, 853
cultural 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 25, 26, 36, 43, 44, 56, 57, 58, 62, 66, 78, 97, 101, 102, 103, 125, 128, 179, 270, 306, 384, 455, 505, 619, 624, 727, 740, 745, 784, 839, 870
cure 157, 163, 229, 242, 353, 482, 503, 507, 529, 537, 608, 627, 633, 649, 650, 651, 776
customary exchange 488
cuts 29, 33, 34, 37, 51, 53, 85, 86, 108, 120, 141, 150, 151, 160, 164, 165, 168, 185, 186, 187, 217, 225, 226, 229, 230, 242, 257, 269, 272, 280, 286, 289, 297, 299, 300, 310, 315, 323, 333, 335, 351, 352, 353, 356, 366, 373, 386, 396, 407, 411, 412, 413, 415, 420, 428, 431, 433, 440, 441, 462, 464, 479, 480, 488,

489, 490, 491, 501, 510, 514, 525, 527,
532, 534, 536, 546, 548, 568, 570,
585, 589, 596, 603, 604, 612, 613,
616, 620, 633, 641, 644, 646, 647,
681, 684, 692, 706, 713, 715, 717, 736,
738, 743, 746, 747, 771, 781, 783, 790,
806, 808, 831, 839, 840, 844, 861,
869, 874, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885,
886
cyclone 38, 53, 166, 184, 240, 291,
294, 512, 513, 558, 584, 603, 765,
809, 813

D

dancing 27, 31, 113, 281, 282, 287,
547, 611, 816
death 25, 26, 32, 68, 69, 70, 584
decorate 55, 58, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68,
75, 112, 115, 125, 198, 207, 208, 209,
210, 220, 251, 263, 281, 334, 341, 355,
383, 394, 432, 532, 580, 584, 719,
774, 797, 798, 800, 802
decoration 66, 108, 112, 113, 142,
143, 144, 168, 172, 189, 190, 198, 218,
219, 234, 248, 254, 263, 281, 282,
283, 288, 337, 338, 345, 347, 359,
426, 429, 431, 437, 464, 532, 579,
580, 582, 588, 664, 699, 741, 762,
774, 799, 802, 804, 805, 826
decorative 35, 105, 198, 204, 207,
208, 209, 212, 233, 248, 250, 252,
422, 473, 591
demarcate 239, 319
demons 710
dengue fever 36, 356, 501, 849, 850,
851
devil spirit 434
diarrhea 179, 262, 284, 318, 325,
326, 339, 340, 381, 382, 440, 441,
476, 478, 578, 675, 676, 696, 883,
884, 887
digestive system 783
digging 162, 280, 365, 407, 513, 806
disaster food 86, 151, 184, 185, 498
dogs 265, 885

dreadlocks 327, 526, 865, 871, 872,
873, 877
drinking 27, 29, 36, 125, 153, 175,
218, 276, 283, 366, 374, 397, 474,
479, 480, 531, 546, 592, 624, 625,
633, 634, 644, 649, 661, 672, 680,
733, 781, 784, 808
drunk by stones 733
dry 98, 576, 585, 719, 805, 861, 864
durable 108, 148, 153, 154, 165, 290,
352, 368, 437, 514, 626, 684, 724
dye 457, 587, 659, 703, 704, 781, 782,
886
dying 381, 533

E

earaches 734
ear infection 374
earth ovens 27, 31, 38, 39, 40, 46,
48, 57, 86, 88, 109, 131, 134, 146, 148,
158, 159, 160, 164, 171, 184, 186, 188,
191, 192, 194, 299, 305, 307, 309, 316,
317, 332, 339, 352, 354, 357, 391, 398,
420, 421, 423, 425, 436, 439, 445,
447, 448, 449, 466, 488, 519, 563,
585, 587, 625, 633, 637, 638, 639,
640, 646, 647, 648, 655, 657, 660,
667, 695, 772, 773, 774, 781, 791, 797,
831, 837, 891
eat 156, 178, 181, 275, 297, 298, 303,
312, 319, 332, 339, 369, 382, 387,
404, 457, 465, 491, 564, 622, 628,
631, 641, 642, 647, 655, 667, 669,
681, 684, 695, 696, 701, 702, 717,
722, 723, 727, 780, 844, 864
eaten 26, 31, 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 42,
45, 47, 49, 57, 79, 85, 88, 92, 111, 145,
152, 155, 156, 158, 159, 184, 185, 186,
195, 222, 227, 245, 264, 267, 272, 275,
284, 286, 297, 301, 311, 313, 314, 315,
316, 318, 319, 324, 331, 337, 339, 340,
352, 356, 357, 363, 365, 367, 368,
369, 370, 382, 400, 419, 435, 446,
465, 466, 485, 488, 489, 516, 530,
557, 558, 559, 572, 584, 585, 600,

625, 627, 630, 631, 632, 640, 645,
646, 647, 648, 649, 653, 656, 657,
658, 660, 661, 663, 672, 675, 676,
678, 680, 681, 689, 692, 695, 699,
702, 706, 718, 730, 731, 751, 761, 768,
783, 784, 793, 797, 807, 810, 819, 833,
836, 837, 838, 839, 846, 850, 851,
852, 853, 855, 857, 874, 875, 877,
891, 892
eating 45, 47, 48, 50, 52, 116, 152,
165, 230, 236, 271, 273, 274, 283, 289,
310, 340, 355, 371, 374, 396, 414,
440, 466, 489, 504, 511, 529, 530,
558, 566, 609, 629, 641, 647, 678,
680, 688, 694, 718, 743, 759, 760,
810, 813, 879
edible 26, 40, 43, 80, 85, 92, 110,
128, 155, 156, 158, 170, 183, 186, 189,
195, 219, 222, 223, 270, 271, 272, 275,
276, 297, 310, 311, 312, 313, 315, 346,
347, 356, 364, 366, 367, 368, 369,
371, 382, 395, 396, 407, 416, 419, 457,
458, 466, 469, 480, 487, 488, 489,
492, 497, 557, 558, 569, 570, 585,
594, 600, 609, 610, 623, 626, 627,
628, 629, 633, 637, 638, 645, 646,
647, 648, 656, 657, 658, 660, 661,
663, 665, 671, 672, 675, 677, 680,
681, 687, 689, 699, 700, 701, 702,
742, 743, 751, 752, 759, 760, 783, 793,
797, 835, 837, 838, 843, 846, 850,
851, 852, 876
eel 133, 878, 879
eggs 73, 606
embankments 642
emergency food 150, 184
emergency water supply 480
end posts 513, 674
energetic 640
energy 83, 128, 325, 379, 522, 534,
578, 686, 781
essential oil 826
evil act 789
evil spirits 142, 232, 241, 289, 327,
382, 409, 521, 614, 633, 634, 649,
650, 651, 697, 721, 737, 785, 801, 825

extract 40, 109, 110, 123, 150, 162,
385, 401, 402, 411, 580, 590, 711,
783, 865, 872, 874

F

famine food 35, 40, 109, 158, 480,
661
fan 640
feed the ground 409, 461, 520, 618
fence 34, 57, 107, 108, 231, 290,
300, 303, 312, 422, 437, 461, 475,
490, 491, 513, 514, 543, 553, 570,
579, 644, 695, 715, 718, 719, 804,
805, 876, 877
fencing 437
fertile 627, 628
fertility 167, 721
fertilizer 58, 309, 352, 391, 409,
423, 425, 445, 466, 488, 511, 519,
520, 521, 522, 563, 627, 628, 698,
728, 736, 791, 798, 812
festivals 158, 263, 283
fever 36, 324, 327, 358, 379, 401,
413, 414, 494, 508, 509, 530, 534,
535, 536, 594, 596, 702, 799, 819,
849, 850, 851, 887
fiber 44, 46, 47, 50, 65, 68, 88, 150,
151, 158, 162, 165, 182, 185, 187,
188, 191, 193, 226, 228, 230, 255,
272, 301, 339, 340, 353, 386, 447,
476, 496, 497, 512, 521, 530, 573,
576, 584, 586, 592, 596, 603, 604,
609, 627, 633, 646, 650, 651, 657,
696, 704, 797, 799, 835, 874, 875
filter 442
final upper layer 305
fire 36, 39, 40, 42, 45, 46, 51, 53,
57, 70, 77, 81, 86, 89, 108, 109, 112,
116, 120, 137, 140, 141, 146, 150,
155, 158, 159, 164, 166, 167, 185,
189, 191, 192, 225, 226, 230, 241,
245, 246, 247, 251, 269, 272, 286,
290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 297,
300, 307, 315, 316, 317, 333, 339,
343, 347, 353, 354, 360, 370, 373,

380, 381, 391, 397, 398, 400, 401, 409, 411, 413, 414, 415, 417, 420, 421, 423, 433, 434, 435, 436, 438, 439, 440, 441, 443, 444, 448, 460, 465, 466, 469, 479, 480, 489, 492, 496, 497, 511, 512, 553, 558, 562, 587, 590, 591, 592, 593, 596, 600, 602, 613, 618, 622, 623, 624, 625, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 638, 639, 646, 647, 649, 652, 654, 660, 661, 667, 707, 725, 737, 743, 746, 748, 772, 778, 781, 782, 784, 787, 791, 792, 797, 798, 809, 810, 816, 817, 819, 821, 826, 831, 834, 838, 840, 867, 868, 888, 891

firewood 57, 279, 296, 297, 301, 303, 309, 312, 351, 353, 358, 359, 365, 369, 371, 383, 390, 391, 393, 394, 395, 399, 400, 405, 406, 411, 415, 416, 417, 424, 428, 438, 439, 440, 444, 445, 457, 458, 459, 464, 474, 485, 488, 489, 491, 492, 493, 499, 502, 505, 506, 514, 521, 529, 542, 543, 546, 554, 557, 558, 562, 563, 564, 566, 579, 580, 587, 589, 591, 592, 593, 606, 610, 619, 622, 623, 624, 627, 628, 629, 630, 632, 641, 642, 645, 647, 648, 651, 657, 660, 667, 672, 675, 676, 680, 681, 682, 684, 685, 686, 687, 689, 703, 704, 712, 713, 715, 716, 717, 718, 720, 735, 736, 742, 743, 746, 755, 766, 770, 773, 774, 776, 777, 779, 783, 791, 793, 807, 808, 816, 819, 823, 825, 827, 830, 831, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 843, 855, 867, 868, 875, 876, 877, 891, 892

first light 681

fish 26, 34, 38, 39, 50, 86, 111, 116, 129, 130, 134, 141, 155, 158, 159, 160, 162, 164, 191, 203, 204, 207, 220, 222, 224, 226, 227, 236, 245, 281, 287, 297, 298, 299, 312, 315, 316, 317, 332, 339, 357, 364, 377, 379, 397, 398, 413, 414, 420, 421, 429, 432, 469, 475, 483, 487, 504, 510, 517, 522, 529, 530, 531, 541, 556, 557, 558, 562, 584, 611, 619, 629, 635, 637, 638, 639, 644, 648, 649, 654, 659, 668, 695, 747, 748, 750, 760, 772, 777, 784, 787, 805, 806, 832, 835, 846, 864, 867, 875, 878, 885, 891

fishing 37, 50, 65, 67, 129, 130, 140, 141, 142, 230, 231, 243, 245, 281, 287, 315, 339, 349, 350, 363, 364, 377, 379, 382, 400, 522, 530, 561, 562, 579, 611, 616, 617, 635, 644, 649, 672, 696, 728, 747, 748, 749, 750, 765, 780, 786, 787, 791, 792, 805, 806, 822, 823, 833, 840, 855, 871, 874, 875, 876, 891

fishing spear 349, 350, 363, 379, 400, 748, 749, 765, 787, 791, 792, 823, 833, 840, 891

flag 426

flavor food 316, 317, 420, 421, 537, 773

floorboards 155, 156

floor covering 88

flowers 124, 142, 197, 320, 548, 870

flu 278, 299, 324, 325, 326, 379, 413, 414, 435, 494, 530, 596, 699, 801, 810, 821, 826

flute 447

fly 273

flying foxes 39, 50, 82, 86, 193, 197, 222, 223, 247, 273, 296, 297, 303, 320, 361, 363, 368, 380, 382, 391, 392, 403, 404, 411, 412, 415, 558, 559, 565, 578, 614, 615, 629, 630, 631, 632, 635, 638, 639, 641, 642, 647, 652, 653, 679, 680, 689, 727, 743, 767, 771, 783, 788, 793, 798, 808, 809, 810, 812, 817, 838, 842, 892

fodder 493, 540, 730, 748, 770, 833, 876

folklore 144, 732

food 7, 8, 13, 25, 26, 29, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, 55, 57, 73, 77, 79, 80, 82, 85, 86, 88, 92, 109, 111, 128, 131, 133, 135, 136, 141, 146, 147, 150, 151, 152, 155, 158, 159, 183, 184, 185, 186, 188, 191, 219, 225, 227, 229, 230, 234, 262, 271, 278,

283, 286, 307, 309, 310, 312, 313, 314,
315, 316, 317, 329, 338, 340, 347, 354,
356, 357, 365, 366, 367, 369, 373,
382, 396, 397, 398, 409, 413, 414,
420, 421, 423, 424, 435, 438, 439,
440, 441, 443, 444, 445, 448, 449,
455, 458, 480, 484, 492, 496, 497,
498, 500, 510, 515, 516, 518, 519, 542,
550, 558, 559, 564, 572, 585, 587,
600, 608, 614, 627, 628, 632, 638,
640, 646, 656, 657, 658, 661, 692,
694, 695, 705, 743, 750, 751, 756,
772, 773, 781, 783, 789, 790, 791, 797,
831, 838, 845, 847, 862, 872, 874,
878, 879, 891
forgot their roots 569
fragrance 248, 291, 371, 511, 563,
774, 816, 819
fragrant 30, 55, 192, 235, 248, 249,
250, 252, 254, 328, 396, 537, 538,
540, 541, 544, 738, 756, 772, 774,
800, 804, 805, 819
fruit bats 50, 193, 271, 273, 359, 404,
664, 680, 688
fruits 15, 26, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 41,
45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 55, 147, 152,
153, 154, 155, 156, 168, 189, 193, 195,
197, 198, 204, 207, 208, 216, 219, 221,
222, 223, 232, 233, 234, 243, 264,
266, 270, 271, 272, 273, 275, 276, 277,
281, 284, 285, 286, 287, 296, 297,
301, 303, 306, 307, 309, 312, 342,
346, 347, 348, 351, 352, 355, 356, 357,
358, 359, 361, 363, 364, 365, 366,
367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 379, 380,
381, 382, 383, 384, 387, 388, 389,
391, 400, 402, 403, 404, 407, 416,
419, 430, 434, 435, 437, 440, 441,
442, 444, 447, 458, 467, 477, 480,
481, 485, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491,
492, 495, 500, 505, 506, 510, 511,
512, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 521, 522,
524, 526, 527, 529, 531, 545, 546, 547,
548, 554, 557, 558, 559, 568, 576,
578, 579, 596, 598, 599, 600, 603,
606, 608, 609, 610, 613, 614, 616,

619, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627,
628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 635,
637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643,
644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 652,
653, 654, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660,
661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 667, 669,
671, 672, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679,
680, 681, 683, 684, 687, 688, 689,
690, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 699,
700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706,
717, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725,
727, 736, 742, 743, 745, 746, 748,
750, 751, 752, 755, 757, 759, 760,
761, 763, 765, 766, 767, 768, 774,
775, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 786,
790, 793, 794, 795, 797, 798, 807,
812, 817, 819, 823, 824, 828, 830,
833, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 841,
842, 843, 844, 846, 847, 850, 851,
853, 857, 858, 859, 860, 867, 874,
875, 876, 877, 891, 892
fuel 351, 564, 592, 623, 745, 779
fungal 396, 533, 795, 813
fungus 234
furniture 87, 490, 753

G

games 50, 155, 170, 171, 358, 402,
480, 481, 546, 610, 622, 640, 711,
794, 795, 883, 884, 887
garden 13, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35, 36,
38, 45, 49, 57, 58, 70, 80, 81, 108,
116, 123, 159, 167, 193, 196, 200,
217, 218, 221, 285, 287, 300, 307,
309, 311, 334, 352, 355, 366, 368,
374, 379, 380, 386, 390, 392, 395,
403, 423, 424, 433, 445, 461, 465,
469, 471, 476, 481, 485, 491, 500,
520, 521, 524, 533, 542, 545, 546,
549, 568, 576, 588, 590, 591, 604,
608, 610, 618, 627, 628, 629, 645,
650, 651, 661, 662, 672, 673, 674,
681, 743, 787, 788, 802, 804, 805,
848, 855, 860, 865
gardening 37, 80, 379, 461, 514,

544, 586, 628
garland 32, 55, 58, 65, 105, 137, 168, 204, 247, 248, 250, 252, 254, 280, 281, 287, 330, 383, 544, 551, 552, 584, 741, 774, 806
ghosts 784
glue 51, 86, 87, 365, 379, 380, 381, 382, 810
goats 351, 423, 493, 564, 717, 876
gonorrhea 501, 631, 642
good fortune 522
grass skirt 35, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 76, 77, 82, 84, 115, 133, 160, 162, 163, 196, 226, 248, 250, 254, 255, 256, 258, 547, 584, 585, 586, 587, 596, 602, 603, 604, 605, 799, 800, 801, 802, 804, 858, 859, 874, 875
grate 51, 85, 86, 87, 88, 154, 255, 317, 633, 773, 796, 816, 819, 825, 878
graves 424
green 33, 34, 36, 47, 55, 56, 57, 64, 65, 67, 68, 90, 107, 123, 146, 153, 155, 159, 161, 175, 179, 188, 230, 289, 321, 327, 356, 357, 373, 405, 413, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 458, 465, 466, 489, 491, 492, 509, 515, 521, 536, 541, 550, 558, 564, 572, 576, 578, 583, 584, 597, 628, 633, 638, 646, 647, 648, 652, 657, 660, 661, 699, 712, 713, 730, 738, 740, 745, 756, 772, 781, 783, 797, 798, 807, 812, 838, 848, 856, 865, 876, 879, 880, 882
guide the person 768

H

hair 63, 65, 67, 74, 80, 92, 112, 113, 114, 120, 153, 166, 168, 172, 218, 220, 235, 238, 249, 268, 311, 327, 348, 369, 370, 386, 427, 527, 528, 551, 572, 573, 574, 582, 591, 704, 707, 740, 756, 774, 797, 798, 800, 804, 805, 860, 865, 871, 872, 873, 877, 879
handicrafts 154
handle food 443, 587
hang saucepans 417, 821

happy 105
hard wood 272, 273, 391, 394, 404, 490, 570, 611, 615, 671, 688, 715, 718, 746, 750, 754, 756, 791, 792, 805, 831, 839
hardwood 342, 364, 369, 404, 416, 513, 613, 615, 616, 677, 682, 684, 724, 756, 777, 785, 824, 825, 829, 833, 841
harvest 38, 62, 78, 101, 103, 125, 184, 309, 340, 390, 392, 394, 411, 415, 432, 568, 592, 610, 624, 672, 673, 773, 807, 865, 867, 874
hat 98, 99, 130, 219, 340, 797, 798
hatched 606
head 65, 69, 108, 137, 204, 247, 254, 280, 281, 287, 330, 544, 551, 552, 581, 671, 741, 806
headache 35, 157, 216, 258, 259, 323, 324, 325, 326, 381, 382, 401, 402, 413, 414, 430, 434, 438, 479, 530, 589, 592, 596, 608, 650, 651, 653, 700, 709, 794, 795, 882
heal 26, 29, 36, 37, 70, 97, 109, 116, 121, 166, 288, 300, 315, 323, 335, 348, 352, 369, 373, 385, 401, 409, 411, 415, 416, 429, 432, 433, 501, 504, 525, 534, 535, 536, 596, 613, 647, 707, 720, 745, 788, 809, 865, 874, 876, 880, 881, 882, 884, 885, 886
healing 37, 348, 429, 525, 745, 882
health 521
heartburn 331
hens 721
hepatitis 439, 471, 500
hermit crabs 512
high elevation forest 205
hoarse voice 271
holes 142, 289, 511, 628
hot days 860
house 29, 30, 33, 34, 42, 47, 52, 53, 54, 57, 68, 69, 70, 75, 88, 107, 108, 123, 137, 142, 143, 147, 154, 155, 156, 157, 165, 166, 167, 180, 182, 187, 188, 209, 219, 220, 229, 230, 231, 237, 239, 240, 241, 242, 245, 246, 247,

248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 257, 260, 265, 270, 278, 280, 285, 286, 287, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 297, 301, 303, 304, 307, 308, 309, 337, 344, 348, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 358, 359, 360, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 368, 369, 377, 382, 383, 384, 390, 391, 393, 394, 395, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 422, 423, 426, 431, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 444, 445, 447, 458, 459, 460, 461, 464, 469, 475, 479, 480, 481, 483, 488, 490, 491, 492, 493, 495, 499, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 526, 542, 543, 544, 549, 553, 554, 557, 561, 564, 565, 570, 576, 577, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 590, 591, 592, 593, 597, 601, 602, 606, 608, 611, 613, 615, 616, 617, 619, 620, 622, 626, 627, 628, 632, 635, 645, 651, 660, 668, 669, 670, 671, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 691, 696, 703, 704, 710, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 722, 724, 725, 735, 741, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 759, 760, 762, 764, 765, 766, 772, 774, 776, 777, 779, 782, 783, 785, 787, 795, 805, 807, 808, 809, 810, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 822, 823, 829, 830, 831, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 840, 841, 842, 844, 845, 852, 862, 863, 870, 874, 877, 885, 888, 892

house construction 246, 291, 359, 404, 440, 445, 481, 493, 544, 577, 578, 615, 619, 675, 683, 716, 722, 812, 817, 842

house parts 53, 188, 245, 290, 303

house posts 107, 108, 166, 246, 247, 257, 286, 292, 293, 294, 297, 301, 308, 350, 354, 358, 359, 360, 364, 366, 368, 369, 382, 391, 393, 401, 405, 417, 418, 419, 439, 441, 442, 445, 458, 459, 460, 491, 492, 511,

512, 513, 514, 542, 570, 586, 591, 592, 601, 606, 611, 615, 616, 617, 626, 627, 632, 669, 670, 671, 674, 676, 677, 678, 681, 682, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 691, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 724, 735, 752, 753, 754, 755, 759, 760, 764, 777, 779, 782, 783, 795, 807, 808, 810, 814, 817, 823, 830, 836, 837, 838, 840, 844, 877, 892

house rafters 278, 304, 307, 309, 364, 408, 409, 412, 564, 576, 591, 602, 668, 689, 765, 787

hangover 474, 680

hunt 86, 197, 220, 222, 223, 297, 299, 303, 306, 309, 312, 320, 351, 352, 361, 382, 391, 392, 403, 404, 412, 419, 434, 444, 445, 531, 554, 564, 567, 568, 578, 615, 616, 622, 623, 630, 631, 632, 638, 641, 642, 643, 645, 652, 653, 657, 669, 678, 680, 681, 683, 684, 688, 689, 717, 720, 727, 747, 767, 780, 782, 788, 790, 808, 809, 812, 817, 823, 841, 842, 875, 876, 877, 892

hunted 38, 39, 220, 303, 380, 392, 404, 639, 652, 673, 674, 679, 693, 754, 808, 830, 842, 868

hunters 38, 50, 197, 222, 223, 225, 271, 297, 303, 307, 340, 342, 351, 352, 391, 403, 404, 419, 434, 441, 531, 558, 567, 613, 614, 616, 627, 628, 630, 631, 632, 638, 641, 642, 643, 645, 652, 653, 657, 669, 673, 674, 680, 681, 684, 686, 688, 690, 717, 720, 727, 746, 748, 767, 780, 783, 790, 808, 809, 813, 823, 838, 841, 842, 875, 876, 877, 892

hunting 26, 37, 50, 65, 67, 83, 131, 156, 204, 271, 296, 299, 306, 359, 365, 382, 400, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 519, 543, 616, 639, 641, 711, 747, 749, 767, 770, 771, 787, 790, 798, 833, 892

hypertension 355

I

ierames 85, 224, 337, 436, 633, 634, 649, 681, 687, 733
illness 130
indigestion 255, 331
injury 98
insects 435, 848
insulate 420, 424
introduced plant 429, 706, 763
introduced species 249, 275, 328, 330, 337, 345, 388, 483, 490, 493, 607, 699, 704, 706, 789, 853
invasive 254, 328
irritated area 865
island 281, 427, 580
itching 255, 867, 868, 880

J

jam 356, 506
jellyfish 376
joint pain 323, 530, 725
juice 35, 36, 47, 109, 116, 120, 125, 129, 145, 153, 158, 162, 164, 173, 196, 229, 242, 243, 261, 262, 264, 269, 270, 278, 283, 288, 300, 319, 322, 323, 324, 326, 327, 331, 335, 338, 339, 340, 350, 353, 358, 366, 372, 385, 389, 390, 401, 402, 411, 413, 415, 436, 440, 441, 442, 465, 475, 478, 482, 484, 486, 491, 496, 501, 504, 507, 508, 509, 515, 521, 522, 523, 534, 535, 536, 548, 550, 558, 572, 578, 583, 586, 589, 590, 592, 594, 609, 627, 630, 631, 633, 634, 650, 651, 652, 673, 675, 676, 686, 703, 704, 707, 734, 737, 747, 776, 781, 782, 796, 820, 846, 848, 850, 851, 860, 865, 867, 872, 876, 879, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887

K

kastom 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35, 36, 42, 43, 47, 49, 55, 57, 58, 62, 66, 69, 78, 101, 103, 108, 112, 113, 120, 125, 129, 137, 138, 149, 160, 183, 192,

198, 199, 204, 207, 208, 213, 217, 241, 245, 251, 252, 281, 287, 305, 327, 341, 345, 347, 352, 377, 380, 383, 426, 436, 442, 445, 459, 474, 479, 480, 481, 566, 569, 603, 611, 612, 632, 633, 638, 642, 646, 648, 649, 658, 681, 685, 709, 723, 734, 738, 750, 797, 798, 799, 800, 804, 805, 806, 816
kastom ceremony 28, 62, 78, 101, 103, 113, 125, 149, 251, 305, 327, 345, 632, 642, 648, 738, 799, 806
kava 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 34, 36, 43, 44, 47, 125, 128, 133, 149, 153, 159, 218, 219, 241, 243, 252, 276, 280, 340, 341, 355, 365, 375, 380, 394, 398, 406, 407, 408, 409, 411, 412, 415, 441, 442, 444, 446, 473, 474, 513, 585, 611, 625, 633, 634, 644, 649, 652, 661, 680, 694, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 723, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 735, 781, 782, 784, 797, 800, 806, 869, 870, 878, 879
kumala 43, 859

L

labor 89, 264, 425, 534, 583
lactation 632
lamp 447
laplap 30, 76, 77, 80, 81, 82, 86, 88, 92, 133, 134, 135, 136, 147, 151, 154, 157, 159, 160, 161, 170, 171, 185, 188, 189, 190, 194, 226, 227, 228, 297, 305, 332, 339, 352, 353, 354, 373, 374, 396, 397, 398, 423, 440, 447, 449, 495, 518, 519, 541, 542, 585, 647, 666, 667, 714, 756, 782, 831, 833, 834
lash 166, 246, 247, 292, 295, 344, 360, 622
leaf 27, 35, 42, 48, 52, 55, 68, 69, 70, 71, 77, 80, 81, 88, 90, 92, 109, 110, 111, 112, 116, 120, 125, 128, 129, 131, 134, 135, 138, 142, 144, 146, 153, 154, 156, 158, 159, 160, 162, 164, 165, 166, 171, 173, 189, 190, 191, 192, 194, 197, 217, 228, 229, 234, 236, 240, 241,

242, 248, 251, 265, 284, 289, 292,
 297, 300, 307, 319, 323, 331, 332, 333,
 338, 339, 350, 352, 353, 360, 378,
 381, 385, 397, 398, 399, 403, 406,
 411, 413, 414, 420, 422, 424, 425,
 426, 427, 435, 436, 438, 439, 440,
 441, 442, 443, 445, 447, 448, 469,
 476, 504, 508, 511, 518, 519, 539, 541,
 546, 558, 570, 580, 583, 584, 585,
 586, 589, 590, 591, 596, 608, 613,
 627, 628, 629, 631, 632, 633, 638,
 646, 647, 650, 651, 660, 661, 666,
 675, 686, 695, 705, 707, 709, 718,
 720, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 736, 737,
 738, 743, 748, 750, 755, 756, 772, 776,
 781, 784, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801,
 802, 806, 808, 809, 810, 811, 819,
 821, 861, 862, 868, 870, 874, 881,
 882, 884, 890
leaves 27, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36,
 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 49, 50, 51, 53,
 55, 56, 57, 58, 73, 74, 75, 76, 79, 80,
 81, 83, 86, 88, 89, 91, 92, 95, 96, 97,
 98, 99, 102, 106, 109, 110, 111, 112,
 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 121, 123, 125,
 127, 128, 129, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136,
 137, 141, 142, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148,
 149, 150, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157,
 158, 159, 160, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166,
 168, 170, 179, 184, 187, 188, 189, 190,
 191, 192, 193, 194, 196, 197, 216, 218,
 219, 223, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229,
 230, 234, 235, 236, 237, 239, 240,
 241, 242, 243, 248, 249, 250, 251,
 252, 254, 255, 256, 258, 259, 260,
 261, 262, 264, 265, 267, 269, 270,
 271, 273, 276, 277, 278, 281, 284, 286,
 287, 288, 289, 290, 297, 301, 305,
 307, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315,
 316, 317, 318, 319, 321, 322, 323, 324,
 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 331, 332, 333,
 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341,
 350, 352, 353, 354, 356, 357, 368,
 369, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 379, 381,
 383, 385, 386, 389, 391, 394, 396,
 397, 398, 401, 402, 406, 408, 409,

410, 411, 413, 414, 415, 419, 420,
 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427,
 430, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 438,
 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445,
 446, 447, 448, 449, 457, 460, 461,
 466, 469, 473, 474, 476, 478, 479,
 480, 482, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488,
 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 500, 501,
 504, 505, 507, 508, 509, 511, 512,
 515, 516, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522,
 526, 529, 530, 532, 533, 534, 535,
 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 543,
 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 552,
 557, 561, 562, 563, 564, 566, 569,
 570, 572, 573, 574, 577, 578, 580,
 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 589, 590,
 591, 592, 594, 596, 597, 602, 603,
 604, 605, 608, 609, 613, 618, 619,
 620, 621, 625, 627, 629, 630, 631,
 633, 635, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641,
 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651,
 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658,
 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 667, 668,
 669, 670, 671, 675, 676, 680, 685,
 693, 695, 699, 702, 703, 706, 707,
 709, 711, 712, 713, 714, 717, 720, 722,
 723, 724, 725, 726, 728, 729, 730,
 731, 732, 733, 734, 736, 737, 738,
 739, 740, 743, 745, 747, 751, 754,
 756, 757, 763, 768, 769, 770, 771,
 772, 774, 776, 777, 781, 782, 784,
 788, 789, 791, 793, 794, 795, 796,
 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 804,
 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 812,
 816, 818, 819, 820, 821, 824, 825,
 833, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851,
 852, 853, 855, 857, 861, 862, 863,
 864, 865, 867, 868, 869, 871, 874,
 876, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883,
 885, 886, 891
leave the area 551
legend 97, 156, 193, 285, 287, 440,
 510, 757
libido 491
lift 730
lizards 268, 269

lobsters 368, 541
logs 724
love 262, 484, 566, 609, 806

M

magic 26, 262, 289, 435, 476, 478,
521, 600, 650, 651, 710, 721, 729, 730,
774, 797, 798, 806
magical 26, 58, 83, 177, 201, 379,
381, 567, 636, 721, 732
male 90, 622, 624, 751, 867
maps 102, 144
massage 26, 68, 69, 70, 71, 77, 79,
92, 105, 112, 113, 129, 130, 131, 132,
133, 135, 143, 205, 218, 219, 238, 241,
243, 281, 315, 339, 340, 348, 416,
426, 469, 471, 473, 474, 499, 545,
550, 551, 584, 585, 595, 627, 628,
650, 651, 731, 750, 751, 797, 798, 806,
848
mats 30, 156, 224, 226, 227, 581, 783
measles 277, 389, 408, 639, 699, 702
medicinal plant 57, 76, 199, 258, 323,
374, 413, 434, 571, 781
medicine 8, 25, 36, 37, 57, 72, 73, 76,
89, 90, 95, 106, 118, 120, 123, 124,
138, 160, 164, 196, 199, 205, 216, 230,
233, 243, 251, 252, 258, 261, 264, 271,
273, 276, 277, 278, 284, 286, 288,
289, 290, 298, 315, 318, 319, 321,
322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 331, 333,
335, 338, 339, 340, 348, 350, 353,
355, 356, 357, 358, 366, 368, 369,
373, 374, 377, 380, 381, 385, 389, 391,
401, 408, 409, 411, 413, 416, 419, 427,
434, 435, 439, 442, 443, 457, 458,
471, 479, 480, 486, 500, 501, 504,
505, 507, 508, 509, 516, 524, 526,
530, 539, 545, 550, 557, 566, 571, 573,
574, 592, 594, 609, 619, 620, 622,
624, 627, 629, 630, 631, 633, 636,
639, 643, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653,
661, 669, 674, 676, 699, 702, 708,
709, 711, 722, 726, 730, 731, 734, 736,
739, 745, 748, 751, 755, 770, 775, 777,

781, 782, 783, 784, 808, 810, 814,
815, 816, 819, 830, 840, 841, 849,
862, 867, 868, 874, 876, 877, 878,
880, 883, 884, 887, 890

memory and thinking 590
menstruation 35, 76, 82, 145, 160,
163, 229, 242, 249, 254, 256, 258,
265, 323, 503, 754, 776, 800, 814
milk 266, 319, 340, 501, 860
mosquito repellent 797, 798
mushroom 395, 396, 594, 785
myth 26, 591
mythical stretcher 733

N

nail 818, 822
nakamal 18, 26, 29, 30, 31, 42, 57, 71,
75, 77, 79, 92, 112, 113, 128, 129, 131,
132, 133, 135, 219, 241, 287, 305, 306,
340, 443, 588, 625, 633, 634, 644,
645, 649, 661, 664, 695, 732, 735,
821, 831
nambas 65, 67, 858, 859, 877
necklaces 233, 234, 461, 468, 469,
480, 491, 492, 493, 511, 513, 527,
588, 772, 774, 797
nectar 283, 390, 531, 672, 673, 680,
808, 810
nest 220, 225, 281, 374, 394
net 9, 16, 59, 611, 637, 875, 876
nourasekam 625, 633, 634, 649
nut 297, 346, 347, 348, 369, 480,
488, 489, 557, 558, 750, 751, 828,
838, 839

O

odor 738, 806
orchid plant 199, 212
ornamental 35, 55, 57, 58, 66, 107,
138, 143, 159, 171, 193, 198, 203, 208,
209, 210, 219, 220, 233, 247, 249,
252, 257, 260, 268, 282, 295, 328,
344, 345, 384, 400, 423, 424, 425,
431, 464, 467, 483, 513, 547, 582,
589, 673, 674, 691, 741, 761, 789, 816,

852, 893
ornamental plant 35, 143, 203, 249,
252, 282, 345, 384, 423, 464, 547,
582, 761, 789, 816, 852, 893
outer stem 87, 88, 192, 281, 290,
291, 480, 756, 872
outrigger 137, 246, 291, 303, 350,
525, 526, 545, 546, 579, 594, 724,
806, 818, 820, 821

P

paddles 317, 444, 461, 462, 753, 856
page markers 103
pain 57, 124, 125, 164, 233, 258, 259,
264, 284, 289, 315, 321, 322, 326,
331, 335, 338, 353, 375, 379, 380,
381, 409, 410, 411, 413, 414, 425, 432,
433, 434, 435, 457, 460, 465, 479,
486, 501, 504, 507, 509, 515, 523,
525, 530, 534, 550, 559, 566, 583,
584, 585, 586, 589, 592, 596, 630,
647, 652, 653, 675, 680, 686, 707,
708, 709, 718, 720, 725, 731, 738, 746,
755, 782, 783, 818, 820, 863, 877,
881, 882
paint 204, 207, 209, 216, 263, 268,
345, 347, 459, 608, 705, 706, 708,
725, 783
palm heart 155
parable 89, 510
parasite 566
pathogen 738
peace 75, 97, 106, 474, 550, 595, 797,
798
peace ceremony 797
pendants 233
perfume 30, 512, 552, 737, 825, 826,
848
pigs 26, 29, 30, 58, 83, 97, 108, 143,
146, 147, 148, 152, 178, 236, 253, 262,
308, 317, 356, 359, 373, 374, 375, 377,
378, 384, 386, 402, 410, 422, 423,
430, 437, 469, 475, 484, 491, 492,
493, 514, 515, 516, 518, 519, 540, 553,
579, 608, 644, 655, 662, 692, 693,

694, 707, 718, 719, 770, 771, 772,
778, 786, 787, 825, 833, 871, 874,
877, 882
pillow 85, 88, 96, 162, 237, 581,
728, 729, 850
pipe 108, 155, 230, 297, 298, 447,
631
planting 38, 105, 159, 280, 287,
309, 331, 365, 406, 407, 408, 409,
412, 423, 425, 442, 460, 513, 514,
563, 576, 604, 618, 623, 625, 628,
671, 683, 698, 720, 738, 755, 773,
779, 787, 788, 791, 798, 806, 811,
812, 824, 834, 860, 869
plants 424, 572, 636, 693, 857
plant symbolizes 161, 797, 798
plate 188, 398, 399, 439, 440, 441,
442, 443, 445, 585, 731, 833
plywood 753
poacher 129, 747
pods 389, 465, 500, 501, 510
poison 26, 116, 435, 457, 530, 557,
600, 629, 783, 846
poisoning 550
poisonous 183, 185, 273, 282, 284,
285, 286, 287, 296, 297, 298, 299,
324, 351, 436, 447, 448, 480, 483,
529, 530, 536, 549, 618, 731, 845,
846
poles 231, 294, 350, 364, 390, 415,
437, 481, 579, 616, 664, 668, 696,
697, 765, 772, 856, 869, 876, 888
posts 107, 108, 166, 246, 247, 249,
257, 286, 290, 292, 293, 294, 295,
297, 301, 308, 350, 354, 358, 359,
360, 362, 364, 365, 366, 368, 369,
382, 390, 391, 393, 395, 401, 405,
417, 418, 419, 421, 439, 441, 442,
445, 458, 459, 460, 490, 491, 492,
511, 512, 513, 514, 542, 543, 570,
586, 591, 592, 593, 601, 606, 611,
613, 615, 616, 617, 619, 626, 627,
632, 669, 670, 671, 674, 675, 676,
677, 678, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685,
686, 687, 688, 691, 715, 716, 717,
718, 719, 720, 724, 735, 752, 753,

754, 755, 759, 760, 764, 774, 776, 777, 779, 782, 783, 785, 795, 805, 807, 808, 809, 810, 813, 814, 817, 823, 830, 831, 836, 837, 838, 840, 844, 877, 892
post-stroke patients 619
pots 98, 229
poultice 37, 243, 333, 525, 745, 862, 876
power to convince 713, 715
prawns 76, 101, 397, 516, 864
pregnancy 173, 174, 177, 179, 264, 265, 319, 482, 490, 504, 521, 635, 637, 650, 651, 728, 729, 784, 796, 877
prick you 114
properties 873
protect 25, 26, 32, 37, 39, 45, 57, 58, 98, 99, 146, 164, 182, 192, 203, 232, 234, 237, 265, 289, 300, 354, 355, 422, 423, 435, 445, 511, 521, 533, 601, 694, 721, 728, 729, 730, 760, 769, 781, 801, 891
protect food 354, 423, 891
protection 58, 289, 315, 382, 423, 447, 521, 523, 601, 634, 650, 651, 694, 697, 710, 783, 784
purgative 271, 283, 321, 381, 550, 636

R

rafter 53, 108, 141, 155, 166, 188, 246, 247, 257, 278, 279, 291, 292, 293, 304, 305, 307, 308, 309, 318, 351, 352, 363, 364, 365, 366, 368, 369, 390, 395, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 418, 428, 438, 440, 444, 461, 479, 492, 502, 557, 560, 561, 564, 565, 576, 590, 591, 593, 602, 616, 668, 671, 677, 680, 683, 684, 689, 696, 713, 717, 728, 752, 753, 765, 766, 779, 785, 786, 787, 809, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 822, 833, 838, 856, 888
rain 9, 53, 58, 100, 165, 168, 182, 197, 237, 248, 252, 255, 256, 305, 306, 440, 479, 520, 602, 694, 743

rank 658
rash 57, 413, 703, 781, 867, 868
rats 307, 403, 600, 723, 739, 775, 862, 863
rattle 481, 500, 501, 529
raw 195, 297, 311, 369, 645, 649, 656, 658, 660, 751, 819, 838, 850
rectal prolapse 109, 110, 422, 580
reef 315
reel 530
reforestation 482
relieve pain 79, 216, 381, 433, 434, 676, 876, 880
religious 107
repel 583, 710, 802, 816
resin 137
resistant to fire 417
restore energy 686
resuscitate 381
rich soil 278, 395, 629
ridges 147, 237, 353, 362, 670
ripen 222, 223, 727, 767, 823
ripe fruits 155, 156, 222, 270, 271, 297, 356, 364, 365, 380, 381, 384, 403, 416, 434, 485, 518, 610, 630, 631, 637, 638, 645, 646, 647, 652, 653, 656, 657, 659, 665, 669, 676, 677, 680, 683, 690, 700, 703, 704, 705, 706, 743, 745, 746, 751, 763, 766, 781, 782, 797, 807, 835, 837, 838, 841, 853, 876
ritual 27, 30, 97, 164, 229, 242, 419, 504, 541, 542, 549, 561, 574, 635, 662, 713, 715, 737, 774, 776, 801, 812
roast 30, 31, 40, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 155, 158, 159, 192, 303, 397, 398, 497, 630, 647, 667, 838
roof 52, 53, 54, 88, 107, 141, 142, 147, 153, 154, 155, 165, 182, 187, 188, 237, 239, 240, 241, 242, 246, 248, 250, 251, 252, 257, 279, 291, 305, 307, 317, 318, 350, 351, 352, 368, 390, 391, 393, 395, 410, 411, 440, 479, 480, 492, 560, 561, 565, 576, 578, 591, 592, 593, 617, 635, 645, 669, 670, 677, 683, 684, 688, 725, 750, 752,

754, 765, 766, 772, 786, 808, 810, 841
roof rafters 53, 141, 246, 279, 307,
395, 560, 561, 593, 677, 683, 752, 786
ropes 28, 44, 50, 58, 107, 108, 131,
165, 166, 167, 187, 188, 191, 204, 226,
245, 246, 247, 255, 289, 290, 291,
292, 293, 294, 295, 302, 305, 343,
344, 352, 360, 373, 374, 389, 397,
479, 481, 513, 562, 573, 584, 587,
602, 603, 620, 621, 622, 641, 642,
646, 657, 703, 704, 778, 802, 806,
812, 857, 875, 876, 888, 889
runny nose 299, 530

S

sacred 26, 32, 33, 34, 129, 178, 183,
197, 221, 241, 352, 436, 590, 627, 628,
666, 728, 729, 738, 797, 798, 801
safe 710, 799
safety 799
saliva 160
sap 37, 57, 58, 83, 141, 164, 195, 273,
274, 283, 284, 285, 335, 336, 355,
356, 373, 374, 379, 381, 409, 425,
428, 429, 432, 442, 445, 459, 525,
526, 541, 548, 566, 589, 659, 708,
754, 808, 810, 838, 846, 872, 873,
882
scabies 390, 548, 562, 819
scare away 743
sea 385, 529, 574, 868
sea snake curse 163, 229, 242, 503,
776
season 576
sea urchins 38, 433, 623
seeds 33, 55, 138, 155, 170, 171, 198,
204, 207, 208, 209, 212, 216, 219, 227,
230, 233, 297, 298, 329, 347, 348,
369, 370, 371, 380, 381, 382, 387,
416, 429, 436, 440, 447, 448, 449,
461, 465, 466, 468, 469, 479, 480,
485, 488, 489, 491, 492, 493, 495,
506, 515, 527, 545, 556, 557, 558, 559,
596, 600, 618, 622, 677, 678, 696,
702, 706, 721, 736, 766, 783

shade 377, 400, 458, 459, 499, 527,
529, 557, 628, 635, 641
shade tree 458, 641
shampoo 551, 865, 872
shaves 797
shaving 30, 32, 249, 352, 781
shells 29, 153, 432, 457, 458, 526,
527, 584, 874, 875
shoulder 128, 133, 301, 389, 879
shrimp 364, 630, 861, 864
sick 116, 123, 141, 158, 164, 179,
229, 242, 270, 323, 326, 329, 350,
353, 357, 358, 379, 401, 439, 479,
504, 530, 534, 535, 536, 627, 629,
633, 649, 650, 651, 653, 730, 731,
732, 776, 795, 799, 872
sickness 32, 36, 90, 91, 115, 117,
205, 216, 268, 284, 353, 355, 434,
436, 504, 533, 596, 627, 629, 633,
643, 649, 650, 651, 709, 739, 782
siding 841
skin 57, 230, 274, 352, 427, 428,
703, 784, 821, 862
skirts 35, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 115,
160, 162, 163, 226, 248, 250, 255,
256, 547, 573, 584, 586, 587, 602,
603, 604, 605, 800, 804, 858, 859,
874, 875
sleeping mat 92
slingshot 296, 298, 299, 300, 301,
306, 652, 782
smell 42, 47, 234, 275, 282, 309,
316, 317, 364, 420, 421, 512, 539,
552, 562, 563, 564, 613, 737, 738,
739, 743, 772, 773, 783, 793, 797,
798, 799, 800, 801, 809, 816, 819,
837, 847, 848, 879, 882
smoke 139, 230, 251, 279, 307, 445,
479, 480, 529, 530, 537, 797, 798,
819, 831, 848, 868
smoking 155, 400, 401, 849
snake 166
soap 621, 733, 754, 755, 756, 757,
873, 879
soften 355, 356
soil 48, 115, 278, 395, 465, 491,

628, 629
someone is coming 750
song 26, 238, 341, 352, 436, 481, 806
sore 37, 97, 116, 121, 164, 289, 290, 292, 299, 315, 319, 323, 335, 366, 376, 389, 409, 413, 414, 432, 433, 445, 466, 486, 507, 515, 523, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 548, 562, 574, 620, 632, 707, 709, 711, 732, 738, 746, 801, 808, 809, 816, 819, 861, 876, 881, 882, 883, 885
sore body 315, 466, 574, 632, 709, 738
soups 328, 537, 539, 540
spade 43, 159, 162, 280, 750, 824
spear 114, 140, 141, 156, 181, 337, 349, 350, 352, 360, 363, 379, 384, 400, 408, 409, 411, 412, 436, 561, 562, 579, 611, 612, 617, 618, 696, 711, 728, 747, 748, 749, 750, 765, 767, 786, 787, 788, 791, 792, 798, 822, 823, 824, 833, 834, 840, 855, 891
spell 797, 798
spice 55, 793, 846, 847
spirits 129, 156, 350, 520, 549, 580, 747, 872
spiritual 8, 26, 36, 77, 268, 286, 299, 401, 504, 562, 629, 712, 714, 728, 736, 801
sprouts 152
steam bath 326, 826
stems 34, 36, 42, 45, 50, 51, 53, 57, 65, 67, 88, 98, 107, 108, 137, 140, 141, 147, 148, 181, 190, 195, 203, 229, 230, 234, 239, 241, 242, 247, 249, 255, 278, 280, 286, 291, 292, 294, 297, 298, 301, 303, 304, 307, 317, 320, 340, 350, 352, 353, 363, 368, 373, 374, 382, 384, 393, 400, 405, 407, 410, 411, 412, 415, 421, 430, 435, 438, 440, 441, 447, 448, 459, 461, 464, 475, 479, 483, 487, 488, 501, 511, 512, 513, 521, 542, 546, 548, 551, 557, 561, 564, 565, 573, 574, 576, 579, 584, 585, 586, 589, 591, 592, 596, 597, 603, 604, 610, 613, 615, 617, 618, 621, 622, 626, 631, 632, 635, 641, 657, 660, 668, 671, 672, 677, 680, 681, 684, 685, 687, 689, 696, 697, 703, 713, 716, 719, 720, 728, 741, 743, 748, 749, 755, 757, 765, 766, 782, 791, 792, 793, 800, 805, 808, 809, 810, 817, 818, 820, 822, 823, 824, 826, 828, 830, 834, 836, 851, 855, 871, 874, 875, 878, 885, 887, 891, 892
stick 383, 427, 611, 623, 625, 632, 633, 634, 649, 652, 727
sticky substance 51, 525, 693
stimulant plant 521
stinging 146, 164, 863, 865
stomach ache 37, 271, 283, 301, 323, 324, 325, 326, 374, 379, 381, 382, 429, 507, 509, 533, 534, 548, 578, 596, 630, 634, 675, 676, 731
stomach pain 321, 479, 550, 592, 731
stonefish sting 413
stone oven 419
strains 301, 385
strength 47, 53, 225, 226, 444, 446, 485, 508, 775, 850, 851, 857
stroke 619, 788
strong 30, 47, 53, 55, 58, 75, 97, 98, 99, 106, 108, 123, 140, 156, 166, 183, 195, 196, 234, 239, 246, 247, 276, 280, 283, 286, 289, 293, 294, 295, 303, 308, 309, 316, 317, 319, 325, 358, 368, 370, 374, 382, 383, 386, 397, 400, 407, 412, 416, 418, 419, 422, 427, 438, 439, 440, 441, 444, 445, 458, 461, 481, 491, 494, 508, 509, 510, 512, 513, 514, 530, 539, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 552, 553, 554, 562, 569, 570, 578, 579, 589, 593, 595, 596, 604, 609, 611, 612, 617, 619, 622, 624, 634, 645, 652, 675, 678, 686, 688, 691, 696, 702, 703, 704, 705, 712, 714, 716, 717, 720, 722, 735, 747, 752, 755, 759, 764, 778, 791, 792, 795, 797, 798, 800, 801, 806, 807, 808, 810, 811, 812, 816, 817, 818, 819, 825, 831, 833, 834, 835, 836, 840,

841, 844, 847, 848, 856

styptic 165, 166, 243, 300, 323, 333, 335, 525, 589, 604, 706, 881, 882, 885

sun 192, 235, 238, 377, 534, 535, 536

support 14, 17, 22, 36, 41, 155, 241, 242, 301, 352, 510, 552, 593, 688, 733, 810, 820

sweet 86, 181, 497, 588

sweet potato 38, 88, 184, 380, 442, 497, 594, 755, 859, 860, 861

swollen 414, 533, 782

symbol 144, 474, 505, 888

T

tabu 32, 33, 114, 129, 149, 157, 168, 197, 199, 200, 239, 240, 241, 243, 287, 288, 469, 473, 479, 610, 628, 666, 712, 714, 731, 745, 798, 799, 804, 833, 868

Tanna coffee 766

tapu 32, 168

taro 27, 30, 38, 42, 48, 58, 62, 78, 81, 87, 97, 101, 103, 125, 128, 133, 143, 144, 145, 146, 158, 159, 164, 178, 191, 192, 280, 303, 309, 311, 316, 317, 326, 354, 355, 365, 380, 390, 391, 397, 409, 419, 420, 421, 423, 425, 438, 460, 488, 495, 496, 497, 511, 512, 513, 514, 520, 521, 522, 541, 563, 564, 567, 568, 576, 602, 613, 618, 623, 624, 625, 627, 628, 630, 646, 647, 648, 671, 673, 683, 684, 692, 694, 698, 707, 719, 728, 736, 763, 772, 773, 774, 791, 797, 798, 802, 805, 806, 807, 811, 824, 831, 834, 855, 859, 860, 865, 878, 879

tattoo 261, 664, 838, 839

tea 33, 234, 235, 325, 439, 619, 707, 768, 793, 794

teeth 768, 807, 872

temporary 88, 403, 483, 685

temporary house 88, 403, 438, 439, 444, 483, 499, 628, 660, 680, 685, 703, 704, 874

termites 845

thatch 52, 108, 153, 154, 187, 237, 239, 241, 242, 248, 251, 280, 317, 410, 411, 479, 480, 560, 561, 576, 617, 670, 671, 728

the black one 87, 100, 194, 733

thirst 876

threat 797

thunder 306, 743

tie 107, 108, 187, 188, 226, 246, 247, 251, 292, 293, 295, 303, 360, 397, 480, 576, 591, 602, 645, 703, 704

timber 137, 139, 140, 154, 246, 270, 272, 273, 304, 347, 350, 351, 364, 365, 368, 369, 370, 371, 378, 383, 391, 394, 403, 404, 415, 416, 440, 441, 459, 461, 490, 500, 502, 503, 513, 514, 524, 526, 555, 565, 613, 614, 615, 617, 619, 669, 670, 677, 680, 681, 682, 684, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 707, 708, 718, 720, 752, 753, 755, 756, 785, 808, 816, 828, 829, 835, 837, 840, 841, 842, 843

time 116, 235, 238, 307, 498, 588, 604, 694, 860, 861, 865

tinted red 572, 659

tired 325, 465, 509, 521, 545, 577, 578, 686, 738, 754, 781

tobacco 34, 252, 529, 530, 631, 730, 848, 849

toilet 442

toilet paper 92, 408, 449, 602, 603, 604, 605

toka dance 147, 251, 305, 306, 442, 612, 658, 708, 737

tombs 142

tongs 225

tonic 325, 507

tool 37, 85, 87, 225, 342, 365, 565, 840

toothache 57, 79, 107, 116, 284, 289, 335, 369, 425, 434, 435, 457, 479, 482, 504, 515, 559, 650, 651, 676, 686, 707, 708, 709, 711, 777, 784, 796, 818, 820, 882

toothbrush 98

torch 153, 230, 239, 242, 243, 447, 448, 449, 644, 648, 653
touch 82, 105, 134, 196, 200, 221, 352, 610
toxic 7, 40, 57, 141, 283, 284, 286, 288, 354, 455, 832, 846, 857, 867, 868
toys 138, 411, 579, 640
traded 282
traditional 36, 54, 106, 157, 188, 222, 224, 230, 303, 327, 351, 400, 427, 525, 557, 579, 585, 604, 637, 638, 659, 732, 820, 844, 859
traditional house 29, 52, 53, 155, 156, 157, 182, 237, 239, 240, 241, 248, 250, 251, 280, 292, 293, 294, 352, 360, 362, 395, 410, 411, 420, 461, 513, 514, 577, 578, 590, 593, 616, 622, 645, 669, 683, 684, 717, 718, 719, 753, 754, 755, 766, 774, 808, 809, 813, 815, 870, 888
traditional medicine 230
transport 204, 243, 516, 732
trap 50, 92, 146, 148, 213, 222, 224, 228, 284, 286, 469, 692, 693
travel 221, 473, 474
treat 95, 120, 129, 173, 217, 252, 255, 256, 288, 301, 317, 323, 331, 336, 348, 368, 374, 380, 390, 429, 430, 432, 435, 439, 459, 471, 481, 500, 507, 521, 523, 548, 562, 585, 596, 613, 633, 640, 647, 695, 739, 745, 769, 782, 784, 808, 810, 816, 819, 835, 850, 851, 874, 881, 883, 885, 886
treat constipation 433, 508, 549, 578, 583, 653
treat diarrhea 262, 318, 325, 326, 339, 440, 441, 476, 478, 675, 883, 884, 887
treat flu 278, 299, 326, 494, 699, 810, 821
treat headache 326, 381, 430, 434, 589, 653, 700, 794
treat sore 121, 289, 290, 292, 507, 732
treat toothache 284, 289, 335, 369,

434, 486, 559, 707, 709, 711, 777, 784
tree 642
trespassed 288
tubers 86, 170, 186
turtles 26, 38, 323, 339, 340, 383, 747

U

ulcers 782, 784
unspecified medicine 264, 377, 409, 416, 419, 457, 458, 500, 526, 539, 574, 629, 669, 674, 708, 709, 711, 777, 781, 782, 830, 840, 868, 877
unspecified spiritual 268, 286, 712, 714
upset stomach 236, 284, 876
urinary pain 233, 411, 755
urinary tract 379, 624, 634

V

vegetable 85, 315, 337, 521, 585, 625, 802, 878
virgin 804
visit 34, 473, 474, 584
voice 334, 341
vomit 35, 141, 160, 284, 285, 301, 432
vomiting 647

W

walk 26, 112, 435
walls 37, 53, 154, 229, 230, 231, 239, 240, 241, 242
war clubs 840
watch 694, 784
water 27, 28, 29, 34, 35, 36, 40, 47, 48, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 76, 85, 89, 90, 98, 116, 120, 121, 125, 133, 134, 141, 145, 150, 151, 158, 159, 160, 162, 170, 171, 173, 179, 184, 185, 186, 189, 190, 195, 203, 212, 216, 217, 227, 230, 234, 236, 249, 252, 255, 256, 262, 264, 265, 267, 271, 276, 283, 284, 285, 288, 289, 300, 305, 312, 314, 317, 318, 319, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 331,

333, 338, 340, 348, 353, 355, 356,
 357, 358, 364, 368, 369, 370, 374,
 375, 379, 380, 381, 382, 385, 388,
 389, 390, 399, 401, 402, 408, 410,
 413, 416, 423, 425, 430, 432, 433,
 434, 435, 438, 439, 442, 445, 446,
 457, 458, 459, 465, 466, 471, 474,
 475, 479, 480, 482, 488, 491, 494,
 500, 501, 507, 508, 509, 517, 518,
 525, 527, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536,
 541, 543, 545, 546, 548, 549, 550,
 558, 562, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574,
 577, 578, 583, 586, 595, 596, 598,
 603, 604, 605, 620, 623, 624, 628,
 629, 630, 631, 632, 634, 636, 639,
 642, 643, 644, 647, 650, 651, 652,
 653, 660, 661, 680, 685, 686, 699,
 702, 707, 713, 715, 718, 720, 722, 723,
 726, 734, 738, 739, 740, 751, 754, 755,
 756, 757, 759, 760, 768, 769, 773, 781,
 782, 783, 784, 788, 793, 796, 801,
 807, 809, 810, 812, 814, 816, 819,
 820, 821, 825, 826, 835, 848, 849,
 850, 851, 852, 859, 860, 864, 865,
 868, 872, 873, 876, 877, 878, 879,
 880, 882, 885, 891
watermelons 388, 545, 546, 548
waves 760
weak 500
weather 82, 223, 255, 305, 306, 743
weave 42, 50, 65, 67, 153, 162, 165,
 169, 182, 192, 194, 224, 226, 227, 228,
 240, 242, 250, 254, 255, 305, 561,
 573, 586, 602, 603, 604, 659, 728,
 858, 875
wedding feasts 773
weed 178, 325, 328, 329, 332, 335,
 495, 581, 706, 853
welcome people 254
whales 342
whip 228, 242, 376
whistle 165, 166, 197, 526, 527, 529
wind 58, 67, 72, 73, 75, 83, 84, 106,
 167, 359, 526, 527, 596, 713, 715, 765
winter 576
wood 27, 39, 46, 90, 136, 137, 140,

156, 157, 272, 273, 274, 279, 286,
 296, 301, 303, 306, 308, 309, 310,
 312, 342, 347, 348, 350, 351, 352,
 353, 358, 359, 362, 364, 365, 366,
 368, 369, 370, 378, 380, 383, 390,
 391, 393, 394, 395, 396, 400, 401,
 403, 404, 405, 408, 409, 410, 412,
 416, 417, 419, 420, 424, 427, 437,
 438, 440, 441, 442, 444, 445, 447,
 457, 458, 460, 461, 462, 473, 475,
 489, 490, 492, 493, 499, 502, 511,
 512, 513, 514, 523, 524, 525, 526,
 542, 544, 546, 553, 554, 556, 562,
 564, 565, 566, 570, 571, 576, 578,
 579, 584, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593,
 594, 601, 602, 611, 612, 613, 615,
 616, 617, 618, 619, 622, 623, 624,
 625, 626, 627, 628, 631, 632, 633,
 634, 637, 642, 644, 645, 647, 649,
 652, 653, 660, 667, 671, 674, 675,
 676, 677, 678, 680, 683, 684, 686,
 687, 688, 690, 691, 696, 707, 712,
 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 720, 722,
 724, 725, 727, 745, 746, 747, 748,
 750, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 758,
 759, 760, 771, 772, 773, 774, 777,
 779, 780, 786, 787, 790, 791, 792,
 798, 805, 806, 807, 808, 810, 811,
 812, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821,
 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 831, 832,
 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839,
 840, 841, 842, 844, 845, 856, 870,
 876, 877, 891
work 358
wound 29, 37, 109, 129, 166, 243,
 333, 335, 373, 376, 411, 413, 415,
 416, 429, 432, 440, 441, 501, 525,
 596, 604, 621, 633, 647, 720, 747,
 868, 878, 880, 881, 882, 885
woven 98, 99, 858
wrap 34, 38, 39, 57, 73, 88, 92, 112,
 116, 128, 131, 133, 134, 136, 141, 146,
 147, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161,
 164, 170, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192,
 219, 278, 297, 309, 316, 317, 331,
 339, 353, 354, 373, 386, 396, 397,

398, 399, 409, 411, 415, 438, 439,
444, 487, 511, 518, 530, 566, 633, 637,
638, 639, 640, 646, 647, 648, 654,
657, 660, 695, 730, 743, 781, 797, 861,
864, 878, 879

wrap food 34, 38, 39, 73, 77, 80, 88,
92, 128, 133, 134, 135, 136, 141, 147,
155, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 164, 188,
189, 190, 191, 219, 297, 339, 353, 354,
396, 397, 398, 409, 438, 444, 518,
633, 637, 638, 639, 640, 646, 647,
648, 654, 657, 695, 781, 797, 861,
864, 878, 879

wrapper 128, 133, 541

wrapping 42, 77, 80, 92, 108, 128,
134, 135, 136, 159, 398, 438, 439, 584,
585, 647

writing 15, 17, 589, 703, 704

Y

yams 30, 43, 48, 49, 50, 51, 70, 87,
105, 116, 117, 158, 159, 183, 185, 197,
199, 200, 201, 221, 240, 241, 242,
287, 301, 303, 332, 335, 337, 352,
366, 382, 392, 394, 433, 481, 514,
534, 535, 536, 593, 610, 664, 678,
719, 738, 739, 804, 807, 812, 862,
867, 879

young leaves 27, 35, 110, 111, 125,
128, 145, 164, 166, 216, 229, 242, 312,
314, 315, 319, 324, 335, 337, 340, 373,
374, 397, 409, 419, 423, 430, 440,
441, 442, 445, 446, 447, 486, 504,
509, 521, 569, 570, 585, 587, 591,
625, 627, 630, 633, 640, 645, 646,
647, 648, 653, 656, 657, 658, 660,
661, 663, 668, 676, 695, 730, 754,
776, 797, 846, 852, 863, 880

young shoots 93, 181, 340, 585, 586,
657, 676, 732, 853, 871

Bryophytes

62

Anthocerotaceae 62

Anthoceros sp. 62

Hypnaceae 62

Ectropothecium perminutum 62

Hypnodendraceae 63

Spiridens sp. 63

Lycophytes

63

Lycopodiaceae 63

Palhinhaea cernua 63

Phlegmariurus carinatus 64

Phlegmariurus oceanianus 65

Phlegmariurus phlegmaria 65

Phlegmariurus phyllanthus 67

Phlegmariurus squarrosus 67

Selaginellaceae 68

Selaginella distans 68

Selaginella firmula 69

Selaginella firmuloides 69

Selaginella plana 70

Selaginella rechingeri 70

Selaginella sp. 71

Ferns

71

Aspleniaceae 71

Asplenium affine 71

Asplenium amboinense 72

Asplenium australasicum 73

Asplenium bipinnatifidum 73

Asplenium brachycarpum 74

Asplenium caudatum 74

Asplenium cf. polyodon 78

Asplenium gibberosum 76

Asplenium laserpitiiifolium 77

Asplenium nidus 78

Asplenium polyodon 78

Hymenasplenium excisum 78

Athyriaceae 79

Diplazium harpeodes 79

Diplazium melanocaulon 80

Diplazium oblongifolium 81

Diplazium proliferum 81

Diplazium sylvaticum 82

Blechnaceae 82

Austroblechnum melanocaulon
82

Blechnopsis orientalis 83

Cranfillia sp. 84

Oceanopteris gibba 84

Parablechnum milnei 85

Cyatheaceae 85

Alsophila vieillardii 85

Cyathea cf. affinis 86

Cyathea decurrens 87

Cyathea sp. 87

Sphaeropteris lunulata 87

- Davalliaceae 89**
Davallia pentaphylla 89
Davallia pusilla 90
Davallia solida 91
- Dennstaedtiaceae 91**
Dennstaedtia flaccida 91
Dennstaedtia samoensis 92
Histiopteris incisa 93
Hypolepis elegans 93
Microlepia speluncae 94
Pteridium esculentum 94
- Dicksoniaceae 94**
Dicksonia brackenridgei 94
- Diplaziopsidaceae 95**
Diplaziopsis javanica 95
- Dryopteridaceae 95**
Bolbitis quoyana 95
Dryopteris hasseltii 96
Elaphoglossum sp. 4 96
Lomagramma polyphylla 97
- Equisetaceae 98**
Equisetum ramosissimum 98
- Gleicheniaceae 98**
Dicranopteris linearis 98
Sticherus milnei 99
Sticherus oceanicus 99
- Hymenophyllaceae 100**
Abrodictyum dentatum 100
Callistopteris apiifolia 100
Cephalomanes atrovirens 101
Crepidomanes bipunctatum 101
Crepidomanes saxifragoides 101
Didymoglossum tahitense 102
Hymenophyllum feejeense 102
Hymenophyllum flabellatum 102
Hymenophyllum macgillivrayi 103
Hymenophyllum polyanthos 103
Hymenophyllum serrulatum 103
Vandenboschia maxima 103
- Lindsaeaceae 104**
Lindsaea cf. *chrysolepis* 104
Lindsaea harveyi 105
Lindsaea pacifica 105
Lindsaea pulchra 106
Lindsaea sp. 106
Tapeinidium denhamii 106
- Lygodiaceae 107**
Lygodium reticulatum 107
- Marattiaceae 109**
Angiopteris evecta 109
Ptisana smithii 110
- Nephrolepidaceae 111**
Nephrolepis biserrata 111
Nephrolepis cordifolia 112
Nephrolepis cordifolia var. *pseudolauterbachii* 113
Nephrolepis hirsutula 113
- Oleandraceae 114**
Oleandra neriiformis 114
- Ophioglossaceae 114**
Ophioderma pendulum 114
- Polypodiaceae 115**
Ctenopterella pacifica 115
Drynaria rigidula 115
Goniophlebium persicifolium 117
Lepisorus spicatus 117
Microsorium papuanum 118
Microsorium scolopendria 119
Microsorium sp. 119
Prosaptia contigua 120
Pyrrosia cf. *longifolia* 122
Pyrrosia confluens 120
Pyrrosia longifolia 121
Selliguea feeoides 122
Selliguea plantaginea 122
- Psilotaceae 123**
Psilotum complanatum 123
Tmesipteris vanuatensis 124
- Pteridaceae 124**
Acrostichum speciosum 124
Adiantum diaphanum 124
Adiantum hispidulum 126
Antrophyum plantagineum 126
Haplopteris elongata 127
Pteris comans 128
- Schizaeaceae 129**
Schizaea dichotoma 129
- Tectariaceae 130**
Tectaria crenata 130
Tectaria latifolia 131
Tectaria melanocaulos 131
- Thelypteridaceae 132**

Christella dentata 132
Christella harveyi 132
Menisciopsis rubinerve 133
Pneumatopteris cf. costata 135

Pneumatopteris costata 134
Pneumatopteris glandulifera 136
Strophocaulon invisum 136

Gymnosperms

136

Araucariaceae 136
Agathis macrophylla 136
Cycadaceae 138
Cycas seemannii 138
Pinaceae 139
Pinus caribaea 139

Podocarpaceae 140
Dacrycarpus imbricatus 140
Podocarpus vanuatuensis 140

Monocots

141

Amaryllidaceae 141
Crinum asiaticum 141
Proiphys amboinensis 142
Araceae 143
Alocasia cucullata 143
Alocasia macrorrhiza 143
Amorphophallus paeoniifolius 143
Caladium bicolor 144
Colocasia esculenta 144
Dieffenbachia seguine 145
Epipremnum pinnatum 145
Raphidophora sp. 148
Raphidophora spuria 148
Xanthosoma sagittifolium 148
Arecaceae 149
Carpoxylon macrospermum 149
Caryota ophiopellis 150
Clinostigma harlandii 151
Cocos nucifera 152
Metroxylon warburgii 153
Veitchia arecina 155
Veitchia spiralis 156
Asparagaceae 157
Cordyline fruticosa 157
Dracaena sp. nov. 162
Furcraea foetida 163

Asphodelaceae 165
Dianella ensifolia 165
Geitonoplesium cymosum 166
Asteliaceae 167
Astelia montana 167
Burmanniaceae 169
Burmattia sp. nov. 169
Cannaceae 170
Canna indica 170
Colchicaceae 172
Gloriosa superba 172
Commelinaceae 172
Commelina benghalensis 172
Commelina diffusa 173
Commelina sp. 174
Pollia secundiflora 174
Tradescantia spathacea 175
Tradescantia zebrina 175
Costaceae 175
Hellenia speciosa 175
Tapeinochilos sp. nov. 175
Cyperaceae 176
Carex cf. cruciata 176
cf. Fimbristylis sp. 180
Cladium mariscus 176
Cyperus cyperinus 177

- Cyperus flabelliformis* 177
Cyperus javanicus 178
Cyperus mindorensis 178
Cyperus sp. 178, 179
Fimbristylis complanata 180
Fimbristylis cymosa 180
Gahnia aspera 181
Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani 182
Dioscoreaceae 183
Dioscorea alata 183
Dioscorea bulbifera 183
Dioscorea pentaphylla 184
Tacca leontopetaloides 185
Flagellariaceae 187
Flagellaria indica 187
Heliconiaceae 188
Heliconia indica 188
Heliconia rostrata 190
Hypoxidaceae 191
Curculigo orchiodes 191
Joinvilleaceae 191
Joinvillea plicata 191
Marantaceae 192
Donax canniformis 192
Phrynium giganteum 194
Musaceae 195
Musa spp. 195, 196
Orchidaceae 196
Appendicula polystachya 196
Appendicula reflexa 196
Blepharoglossum condylobulbon 197
Bulbophyllum sp. 198
Calanthe triplicata 199
Ceratostylis subulata 199
cf. *Bulbophyllum* sp. 198
cf. *Liparis* sp. 212
Coelogyne macdonaldii 200
Corymborkis veratrifolia 201
Crepidium cf. *xanthochilum* 201
Crepidium sp. 174, 202
Dendrobium austrocaledonicum 202
Dendrobium biflorum 202
Dendrobium cf. *erosum* 203
Dendrobium cf. *involutum* 203
Dendrobium involutum 203
Dendrobium macranthum 204
Dendrobium mohlianum 204
Dendrobium mooreanum 205
Dendrobium purpureum 205
Dendrobium rarum 205
Dendrobium sp. 206, 207, 208, 209, 210
Dipodium punctatum var. *squamatum* 210
Earina valida 211
Epipogium roseum 211
Liparis gibbosa 211
Macodes sanderiana 212
Moerenhoutia grandiflora 212
Nervilia aragoana 213
Oberonia titania 213
Peristylus sp. 213, 214
Pholidota imbricata 214
Phreatia hypsorrhynchos 214
Phreatia matthewsii 215
Phreatia paleata 215
Phreatia sp. 127, 205, 216, 643
Pristiglottis montana 217
Pseudovanilla sp. 217, 218
Spathoglottis pacifica 218
Spathoglottis petri 219
Styloglossum ventilabrum 220
Pandanaceae 222
Freycinetia impavida 222
Freycinetia microdonta 223
Freycinetia reineckeii 224
Freycinetia sp. 225
Pandanus cominsii 225
Pandanus dubius 225
Pandanus halleorum 225
Pandanus macrocarpus 226
Pandanus tectorius 227
Poaceae 229
Bambusa vulgaris 51, 153, 229
Cenchrus echinatus 231
Centotheca lappacea 232
cf. *Pogonatherum* sp. 244
Chloris barbata 232
Chrysopogon aciculatus 232

Coix lacryma-jobi 233
Cymbopogon citratus 234
Cyrtococcum oxyphyllum 235
Digitaria sp. 235
Eleusine indica 236
Imperata conferta 237
Isachne comata 238
Isachne vitiensis 238
Ischaemum muticum 239
Lepturus repens 236, 239
Miscanthus floridulus 86, 164,
 229, 239, 242, 504
Oplismenus compositus 243
Paspalum conjugatum 243
Pogonatherum crinitum 244
Saccharum x edule 245

Stenotaphrum secundatum 245
Thuarea involuta 245
Zea mays 245
Smilacaceae 245
Smilax vitiensis 245
Zingiberaceae 247
Alpinia novae-pommeraniae 247
Alpinia purpurata 47, 249
Alpinia sp. 252
Alpinia zerumbet 250
Curcuma longa 252
Etlingera elatior 248, 252
Hedychium coronarium 55, 253
Hornstedtia scottiana 254
Zingiber zerumbet 255, 743

Dicots

257

Acanthaceae 257

Acanthus ilicifolius 257
Avicennia marina 257
Graptophyllum pictum 257
Pseuderanthemum aubertii 258
Pseuderanthemum carruthersii
 259
Pseuderanthemum longifolium
 259
Pseuderanthemum repandum
 subsp. *tuberculatum* 260
Ruellia prostrata 261
Strobilanthes alternata 261
Strobilanthes reptans 262

Adoxaceae 263

Sambucus javanica 263

Aizoaceae 264

Sesuvium portulacastrum 264

Amaranthaceae 264

Achyranthes aspera 264
Alternanthera brasiliana 252, 266
Amaranthus spinosus 267
Celosia argentea 55, 267
Cyathula prostrata 268
Gomphrena globosa 270

Anacardiaceae 270

Dracontomelon vitiense 270
Mangifera indica 47, 271
Pleiogynium timoriense 273
Semecarpus tannaensis 273
Semecarpus vitiensis 274
Spondias dulcis 275

Annonaceae 275

Annona glabra 275
Annona muricata 276, 389, 699,
 702, 799
Huberantha nitidissima 277

Apiaceae 278

Centella asiatica 278
Eryngium foetidum 279

Apocynaceae 279

Alstonia costata 279
Alyxia sp. 282
Alyxia stellata 280
Asclepias curassavica 282
Cascabela thevetia 282
Cerbera manghas 283
Cerbera odollam 285
Dischidia hirsuta 287
Hoya australis 288

- Hoya* sp. 291, 292, 293
Hoya tannaensis 290
Melodinus glaber 53, 166, 293
Melodinus sp. 295
Nerium oleander 295
Ochrosia aff. *elliptica* 297
Ochrosia elliptica 296
Ochrosia oppositifolia 39, 297
Tabernaemontana pandacaqui 298
Vincetoxicum biglandulosum 302
- Aquifoliaceae 303**
Ilex vitiensis 303
- Araliaceae 304**
Meryta neobudica 304
Plerandra actinostigma 306
Plerandra tannae 308, 544
Plerandra vanuatua 38, 309
Polyscias cissodendron 309
Polyscias cumingiana 312
Polyscias fruticosa 313
Polyscias guilfoylei 315
Polyscias samoensis 315
Polyscias schmidii 316
Polyscias scutellaria 318
Schefflera neobudica 320
- Aristolochiaceae 321**
Aristolochia littoralis 321
Aristolochia vitiensis 322
- Asteraceae 322**
Ageratum conyzoides 322
Bidens pilosa 324
Blumea milnei 327
Centratherum punctatum 328
Crassocephalum crepidioides 328
Cyanthillium cinereum 330
Eclipta prostrata 330
Emilia sonchifolia 331
Melanthera lifuana 332
Mikania micrantha 333
Pseudelephantopus spicatus 334
Sigesbeckia orientalis 334
Sonchus oleraceus 334
Sphagneticola trilobata 335
Synedrella nodiflora 335
Tagetes erecta 337
Tagetes minuta 337
Tithonia diversifolia 337
Tridax procumbens 338
Wollastonia biflora 38, 338
Youngia japonica 341
- Balanopaceae 342**
Balanops pedicellata 342
- Balanophoraceae 342**
Balanophora fungosa 342
- Bignoniaceae 343**
Pyrostegia venusta 343
Spathodea campanulata 344
Tecoma stans 345
- Bixaceae 345**
Bixa orellana 204, 345
- Burseraceae 346**
Canarium harveyi 346, 347
Canarium indicum 347
- Calophyllaceae 348**
Calophyllum inophyllum 348
Calophyllum neobudicum 349
- Cannabaceae 351**
Trema andersonii 351
Trema cannabina 353, 649, 650
Trema cf. *andersonii* 353
- Capparaceae 354**
Crateva religiosa 354
- Caricaceae 355**
Carica papaya 355
- Casuarinaceae 358**
Casuarina equisetifolia 38, 358
- Celastraceae 360**
Salacia aneityense 360
- Chloranthaceae 362**
Ascarina diffusa 362
- Chrysobalanaceae 362**
Chrysobalanus icaco 362
- Clusiaceae 363**
Garcinia cf. *vitiensis* 367
Garcinia platyphylla 363
Garcinia pseudoguttifera 61, 364
- Combretaceae 368**
Lumnitzera racemosa 368
Terminalia catappa 368, 718
Terminalia cf. *samoensis* 370
Terminalia samoensis 370

- Terminalia sepicana* 370
- Connaraceae 371**
- Rourea minor* 371
- Convolvulaceae 372**
- Decalobanthus peltatus* 372
- Ipomoea aquatica* 372
- Ipomoea cairica* 372
- Ipomoea campanulata* 372
- Ipomoea cf. indica* 375
- Ipomoea hederifolia* 373
- Ipomoea indica* 37, 373
- Ipomoea pes-caprae* 375
- Operculina turpethum* 377
- Stictocardia tiliifolia* 378
- Cordiaceae 378**
- Cordia aff. aspera* 383
- Cordia alliodora* 378
- Cordia dichotoma* 51, 378
- Cordia subcordata* 382
- Cornaceae 384**
- Alangium vitiense* 384
- Corynocarpaceae 384**
- Corynocarpus similis* 384
- Crassulaceae 384**
- Kalanchoe pinnata* 384
- Cucurbitaceae 385, 389**
- Diplocyclos palmatus* subsp. *affinis* 385
- Luffa aegyptiaca* 385
- Momordica charantia* 387
- Neosomitra clavigera* 388
- Trichosanthes cucumerina* 388
- Zehneria baueriana* 389
- Cunoniaceae 390**
- Geissois denhamii* 390
- Pterophylla denhamii* 393
- Pterophylla macgillivrayi* 394
- Spiraeanthemum macgillivrayi* 395
- Dilleniaceae 396**
- Dillenia biflora* 396
- Ebenaceae 399**
- Diospyros cf. ferrea* 400
- Diospyros ferrea* 399
- Diospyros sp.* 400
- Elaeocarpaceae 400**
- Aceratium oppositifolium* 400
- Elaeocarpus angustifolius* 403
- Elaeocarpus floridanus* 405
- Ericaceae 406**
- Styphelia cymbulae* 406
- Vaccinium macgillivrayi* 407, 520
- Euphorbiaceae 408**
- Acalypha caturus* 408
- Acalypha cf. grandis* 412
- Acalypha cf. repanda* 412
- Acalypha grandis* 408
- Acalypha sp.* 415
- Acalypha wilkesiana* 326, 413
- Aleurites moluccanus* 415
- Claoxylon cf. neoebudicum* 417
- Claoxylon cf. psilogyne* 418
- Claoxylon gillisonii* 416
- Claoxylon psilogyne* 418
- Cleidion neoebudicum* 420, 773
- Cleidion sp. nov.* 422
- Cleidion vieillardii* 421
- Codiaeum variegatum* 56, 57, 58, 109, 110, 422, 580
- Croton insularis* 426
- Croton levatii* 428
- Endospermum medullosum* 428
- Euphorbia atoto* 428
- Euphorbia cf. atoto* 429
- Euphorbia cf. prostrata* 431
- Euphorbia heterophylla* 429
- Euphorbia hirta* 430
- Euphorbia hyssopifolia* 431
- Euphorbia pulcherrima* 431
- Euphorbia tithymaloides* 432
- Excoecaria agallocha* 432
- Homalanthus nutans* 26, 352, 434, 436
- Jatropha curcas* 437
- Jatropha integerrima* 437
- Macaranga dioica* 29, 90, 160, 284, 438, 444, 707, 725, 755
- Macaranga megacarpa* 443
- Macaranga tanarius* 444
- Manihot esculenta* 46, 446
- Ricinus communis* 447
- Fabaceae 449, 457, 510**

- Acacia simplex* 457
Acacia spirorbis 459
Adenanthera pavonina 461
Albizia lebbeck 462
Alysicarpus vaginalis 463
Bauhinia monandra 463
Bauhinia variegata 463
Caesalpinia crista 464
Caesalpinia pulcherrima 465
Cajanus cajan 465
Calliandra surinamensis 467
Canavalia rosea 33, 468
Canavalia sericea 470
Castanospermum australe 471
Crotalaria incana 471
Crotalaria pallida 472
Cynometra ramiflora 472
Delonix regia 472
Dendrolobium umbellatum 473
Derris trifoliata 475
Desmanthus virgatus 476
Desmodium incanum 476
Desmodium intortum 477
Desmodium sp. 478, 647
Entada phaseoloides 479
Erythrina fusca 482
Erythrina variegata 482, 650, 651
Flemingia strobilifera 483
Gliricidia sepium 483
Glycine tabacina 484
Guilandina bonduc 236, 244, 484
Hanslia ormocarpoides 484
Indigofera suffruticosa 486
Indigofera zollingeriana 486
Inga edulis 487
Inocarpus fagifer 26, 488
Intsia bijuga 490
Leucaena leucocephala 490
Macroptilium atropurpureum 493
Macroptilium lathyroides 493
Mimosa pudica 494
Mucuna gigantea 495
Phaseolus cf. lunatus 495
Phaseolus lunatus 495
Phaseolus sp. 496
Pterocarpus indicus 496
Pueraria montana var. lobata 496
Samanea saman 498
Schleinitzia insularum 498
Senna occidentalis 500
Serianthes cf. myriadenia 503
Serianthes ebudarum 473, 502
Sohmaea zonata 503
Sophora tomentosa 164, 229, 242, 503, 504, 776
Strongylodon lucidus 505
Tamarindus indica 506
Tephrosia candida 506
Tephrosia purpurea 506
Uraria lagopodioides 506
Vigna marina 288, 507
Vigna reflexopilosa 509
Vigna unguiculata 510
Gentianaceae 511
Fagraea berteriana 511
Gesneriaceae 515
Cyrtandra 515, 516, 517, 518, 519
Cyrtandra aneiteensis 515
Cyrtandra cymosa 515
Cyrtandra grandibracteata 516
Cyrtandra obovata 517
Cyrtandra sp. 517, 518, 519
Goodeniaceae 519
Scaevola cylindrica 409, 519
Scaevola neoebudica 520
Scaevola taccada 521
Hernandiaceae 524
Gyrocarpus americanus 524
Hernandia moerenhoutiana 524
Hernandia nymphaeifolia 526
Heliotropiaceae 529
Heliotropium arboreum 529
Heliotropium sarmentosum 531
Lamiaceae 531
Clerodendrum buchananii 531
Coleus scutellarioides 532
Leonotis nepetifolia 536
Mesosphaerum pectinatum 537
Ocimum basilicum 537
Ocimum gratissimum 537
Ocimum sp. 540
Ocimum tenuiflorum 539

Oxera amicorum 541
 Premna serratifolia 542
 Vitex trifolia L. subsp. trifolia 545
 Vitex trifolia subsp. littoralis 544
 Volkameria inermis 548

Lauraceae 550

Cassytha filiformis 550
 Cinnamomum sp. 552, 553
 Cryptocarya tannaensis 553
 Cryptocarya turbinata 554
 Cryptocarya wilsonii 554
 Endiandra aneityensis 555
 Litsea aneityensis 555
 Litsea neohebridensis 555
 Persea americana 555

Lecythydaceae 556

Barringtonia asiatica 556
 Barringtonia edulis 557
 Barringtonia procera 559
 Barringtonia racemosa 560

Linaceae 560

Hugonia jenkinsii 560

Loganiaceae 562

Geniostoma grandifolium 562
 Geniostoma rupestre 50, 562, 807
 Neuburgia corynocarpa 566

Loranthaceae 566

Amyema artense 566

Lythraceae 569

Pemphis acidula 569
 Sonneratia caseolaris 570

Malpighiaceae 571

Stigmaphyllon grandifolium 571

Malvaceae 572

Abelmoschus manihot 341, 572
 Abelmoschus moschatus 573
 Abutilon indicum 573
 Ceiba pentandra 575
 Commersonia obliqua 576
 Gossypium hirsutum 577
 Grewia prunifolia 577
 Heritiera littoralis 579
 Hibiscus x rosa-sinensis 582
 Hibiscus cooperi 109, 110, 580
 Hibiscus diversifolius 581

Hibiscus sabdariffa 583
 Hibiscus tiliaceus 53, 228, 377, 487, 583, 801
 Kleinhovia hospita 587
 Malvastrum coromandelianum 588

Malvaviscus arboreus 588
 Melochia odorata 590, 591
 Sida acuta 594
 Sida cordifolia 595
 Sida rhombifolia 595
 Sterculia banksiana 598
 Sterculia tannaensis 599, 600
 Thespesia populnea 601
 Trichospermum inmac 601
 Triumfetta procumbens 602
 Triumfetta rhomboidea 603
 Urena lobata 38, 603

Melastomataceae 606

Astronidium aneityense 606
 Heterotis rotundifolia 607
 Medinilla cauliflora 607
 Melastoma denticulatum 70, 401, 608, 650, 651

Meliaceae 611

Aglaia elaeagnoidea 27, 611
 Didymocheton alliaceus 613
 Didymocheton aneityensis 614
 Didymocheton bijugus 617
 Didymocheton gaudichaudianus 618
 Melia azedarach 618

Menispermaceae 619

Hypserpa polyandra 619
 Pycnarrhena ozantha 620
 Stephania japonica 620

Monimiaceae 622

Hedycarya dorstenioides 38, 622

Moraceae 625

Antiaris toxicaria subsp. macrophylla 625
 Artocarpus altilis 45, 625
 Fatoua pilosa 626
 Ficus adenosperma 353, 626, 633, 649, 650
 Ficus aspera 27, 353, 627, 633,

- 649, 650
Ficus cf. *smithii* 655
Ficus cf. *subulata* 657
Ficus *glandifera* 634
Ficus *granatum* 150, 408, 637
Ficus *microcarpa* 640
Ficus *obliqua* 205, 216, 641
Ficus *prolixa* 86, 644
Ficus *scabra* 645
Ficus *septica* 158, 353, 401, 482, 609, 627, 633, 649
Ficus *smithii* 654
Ficus sp. 662
Ficus *storckii* Seem.var. *storckii* 655
Ficus *tinctoria* 657
Ficus *virgata* 659, 886
Ficus *wassa* 660, 733
Morus *alba* 663
Paratrophis *anthropophagorum* 663
Paratrophis *pendulina* 663
Trophis *scandens* 664
- Muntingiaceae 665**
Muntingia *calabura* 665
- Myodocarpaceae 666**
Delarbrea *paradoxa* Vieill. subsp. *paradoxa* 666
- Myristicaceae 668**
Myristica *inutilis* subsp. *platyphylla* 668
- Myrtaceae 671**
Decaspermum *neoebudicum* 671
Eugenia *reinwardtiana* 671
Metrosideros *vitiensis* 672, 681
Psidium *guajava* 675
Syzygium *aneityense* 676
Syzygium *chanellii* 677
Syzygium *clusiifolium* 677
Syzygium *cumini* 679
Syzygium *kajewskii* 679
Syzygium *malaccense* 679, 687
Syzygium *myriadenum* 682
Syzygium *nomoa* 682
Syzygium *richii* 685
Syzygium *samarangense* 687
- Syzygium* sp. 688, 689, 690, 691
- Nyctaginaceae 691**
Bougainvillea *spectabilis* 691
Ceodes *umbellifera* 692
Mirabilis *jalapa* 694
Pisonia *grandis* 695
- Olacaceae 695**
Ximenia *americana* 695
- Oleaceae 696**
Chionanthus *brachystachys* 696
Jasminum *simplicifolium* 696
- Oxalidaceae 697**
Oxalis *corniculata* 697
Oxalis *debilis* 697
- Paracryphiaceae 698**
Quintinia *media* 698
- Passifloraceae 698**
Passiflora *aurantia* 698
Passiflora *edulis* 699
Passiflora *foetida* 700
Passiflora *maliformis* 702
Passiflora *suberosa* 703
- Petiveriaceae 705**
Rivina *humilis* 705
- Phyllanthaceae 707**
Bischofia *javanica* 707
Breynia *disticha* 413, 708
Dendrophyllanthus *fimbriatitepalus* 711
Dendrophyllanthus *myrianthus* 712
Flueggea *flexuosa* 712
Glochidion *namilo* 713
Glochidion *ramiflorum* 369, 714, 715
Glochidion sp. 719
Glochidion *stipulare* 718
Kirganelia *ciccoides* 719
Moeroris *amara* 722
Moeroris *imbricata* 723
Moeroris sp. 724
Nothobaccaurea *stylaris* 724
- Phytolaccaceae 725**
Phytolacca sp. 725
- Piperaceae 726**
Peperomia *pallidinervis* 726

Piper cf. latifolium 733
Piper insectifugum 726
Piper latifolium 728, 781, 782
Piper macropiper 734
Piper methysticum 27, 43, 44, 733, 734
Piper wichmannii 735
Pittosporaceae 735
Pittosporum aff. rhytidocarpum 740
Pittosporum aneityense 735
Pittosporum campbellii 736
Pittosporum sp. 740
Plantaginaceae 740
Angelonia angustifolia 740
Plantago major 741
Polygonaceae 741
Antigonon leptopus 741
Persicaria attenuata 741
Portulacaceae 741
Portulaca grandiflora 741
Portulaca oleracea 742
Primulaceae 742
Maesa aneiteensis 742
Maesa aubertii 744
Maesa bennettii 745
Maesa eramangensis 746
Maesa nemoralis 742
Myrsine lecardii 746
Myrsine modesta 746
Tapeinosperma kajewskii 129, 747
Tapeinosperma scrobiculatum 748
Proteaceae 750
Finschia chloroxantha 750
Kermadecia lutea 752
Rhamnaceae 754
Alphitonia zizyphoides 754
Colubrina asiatica 756
Rhamnella vitiensis 757
Rhizophoraceae 759
Bruguiera gymnorhiza 759
Rhizophora samoensis 760
Rosaceae 761
Prunus persica 761
Rosa chinensis 761

Rubus moluccanus 762
Rubus neoebudicus 763
Rubus rosifolius 763
Rubiaceae 764
Atractocarpus sezzit 764
Badusa corymbifera 764
Bikkia tetrandra 764
Chomelia efatensis 765
Coffea arabica 43, 766
Coprosma novaehebridae 767
Dolicholobium aneityense 767
Dolicholobium oblongifolium 767
Eumachia aff. aneityensis 768
Eumachia forsteriana 768
Eumachia trichostoma 770
Gardenia sp. 774
Geophila uniflora 774
Guettarda speciosa 164, 229, 242, 504, 776
Gynochthodes myrtifolia 778
Ixora aneityensis 43, 779
Ixora triflora 780
Leptopetalum biflorum 781
Morinda citrifolia 36, 566, 652, 781
Neonauclea forsteri 785
Oldenlandia tenuifolia 786
Pavetta opulina 111, 786
Pentas lanceolata 789
Psychotria milnei 33, 789
Psychotria sp. 791
Psydrax odoratus 791
Spermacoce laevis 792
Spermacoce ocymoides 792
Rutaceae 793, 824
Bergera koenigii 793
Citrus x aurantium 793
Citrus x reticulata 794
Citrus macroptera 794
Citrus maxima (Burm.) Merr. 796
Euodia hortensis 27, 28, 30, 31, 47, 55, 187, 193, 276, 482, 650, 651, 737, 796
Halfordia kendack 805
Limonia acidissima 26, 806
Melicope latifolia 807

- Melicope sp. 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817
 Micromelum minutum 817
 Murraya crenulata 818
 Murraya paniculata 819
 Murraya sp. 821
 Sarcomelicope simplicifolia 822
 Zanthoxylum pinnatum 822
- Salicaceae 823**
 Flacourtia rukam 823
 Xylosma guillauminii 824
- Santalaceae 824**
 Santalum austrocaledonicum 824
- Sapindaceae 827**
 Alectryon aff. carinatus 827
 Alectryon sp. 827
 Allophylus ternatus 828
 Cardiospermum halicacabum 829
 Cupaniopsis leptobotrys 829
 Elattostachys apetala 830
 Harpullia arborea 832
 Lepidocupania brackenridgei 832
 Litchi chinensis 834
 Pometia pinnata 835
- Sapotaceae 837**
 Burckella obovata 819, 837
 Mimusops elengi 840
 Palaquium neoebudicum 841
 Planchonella aneityensis 842
 Planchonella sp. 843, 844
 Planchonella tahitensis 843
- Scrophulariaceae 845**
 Myoporum crassifolium 845
- Solanaceae 845**
 Brugmansia suaveolens 845
 Capsicum annuum 846
 Capsicum frutescens 847
 Nicotiana tabacum 848
 Physalis angulata 36, 849
 Physalis sp. 851
 Solandra maxima 852
 Solanum americanum 852
 Solanum capsicoides 853
 Solanum lycopersicum 854
 Solanum seaforthianum 854
- Solanum sp. 855
 Solanum torvum 854
 Solanum vanuatuense 855
- Surianaceae 855**
 Suriana maritima 855
- Symplocaceae 855**
 Symplocos cochinchinensis var. aneityensis 855
 Symplocos sp. 856
- Thymelaeaceae 856**
 Phaleria pentecostalis 856
 Wikstroemia indica 857
- Urticaceae 859**
 Boehmeria virgata 859
 cf. Laportea sp. 866
 Cypholophus anisoneurus 861
 Cypholophus decipiens 861
 Cypholophus sp. 861
 Dendrocnide latifolia 862
 Elatostema beccarii 864
 Elatostema macrophyllum 864
 Elatostema salomonense 865
 Laportea interrupta 866
 Leucosyke capitellata 866
 Leucosyke cf. capitellata 869
 Leucosyke cf. corymbulosa 870
 Leucosyke corymbulosa 869
 Leucosyke sp. 870
 Maoutia diversifolia 870
 Nothocnide repanda 871, 877
 Pipturus argenteus 37, 50, 872, 873
 Procris pedunculata 878
- Verbenaceae 881**
 Lantana camara 881
 Stachytarpheta cayennensis 883
 Stachytarpheta jamaicensis 884
 Stachytarpheta sp. 886, 887
 Stachytarpheta urticifolia 884
- Violaceae 888**
 Hybanthus caledonicus 888
 Melicytus fasciger 888
- Vitaceae 888**
 Causonis trifolia 53, 888
 Leea indica 639, 890

Ol Plant, Pipol, mo Kalja blong Tafea, Vanuatu: A partnership for sustaining biological and cultural diversity

Indigenous cultures care for nearly one-quarter of the earth's terrestrial surface, but face challenges ranging from natural disasters, to environmental degradation, to loss of cultures and languages. Vanuatu, a biodiversity and language hotspot, is one of the few remaining countries on earth that maintains strong customary stewardship of its biodiversity resources and nature-dependent culture. These volumes are the fruit of a decade of field studies and strong partnerships with governmental agencies, communities and international participants in Tafea Province, Vanuatu, a project known locally as Ol Plant, Pipol, mo Kalja blong Tafea. They contain the scientific names, local language names and/or uses of 852 plants, based on nearly 4,000 interviews involving over 200 local experts carried out from 2013-2024. The project team worked to document and conserve biodiversity, preserve cultural knowledge, practices and languages in order to enhance traditional livelihoods, support social and environmental resilience, contribute to a sustainable, regenerative lifestyle, and serve local communities. We hope this work serves as a foundation for continued studies of this very special nation and its remarkable people.



VANUATU DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS



NYBG PRESS

