Key to Nuaulu Ethnobotanical Database

The basic record is illustrated in Figure 1.11 (p. 17) of The Nuaulu World of Plants. Each record consists of 16 fields grouped into five sections as follows: (A) basic (1. record number; 2. names [including synonyms and lexical variants]; 3. description in English; 4. cross-references to archived photographs); (B) linguistic and folk classificatory data (5. names in other languages, especially Ambonese Malay; 6. nomenclature type: unomial, binomial or trinomial, and whether reduplicated; 7. category type: intermediate, lifeform, primary, secondary, terminal sensu Ellen; specific, generic, varietal sensu Berlin; 8. correlation index: an expression of the relationship between scientific taxon and Nuaulu category [see Chapter 8]); (C) botanical data (8. vegetal habitat type: e.g. primary forest, secondary forest, swidden; 9. domestication status: domesticate or non-domesticate); (D) cultural data: 10. code for use type; and (11) a notes field. This latter is a potentially large field, listing all other information available, including semantic and etymological data on plant names, references to fieldnotes and other sources, and where appropriate to records in the earlier Nuaulu Ethnobotanical Index (NEI). The left hand side of the record is devoted to (E) scientific taxonomic identification: 12. voucher specimen number, 13. biological family, 14. scientific name, including author and 15. herbarium of deposit or authority for identification.

Keys to specific fields are as follows:

A2 Nuaulu name: main name, alternative versions of main name, synonyms [syn]; optional elements in lexical variants placed in parentheses [e.g. paha(ne)]
A4 Photograph code: year-roll-negative number (e.g. 96-13-29; or digital-year-image number (e.g. D 2003-101-113)
B5 AM or other local term: AM = Ambonese Malay; Ind = Indonesian
B6 Type of Nuaulu term: uninom = unomial, binom = binomial, trinom = trinomial; redup = reduplicated
B7 Category type: int = intermediate, lifeform, prim = primary, term = terminal (sensu Ellen); specific, generic, varietal (sensu Berlin)
B8 Correlation index: 1. binomial labelling sex type of the same scientific species;
2. uninomial labelling variety or cultivar of the same scientific species;
3. binomial labelling variety or cultivar of the same scientific species;
4. uninomial labelling one scientific species;
5. binomial labelling one scientific species;
6. trinomial labelling scientific species;
7. uninomial labelling two or more species of the same genus;
8. binomial labelling two or more species of the same genus;
9. uninomial labelling two or more genera from the same family;
10. binomial labelling two or more genera from the same family;
11. uninomial labelling genera from two or more scientific families;
12. binomial labelling genera from two or more scientific families;
13. trinomial labelling scientific variety or cultivar;
14. uninomial cutting across many scientific families;
15. unknown

C8 Vegetation type: Co = coast, F1 = primary forest, F2 = secondary forest, Pl = plantation or grove, Sa = sago swamp, Sw = swidden (1, 2 and 3 refer to year), Vi = village area, A = aquatic and semi-aquatic habitats, river and lake edges

C9 Domestication status: D = domesticated, M = semi-domesticated, N = non-domesticated

D10 Use abbreviation: A = agronomic, Ad = adhesive, B = building material, Be = bee plants, Co = cordage, D = dress, E = firewood, fuel, F1 = primary food, F2 = secondary food, Fa = animal food, Fr = food additive, relish, spice, herb, I = indicator species, M = medicinal and hygiene, N = narcotics and stimulants, O = ornamentation, Re = resin, Ri = ritual, S = supplies, T = technological use, equipment, Wr = wrapper, We = weed, X = dye, scents, cosmetics, colouring matter, Y = poison, Z = cordage, £ = source of cash

D11 Notes (in subject order): Year term first recorded, Ethnobotanical Index number, Language data, Botanical description, Habitat, Use data, Other, Cross references and other meta-data. [References to field notes appear in square brackets.]

E Scientific taxonomic identification: The template allows for up to 10 specimens to be identified for each record. Synonyms no longer regarded valid are placed in square brackets. Rejected earlier identifications have a line struck through them.