**Main characteristics/features**

The Sibuti God Mountain Stick or ‘Kayu Hujan Panas’ [which literally means ‘hot rain wood’] is obtained from the trees which grow in the dense forests of Sarawak, chiefly in Sibuti. The wood of the tree is classified into two varieties: male and female. The male variety is blackish in colour while the female variety is white or light in colour. The wood comes in various sizes and is of a hard texture. The scientific name for ‘God Mountain Stick’ or ‘Kayu Hujan Panas’ is Annonaceae Goniothalamus Velutinus. The wood is said to have multiple uses and contains special properties. In addition to its use in traditional medicine, various communities in Sarawak use the wood for subjugation, protection, self-defence and barriers against attacks or disturbances by wild animals, spirits, supernatural beings as well as human beings.

**Geographical area**

Sibuti subdistrict of Miri, Sarawak. Area: 842.47 km² – Density: 15.47/km² [2010]

**Production/processing**

The Sibuti God Mountain Stick or ‘Kayu Hujan Panas’ is very different from the same species found in Peninsular Malaysia or other places. Its special characteristic is that it is made up of seven (7) fine layers. The way to identify the difference of the wood is by burning the bark of the tree. With the male variety, the smell emitted is no different from that of trees growing in other areas. However, with the female variety, the smell is sweeter with a spicy aroma, while those growing in other areas emit a very unpleasant odour. In Sarawak, the wood is sold at traditional medical centres and ‘pasar tamu’ markets. The price of the male variety is lower than that of the female variety.

**Link between product and territory**

The use of the God Mountain Stick or ‘Kayu Hujan Panas’ has long been a practice among the Sarawakian communities in general and Sibuti in particular. While the local Kedayan community calls this wood ‘Kayu Hujan Panas’, it is known as ‘Kayu Tas’ among the Malay community, ‘Lukai’ among the Iban people, ‘Gertimang’ among the Penan community and ‘Binidieng’ among the Orang Ulu community.