

Directory Guide

Map showing the geographical layout of Kelantan, with icons indicating the locations of various traditional crafts and industries.

Tumpat

- List of traditional crafts and industries in Tumpat, including items like musical instruments, bak, kets, and traditional rice.

Kota Bharu

- List of traditional crafts and industries in Kota Bharu, including items like bak, ket, and traditional rice.

- Comprehensive list of traditional crafts and industries in Bachoh, including items like bak, ket, and traditional rice.

- Comprehensive list of traditional crafts and industries in Kota Bharu (continued), including items like bak, ket, and traditional rice.

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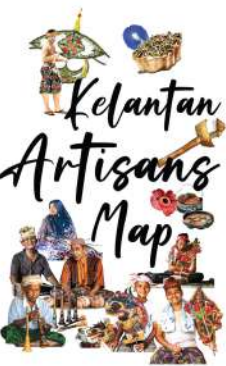
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Legend for the map, showing icons for various traditional crafts and industries such as musical instruments, bak, kets, and traditional rice.



MEET THE MAN!
This page is a tribute to our 10 heritage masters on Malaysia's diverse islands. Each of them has a story to tell. Their skills are highly valued and are being passed on to the next generation. We hope you will be inspired by the way they approach their work. They are not just craftsmen, but also artists, innovators, and entrepreneurs. They are the heart and soul of our diverse and vibrant nation.

Artisans and crafts bring our identity, history and culture to life. They are the backbone of our creative industries and the heart of our tourism industry. They are the ones who make our country a more attractive and vibrant place to visit. They are the ones who make our country a more interesting and exciting place to live in.

Heritage is not just a collection of old buildings and artifacts. It is a way of life, a way of thinking, and a way of feeling. It is the spirit of our people, the spirit of our nation, and the spirit of our world. It is the spirit that makes us who we are, and the spirit that makes us proud to be Malaysian.



ECOSYSTEM MARKING OVERVIEW
This overview provides a comprehensive look at the various ecosystem marking initiatives across Malaysia. It covers the different types of marks, the organizations involved, and the benefits of these initiatives. The marks are designed to help consumers make informed choices and support local producers. They are also a way to celebrate the diversity and richness of our cultural heritage.

The ecosystem marking initiative is a key part of our strategy to promote sustainable and ethical consumption. It is a way to support local producers and artisans, and to ensure that our products are of high quality and meet the needs of our consumers. It is also a way to celebrate the diversity and richness of our cultural heritage.



Kelamai Mat Weaving

The Kelamai mat is a traditional woven mat from Kelantan. It is made from natural materials and is known for its durability and beauty. The mat is woven in a traditional way, and it is a skill that is being passed on to the next generation.

Kemamad Siat Siat Mat Weaver

In the old days, young women were expected to have basic weaving skills. The patience required for weaving is said to help develop character and personality.



Singgora Roof Tiles

SINGGORA roof is a traditional architectural feature which can still be found in the East Coast of Malaysia and some parts of Thailand. Singgora roof made of clay and resembles Thai roofs.

The clay used is a mixture of fresh water from a river which contains calcium. The Singgora roof has an eave that is 40cm and also left to dry in the sun. The edge of the tiles are bent upwards.

Local claim Singgora tiles are suitable for hot and humid weather. They are sturdy and strong due to the mineral content in the clay and they keep houses cool.

Old Malay architecture considered environmental factors, encouraging cross ventilation and natural lighting, reducing direct sunlight and rain, leading to energy efficiency.

Batik

Most of Malaysian Batik has its roots in Kelantan and Terengganu. Batik is traditionally made using a manual wax-resist dyeing technique. The word batik is thought to be derived from the word 'batik' which means a cloth with little color. Batik may have originated from the Javanese word 'batik' describing a resist process for dyeing where the patterns are resisted on the fabric by tying and sewing around pieces of wax.

Malaysian batik motifs are mainly based on plants and flowers. The patterns are larger and simpler compared to Indonesian batik, relying heavily on the drum pattern motif compared to the "centering" technique to apply color to fabric. Malaysian batik is lighter and more vibrant compared to the deep hue of Indonesian batik.



Mohd Anwar Bin Marik Traditional Quat Trap Artisans

Jebat Puyuh

Quat traps are known as "Jebat Puyuh" in local Kelantanese dialect. They are crafted with a wooden frame to capture and trap quail.

The wood carvings for quat traps in Kelantan often display motifs inspired by an ancient kingdom, Langkat, "Bunga Tanjung" (Spines Flower), motifs decorate the panels flanking the door. Decorative quat traps were popular with government personnel in the 1980s and early 20th century. They are still only used for trapping quail, a popular practice, but were earned and displayed as an accessory.

Mohd Anwar Bin Marik Traditional Quat Trap Artisans

Silversmiths

Kelantan is well known for silversmithing, where Malay artisans still use traditional techniques – hammers and hammers. Silversmiths in Kelantan still carve and shape their silver hand tools and their silver is renowned for its fineness and design and superior workmanship.



Mohd Anwar Bin Marik Traditional Quat Trap Artisans

Wood Carving

Researcher claim woodcarving in Malay culture started around the thirteenth century (1300-1400 AD). Traditionally, Malay woodcarvers pay homage to the woods "semangat" or the spirit of wood. Wood carvening is used in various building, tool-making, boat-making and daily tools. It is a skill that is being passed on to the next generation.



Wood Carving

Keris

The art of making Keris, an ancient traditional Malay weapon can be traced back to the 13th century or earlier. However, the Keris is a collector's item used for ceremonial purposes. In Malay culture, the Keris is associated with mysticism, magic and nobility. A Keris used to reflect the aesthetic, status and identity of its owner.

David Butler, a former head of Keris, said that the center is a king, outdoors, warrior or commander. The center of the Keris is forged metal of grey iron, steel, nickel and chromium steel which produces a pattern called "Pamor". Well known patterns include Wallemaham, Din, Dinah Doby and Patah Seroi. A Keris blade is often worn and most have an uneven margin of the sword, hanging from at least five to six.

The made of Keris may be made of carved wood, iron or ivory, and embellished with a band of silver or gold. Keratenera-kera makers claim Kemuning wood from Gua Musang is of the best quality. It is a strong wood and has distinctive grain.

Keris artisans are active in the villages of Bukit Seroi and Tandong, Pahang. The late Nk Radhwan is a well known master wood carver and keris maker in Kelantan who sought to revive the distinctive regional style of the Malaysian Keris.

Wau

The "Wau" or traditional kite are newly created in Kelantan. The kite are made of split bamboo and colored paper with twine and string. Making a wau is an art form and is laboriously difficult. The kite need to be of a certain composition, structure and weight, and made of specific materials to fly high and far. The size of a wau can range from 12 feet to 20 feet, and it can fly for up to 12 hours.

In Malaysia, Wau have been used for entertainment. Forming is also a part of the wau flying, which is a traditional sport. Wau flying is well known for its stability and ability to fly. This is because the wau is made of split bamboo and is very light. The wau is also known for its ability to fly in the rain. This is because the wau is made of split bamboo and is very light.



Muhammad Fauzi Wau Maker

Kelantan Artisanal Food



Nasi Kerabu Laksum

Nasi Kerabu Biru

This most complex and unassuming meal features Kelantanese chili, "blue herb" rice, consists of five to six rice balls with several accompaniments that creates an explosion of deliciously balanced flavors.

Lemang, grass, vanilla, fish, coconut milk and ground coconut, and the traditional Kelantanese palm sugar are some of the main ingredients. The rice is traditionally blue, colored by butterfly pea flower. The essential accompaniments are assam (sour lime juice) and vegetables. Freshly chopped including the fish (small fish), watermelon (small), bay leaf (small), long bean, bean sprouts and cucumber. Other accompaniments include sautéed egg, fish head in batter, special grilled chicken with coconut milk (ayam penyet), green chili stuffed with fish paste called "bunga".

Usually, the rice is topped with special grass (bunga kembang), ground coconut (sambal) (sambal kacang), a dash of Kelantan fish sauce (buku) and traditional fish crackers (kemplak) on the side!

Akok

A famous dessert, akok is made of flour, coconut (grass) palm sugar, water and coconut milk. Traditionally, it is a solid body in a liquid coconut milk on hot charcoal and coconut flakes.

Local akok makers are active in the villages of Bukit Seroi and Tandong, Pahang. The late Nk Radhwan is a well known master wood carver and keris maker in Kelantan who sought to revive the distinctive regional style of the Malaysian Keris.



Akok

Nasi Tumpang

Uniquely packed in a cone-shaped banana leaf, it comes with fish or ground shrimp, fish or meat. Rice, a dash of sambal, and sometimes a slice of an omelet. Traditionally, it was originally food for sailors and farmers in Kelantan. The rice is packed in cones, easy for carrying.

Usually, the rice is topped with special grass (bunga kembang), ground coconut (sambal) (sambal kacang), a dash of Kelantan fish sauce (buku) and traditional fish crackers (kemplak) on the side!

Jala Mas

Jala Mas is a traditional dessert made in the East Coast of Malaysia. It is made of rice, coconut milk, and palm sugar. It is a traditional dessert that is made in the East Coast of Malaysia. It is a traditional dessert that is made in the East Coast of Malaysia.

Nasi Dagang

Nasi Dagang or in English ("Trader's Rice") is a Malaysian dish consisting of rice steamed in coconut milk, and eaten with fish curry and other ingredients such as pickled cucumber and papaya. It is a popular traditional dish in the East Coast mainly Kelantan and Terengganu. The Kelantan version uses a type of local rice early called "beras mas dagang" which is a type of white rice that has a light purple tinge and is a little glutinous.

Lompat Tikan

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Lompat Tikan

Pasar Malam

Traditional Malaysian Night Markets

1. Pasar Malam Kuala Lumpur
2. Pasar Malam Ipoh
3. Pasar Malam Seremban
4. Pasar Malam Melaka
5. Pasar Malam Johor Bahru
6. Pasar Malam Kota Bharu
7. Pasar Malam Kota Kinabalu
8. Pasar Malam Kuching
9. Pasar Malam Miri
10. Pasar Malam Sandakan
11. Pasar Malam Tawau
12. Pasar Malam Kudat
13. Pasar Malam Kota Marudu
14. Pasar Malam Semporna
15. Pasar Malam Bako
16. Pasar Malam Belaga
17. Pasar Malam Bintulu
18. Pasar Malam Miri
19. Pasar Malam Kuching
20. Pasar Malam Sandakan

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Tanah Merah

Traditional Kelantan Red Meringe

1. Tanah Merah Kuala Lumpur
2. Tanah Merah Ipoh
3. Tanah Merah Seremban
4. Tanah Merah Melaka
5. Tanah Merah Johor Bahru
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Machang

Traditional Kite Making

1. Machang Kuala Lumpur
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Pasar Pitch

Traditional Malaysian Night Markets

Kuala Krai

Traditional Kelantan Red Meringe

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Jeli

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Pasar Pitch

Traditional Malaysian Night Markets