109

Ringflies survive “klang tomi” as eggs. (Ringflies don’t do well in cold conditions. The temperatures high up in the mountains will be too low for them.)

110

Ringflies cannot live in the hills of Mundus because there is no food for them there. Only ticklegrass grows in the hills.

111

There are no ringflies in “klang tomi”, and the shellbeasts migrate to the hills to eat ticklegrass. Ringflies are plentiful in the other seasons, but not in the hills. That’s why the shellbeasts leave the hills then.

112

Shellbeasts exhibit characteristic behaviour during mating season. They rub their shells together (rb), stand on their hind legs (hl) and call to one another in high-pitched chirps (ch).

113

Spiceherb seeds do not sprout near ticklegrass. (Ticklegrass produces a certain substance that prohibits them from sprouting.)

114

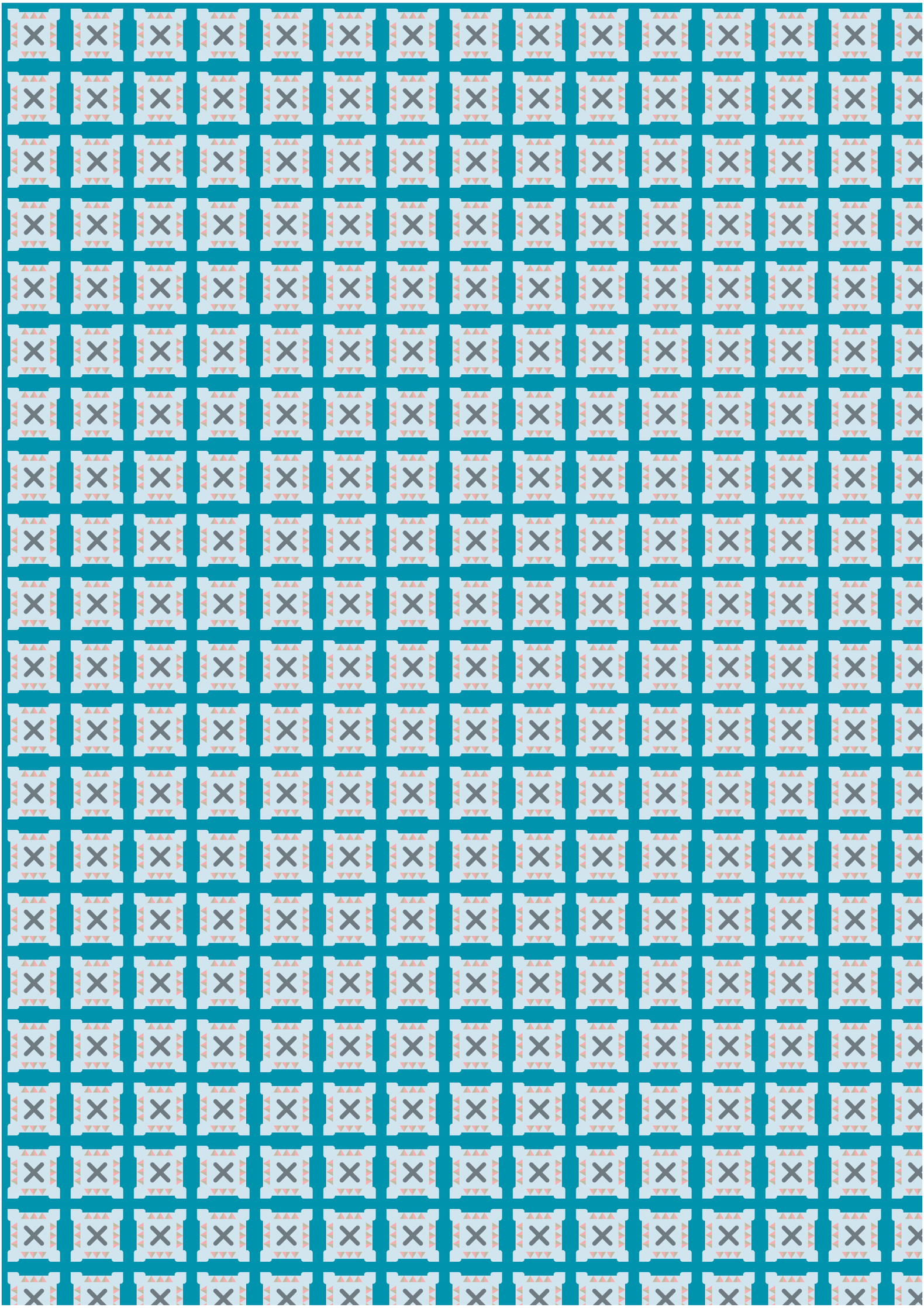
These animal droppings were produced in “klang tomi”. (They came from a shellbeast.)

115

Shellbeasts mate at the start of “klang raf raf”. (Mundians stop hunting shellbeasts temporarily when the shellbeasts’ mating season begins.)

116

Shellbeasts have only ticklegrass to eat in “klang tomi” because there are no ringflies then. (That is why they are quite a bit thinner at the end of “klang tomi” than at the start.)



117

The flowers of the climb-up are pollinated by ringflies. The ringflies carry the pollen from one flower to another. (Spiceherb and ticklegrass flower in a season in which there are no ringflies.)

118

Shellbeasts gestate for 60 Mundian days (one season).

119

(Almost) all shellbeasts have offspring every year (one offspring per pair).

120

Shellbeasts (which distribute the ticklegrass seeds) are not found on the east side of Mundus. That is why there is no ticklegrass there.

121

There are no shellbeasts east of the mountains, so it's easy for slower-moving ringflies to survive there. Only the fastest ringflies survive on the rest of Mundus.

122

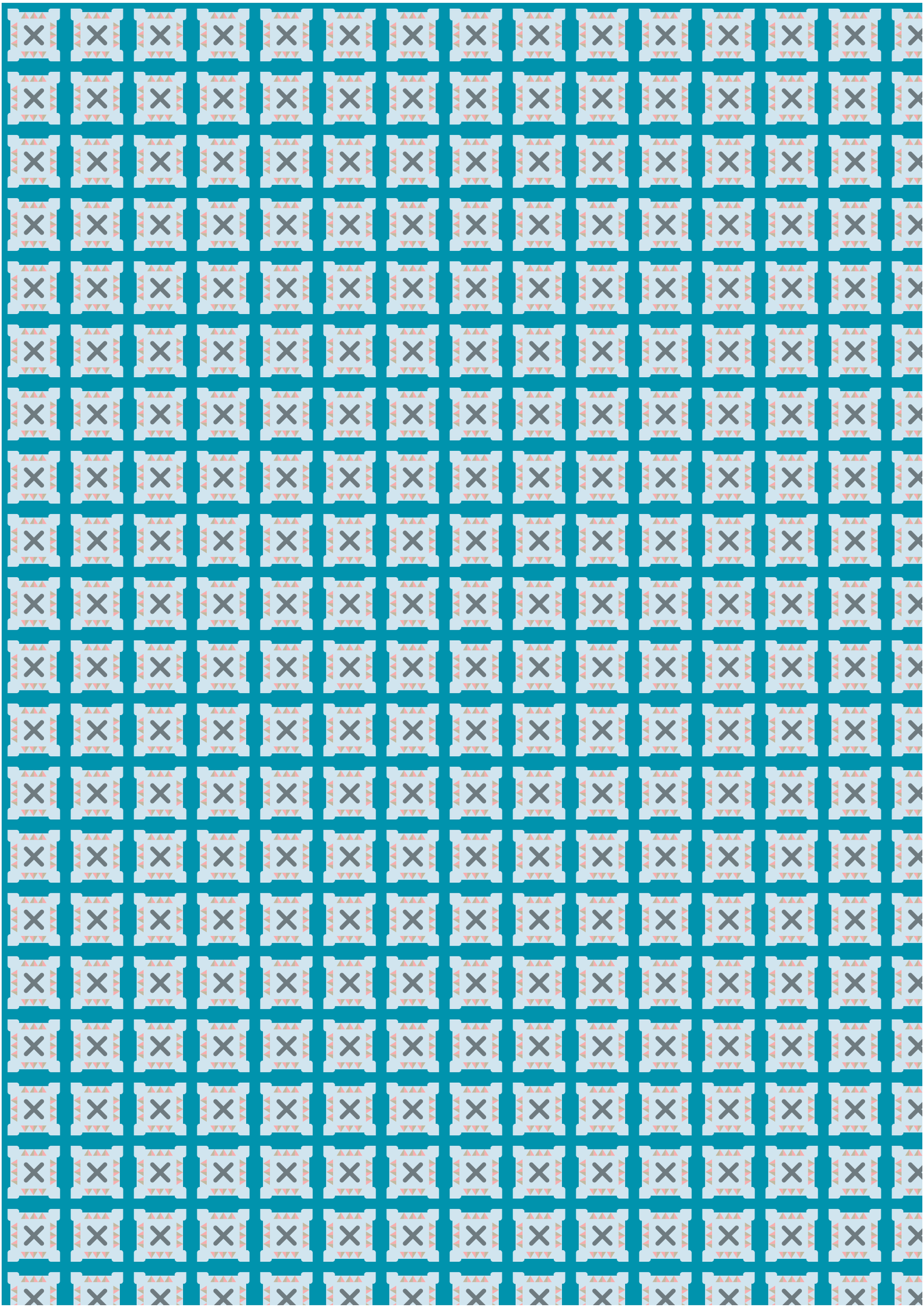
Shellbeasts are not suitable as livestock because they do not reproduce in captivity. (They are also unsuitable because they can be very aggressive.)

123

Because the gravitational force on Mundus is weaker than on Earth, Mundians can take very big steps.

124

A Mundian walks at about 14 kilometres an hour.



125

The layers of pure volcanic ash (in the hills of Mundus) were deposited during the low-wind seasons ("klang tomi" and "klang blof").

126

A crescent stands for the number 216. (Six triangles is 6 x 36 = 216.)

127

The number 144 (four triangles) is very important to Mundians. They also use it to decorate things.

128

"Fofi fofi gretti deffe" = Ringflies eat climb-up.

129

"Pilo pilo steppe nuki" = The shellbeasts walk to the mountain.

130

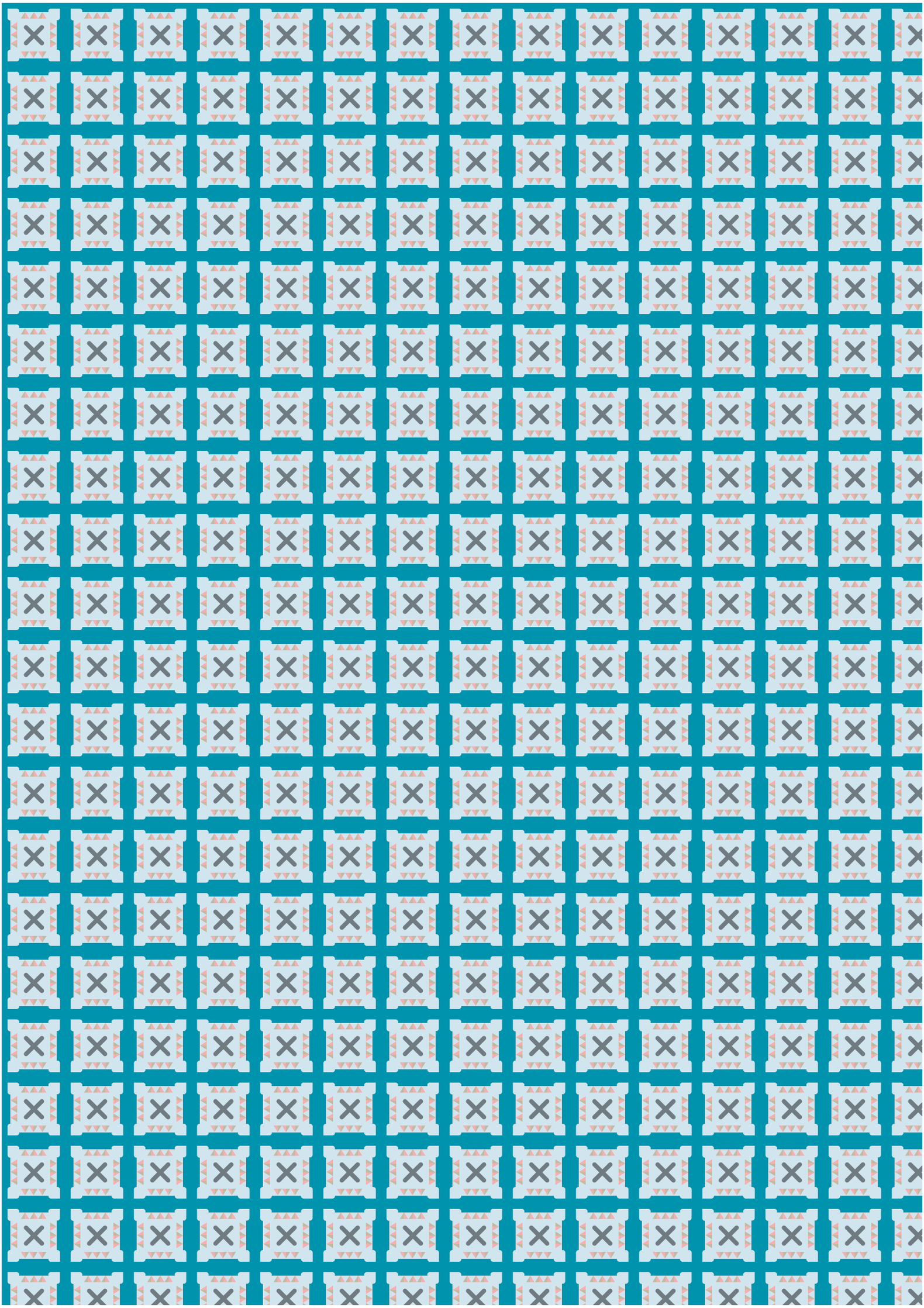
"Klang yanna raf raf. Bog yanna dok" = The season is very windy. A house is good.

131

Mundians call the climb-up flower "deffe tedep". Literally, that means climb-up sun (or perhaps climb-up hello).

132

Mundians associate shellbeasts with danger. They use the shape of the shellbeast to symbolise danger. The Mundian word "pi" was probably derived from the word "pilo".



133

climb-up flower = “deffe tedep”

134

The dark era (“slip kara”) began in the year 910 of the (old) calendar.

135

In earlier times (in “slip dok dok”), the Mundians raised livestock (the “kalif maya” or large animal). Today, they are forced to hunt shellbeasts. (That means that in “slip dok dok”, Mundians spent a lot less time every day obtaining food.)

136

The Mundians lost two sources of food during the transition from “slip dok dok” to “slip kara”: the fruit of the climb-up and the meat of the large animal (“kalif maya”). After “slip kara”, the climb-up fruit returned.

137

Before the dark era, the Mundians were taller than they are now, and during the dark era they were shorter. That has to do with their diet. Before the dark era, they ate the fruit of the climb-up plant and the meat of the large animal. Those two foods disappeared during the dark era. Nowadays the Mundians eat the fruit again, but the large animal is extinct.

138

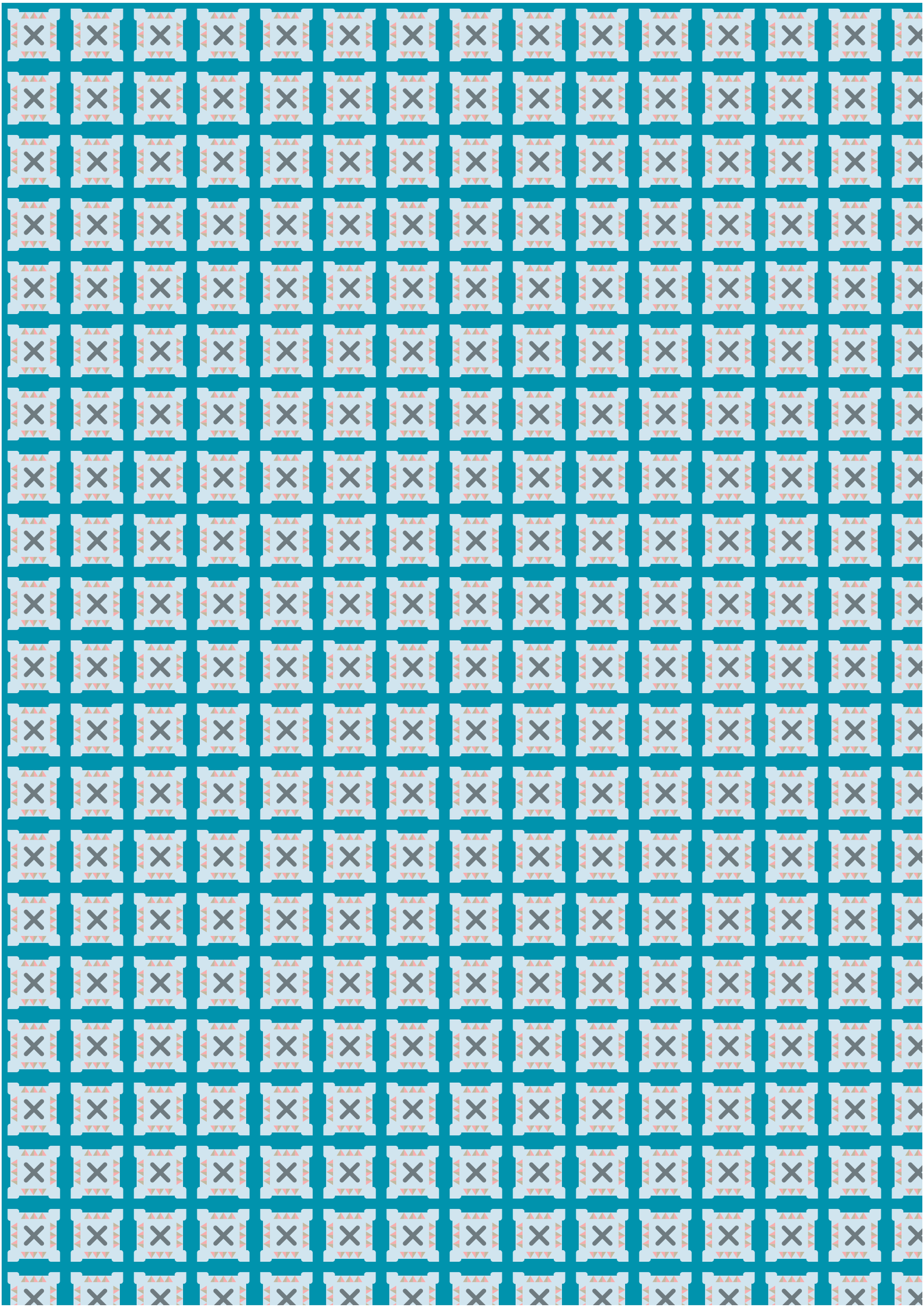
“Slip kara” was very dark because of a volcano eruption.

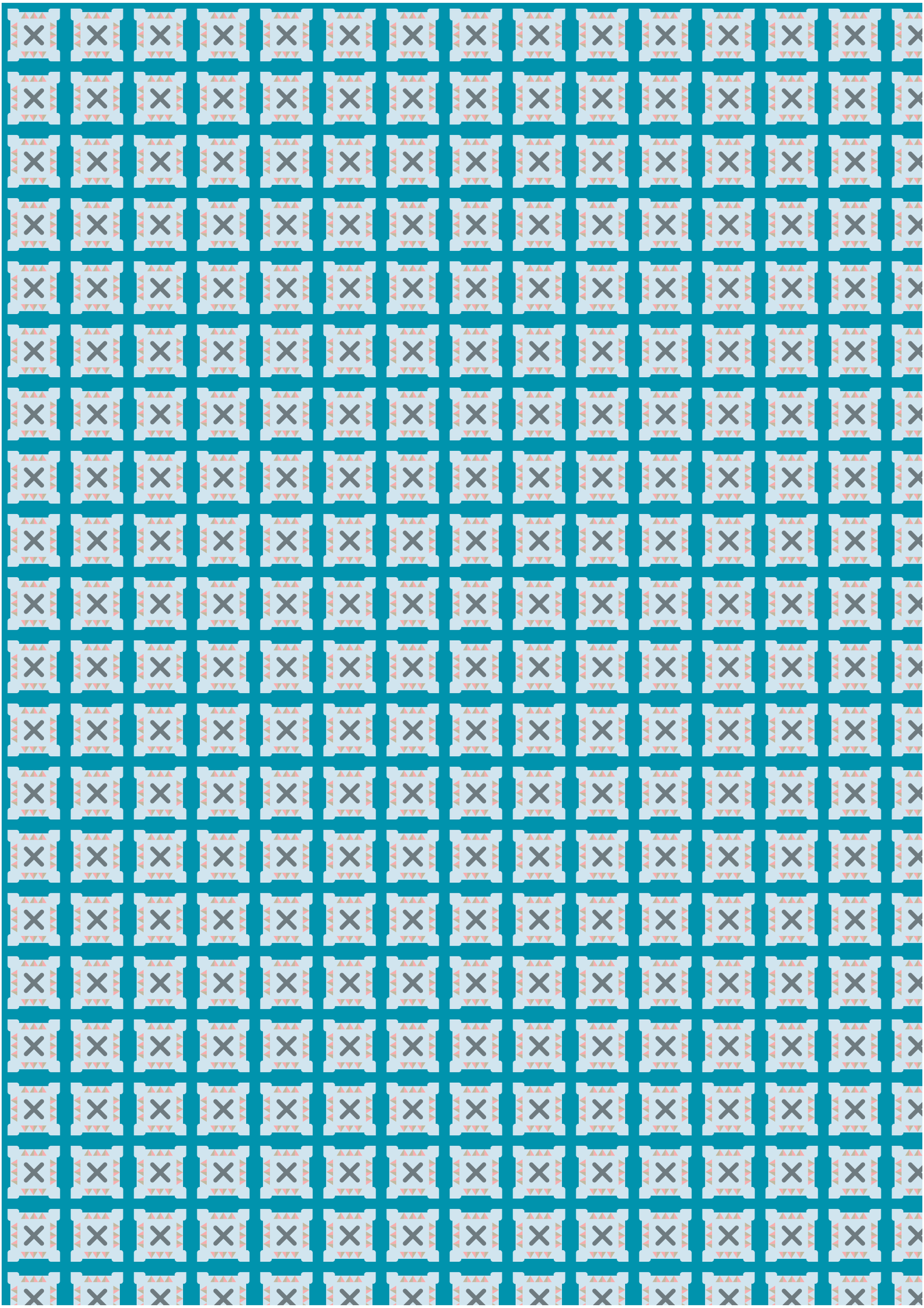
139

Document x1 is most likely a sales contract for animals and plants.

140

Document x2 says ‘I love you’. (It is probably a love letter.)



141

The large maze (“kapuki maya”) was constructed in the year 148 according to the old calendar.