THE COMPOSITION OF BIRD AND MAMMAL SPECIES IN MANGROVE FORESTS AT ROMPIN RIVER, PONTIAN RIVER AND ENDAU RIVER, PAHANG

ISMAZIANII BINTI HAJI SAPUAN

FAKULTI SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI
KOLEJ UNIVERSITI SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA
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By

ISMAZIANTI BINTI HAJI SAPUAN

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KOLEJ UNIVERSITI SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA
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Further research in species biodiversity is essential if we are to understand and appreciate the living and its environment that very important into our life on earth. Thanks are due the following individuals and institutions whose commitment to importance of this hard work is manifest in their generous support of the publication of this project.

ABSTRACT

This study focused on the composition of bird and mammal species in the mangrove forests in Rompin River, Pontian River and Endau River, Pahang. It was took three location to distinguish the adaptation of these wildlife in the three differ locations but in the same function as the mangrove forest. The main objectives of this project are to determine the composition and to examine the distribution and diversity of bird species and to determine the composition of the mammal species. Then, the recorded bird and mammal species are classified into their feeding guild according the references and direct observation. The methods that had been used were observation and trapping. For birds, the direct and indirect observation and trapping by mist-nett method were used. While the methods for mammals were observation, trapping by the rattraps and observation by their footprint, excrement etc. Results indicated that a total of 56 bird species of the 30 family and 6 families of the mammals have been recorded. The forest dominated by insectivore / frugivore (bird species) and herbivore (mammal species). The result claimed that the major part of these forest is disturb by human activities such as development, hunting and logging because of irresponsible and less information about how important the mangrove forest to us and other living. This study also recomended these forest is left undisturbed to prevent the few remaining wildlife habitats from further distruction and to allow the wildlife species to return to the original population condition.

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini mengulas tentang komposisi spesies burung dan mamalia di tiga lokasi hutan paya laut iaitu Sungai Rompin, Sungai Pontian dan Sungai Endau, Pahang. Ia mengambil tiga lokasi bagi membandingkan adaptasi yang berbeza bagi hidupan liar tersebut di tiga tempat yang berbeza tetapi mempunyai fungsi yang sama sebagai hutan paya laut. Objektif utama kajian ini ialah menentukan komposisi dan taburan serta kepadatan spesies burung dan menentukan komposisi spesies mamalia yang hidup dalam hutan tersebut. Selepas itu, haiwan yang telah direkod diklasifikasikan ke dalam kelas pemakanan berdasarkan bahan rujukan dan tinjauan secara terus. Beberapa kaedah telah dijalankan iaitu kaedah tinjauan serta pengecaman dan penangkapan. Bagi burung, kaedah peninjauan secara langsung iaitu berjalan sepanjang transek secara bebas selama sejam serta peninjauan secara tak langsung dan penangkapan menggunakan jaring kabut pada sepanjang hari dan ditutup menjelang senja. Manakala bagi mamalia pula, kaedah peninjauan dan pemerangkapan menggunakan 6 perangkap tikus dipasang pada waktu malam. Sejumlah 56 spesies burung dalam 30 famili dan 6 famili mamalia telah dicatatkan di dalam kajian ini. Pengecaman spesies burung dijalankan dengan begitu lancar lantaran cuaca yang baik tetapi tidak bagi mamalia kerana kajian ini terhad pada waktu siang sahaja. Hanya bergantung kepada kaedah perangkap tikus yang dipasang pada waktu malam dan kaedah pengecaman kesan jejak haiwan dilakukan. Walau bagaimanapun, dapat disimpulkan sama dengan kebanyakan kajian tentang hutan paya laut bahawa kebanyakan mamalia kecil seperti tikus dan tupai selain kera banyak mendiami hutan paya laut. Ini kerana kebanyakan mamalia tidak tinggal di hutan seperti hutan paya laut tetapi hanya mencari sumber makanan di hutan tersebut. Kepadatan dan taburan hidupan liar ini secara tak langsung juga menentukan bahawa hutan ini masih merupakan tempat yang selamat bagi habitat mereka atau tidak lantaran pembangunan, pemburuan dan pembalakan yang dilakukan oleh manusia secara berleluasa kerana kurangnya dedahan umum tentang pentingnya hutan paya laut sebagai ekosisitem yang stabil kepada manusia.