DENSITY STUDY OF THE LIAMAS IN TANDUNG SUNGAL CICIE, TERENGRANU NATIONAL PARK

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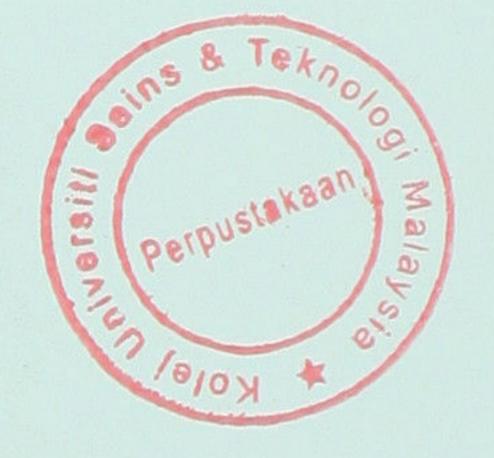
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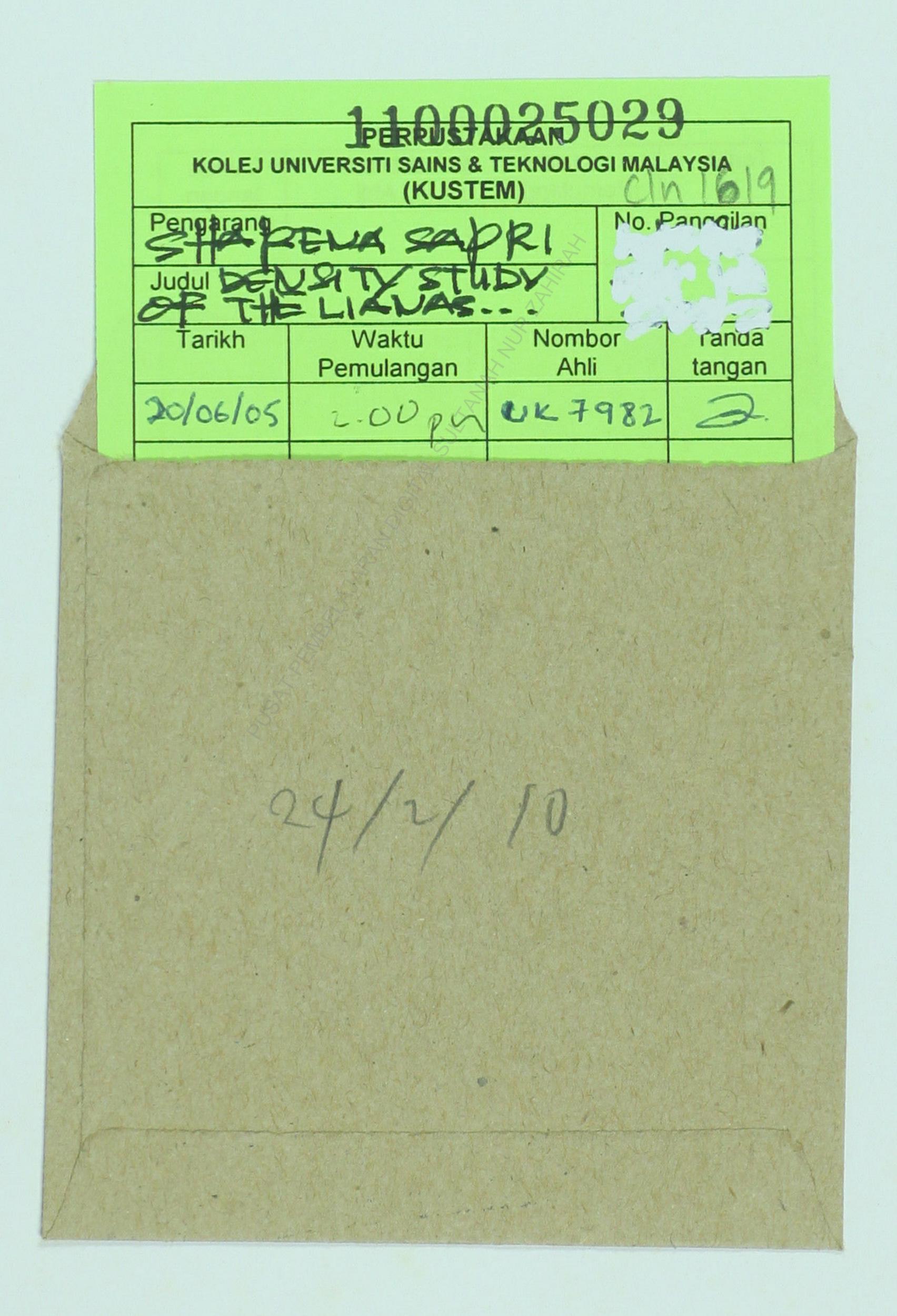
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By:

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This final year project is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Bachelor of Applied Sciences (Conservation and Management of Biodiversity)

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CERTIFICATION AND APPROVAL OF FINAL YEAR PROJECT REPORT

Lianas in Tanjung Sungai Cicir by Sharena Sapri, matrix number UK 4492 has been examined and all the suggested correction has been done. This project report is submitted to the Department of Biological Sciences in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Applied Sciences (Conservation and Management of Biodiversity), Faculty of Science and Technology, Kolej Universiti Sains dan Teknologi Malaysia.

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ABSTRACT

This study has been conducted to determine the density of lianas in Tanjung Sungai Cicir, Taman Negara Terengganu. The objectives of this study are to provide data on the density of lianas to the managers of Terengganu National Park and also to assist them in order to manage the national park as a whole in a sustainable ways. Method used to collect data was direct observation of the study area. There were five plots set up within the study area. Each individual liana found was observed and recorded. Every plot had a different number of lianas. In plot 1 and 5, there were 14 individuals recorded in each plot, whilst in plot 2, there were 23 individual lianas. Plot 3 and 4 contained 24 and 20 individuals of liana respectively. The plot with highest abundance of lianas recorded was plot 3.

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini dijalankan untuk menentukan kepadatan tumbuhan liana (pepanjat) di Tanjung Sungai Cicir, Taman Negara Terengganu. Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk menyediakan data kepadatan liana bagi pihak pengurusan Taman Negara Terengganu serta membantu mereka dalam menguruskan taman negara tersebut secara mapan. Kaedah yang telah digunakan bagi tujuan pengumpulan data adalah pemerhatian secara langsung di tapak kajian. Sebanyak lima plot tapak dibuat di kawasan kajian dan kesemua liana yang terdapat di dalam plot-plot itu diperhati dan direkodkan. Setiap plot didapati mempunyai bilangan individu liana yang berbeza. Plot 1 dan 5 mempunyai 14 individu liana manakala plot 2 mempunyai 23 individu liana. Plot 3 dan 4 pula mempunyai 24 dan 20 individu liana. Plot yang mempunyai paling banyak bilangan liana adalah plot 3.