

THE COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF BUTTERFLY
COMMUNITY IN SEMANGI RECREATIONAL FOREST,
FE ENGGANG

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**THE COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF BUTTERFLY COMMUNITY IN
SEKAYU RECREATIONAL FOREST, TERENGGANU**

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2006**

THE COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF BUTTERFLY COMMUNITY IN
SEKAYU RECREATIONAL FOREST, TERENGGANU.

By

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**PENGAKUAN DAN PENGESAHAN LAPORAN
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Adalah ini diakui dan disahkan bahawa laporan penyelidikan bertajuk: THE COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF BUTTERFLY COMMUNITY IN SEKAYU RECREATIONAL FOREST, TERENGGANU oleh Norafisah binti Muhamad, no. matrik: UK 8820 telah diperiksa dan semua pembetulan yang disarankan telah dilakukan. Laporan ini dikemukakan kepada Jabatan Sains Biologi sebagai memenuhi sebahagian daripada keperluan memperoleh Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sains (Sains Biologi), Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi, Kolej Universiti Sains dan Teknologi Malaysia.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

LS	-	Lower stream
MS	-	Middle stream
SRF	-	Sekayu Recreational Forest
US	-	Upper stream
%	-	Percent

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ABSTRACT

A checklist of butterflies collected from Sekayu Recreational Forest area is presented. A total of 193 true butterfly (Lepidoptera: Rhopalocera) adults which comprise of 70 species from four families were successfully collected from three selected streams; upper, middle and lower streams. Nymphalidae was the most dominant family inhabiting all streams followed by Papilionidae and Pieridae, while Lycaenidae was rather rare. Nymphalidae such as *Elymnias hypermnestra*, *Tanaecia flora*, *Lexias cyanipardus*, *Mycalesis intermedia* and *Ypthima fasciata* were widely distributed in vegetation areas. Among the Lepidopterans, *Leptosia nina* was the most dominant species in the areas. This species was usually occurred in open spaces on the forest plains and they were feeble in flight. Two endangered species also identified during this study were *Idea stollii* and *Zeuxidia aurelius*.

KOMPOSISI DAN TABURAN KOMUNITI KUPU-KUPU DI HUTAN LIPUR SEKAYU, TERENGGANU

ABSTRAK

Satu senarai spesies kupu-kupu yang dikumpul dari Hutan Lipur Sekayu telah dikemukakan. Sejumlah 139 kupu-kupu matang (Lepidoptera: Rhopalocera) terdiri daripada 70 spesies dari empat famili telah berjaya dikumpulkan dari tiga kawasan sungai yang terpilih; hilir sungai, pertengahan sungai dan hulu sungai. Nymphalidae merupakan famili yang paling dominan yang mendiami semua bahagian arus dan diikuti oleh Papilionidae dan Pieridae, sementara Lycaenidae pula adalah sangat jarang dijumpai. Nymphalidae seperti *Elymnias hypermnestra*, *Tanaecia flora*, *Lexias cyanipardus*, *Mycalesis intermedia* dan *Ypthima fasciata* tersebar dengan luas di kawasan yang mempunyai tumbuhan renek. Di antara spesies Lepidoptera yang direkod, *Leptosia nina* merupakan spesies yang paling dominan di dalam kawasan-kawasan tersebut. Spesies ini biasanya berada pada kawasan terbuka di dalam hutan yang lapang dan daya terbang mereka sangat lemah. Dua spesies terancam turut berjaya dikenalpasti sepanjang kajian ini dijalankan, iaitu *Idea stollii* dan *Zeuxidia aurelius*.