

DESCRIPTION OF RIPARIAN VEGETATION OF  
JUNGKAP, SETUL, TERENGGANU

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FAKULTI SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI  
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DESCRIPTION OF RIPARIAN VEGETATION OF SUNGAI BARI, SETIU,  
TERENGGANU

By

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## ABSTRACT

Riparian vegetation characterized by plants that are living or located on the bank of a natural course of water. It is importance to the community and some animal that made the vegetation as their diet. This study was conducted in riparian vegetation of Sungai Bari, Setiu, Terengganu, to describe its vegetation. Three plots of 10 x 10m were established along Sungai Bari, where plants were sampled for herbarium specimens, identified and described. The vegetation consists of various life forms; tree, palmae, shrubs, climbers, grasses, ferns and herbs. Overall, a total of 52 species belonging to 33 families were sampled and identified. Tree is the most life forms found with Leguminoseae being the most abundant. *Melanochyla wallichii* and *Glutta velutina* was dominant at the lower down stream parts, which favored vegetation adapted to brackish water. Mangrove species also found growing on muddy and swampy part of Sungai Bari. The importances of plant species to community livelihood are also discussed.

# CIRI-CIRI VEGETASI RIPARIAN DI SUNGAI BARI, SETIU, TERENGGANU

## ABSTRAK

Vegetasi riparian dicirikan oleh tumbuhan yang hidup atau terletak di kawasan air semulajadi. Tumbuhan ini penting kepada komuniti dan sesetengah haiwan yang menjadikan tumbuhan ini sebagai makanan. Kajian telah dijalankan untuk mencirikan tumbuhan riparian di sepanjang Sungai Bari Setiu, Terengganu. Tiga plot berkeluasan 10 x 10m telah dibina di sepanjang Sungai Bari, dimana penyampelan tumbuhan dan spesimen herbarium dibuat, untuk mencirikan dan mengenal pasti tumbuhan tersebut. Vegetasi meliputi pelbagai bentuk hidup terdiri daripada pokok berkayu, palma, pokok renek, pepanjat, paku pakis, rumput dan herba. Secara keseluruhannya, sebanyak 52 spesies pokok daripada 33 famili tumbuhan telah disampel dan dicamkan. Pokok merupakan bentuk hidup yang paling lazim ditemui dengan Leguminosae menunjukkan kelimpahan paling tinggi. *Melanochyla wallichii* dan *Gluta velutina* mendominasi bahagian bawah sungai yang lebih sesuai untuk vegetasi beradaptasi kepada air payau. Spesies paya laut ditemui di bahagian berlumpur dan berpayau Sungai Bari. Kepentingan vegetasi kepada kehidupan masyarakat turut dibincangkan.