

RESEARCH REPORT ON THE CURRENT AND POTENTIAL  
DEVELOPMENT OF COASTAL ZONE (SOUTH COAST) IN  
MALAYSIA (PART I) (1980-1985)

MOON BUNDAH, MALAYA

UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA

INSTITUTE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA, MALAYSIA

1985

1100030765

| PERPUSTAKAAN<br>KOLEJ UNIVERSITI SAINS & TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA<br>(KUSTEM) |                     |   |                 |
|---|---------------------|---|-----------------|
| Pengarang <i>Noor Buzaira<br/>bt Aniffin</i>                            |                     | No. Panggilan<br><i>Lp 12<br/>PST 16<br/>200x</i> |                 |
| Judul <i>on. Ethological study</i>                                      |                     |   |                 |
| Tarikh  | Waktu<br>Pemulangan | Nombor<br>Ahli                                    | Tanda<br>tangan |
|   |                     |   |                 |
|   |                     |   |                 |
|   |                     |   |                 |
|   |                     |   |                 |



ETHOLOGICAL STUDY ON THE DIURNAL AND NOCTURNAL ACTIVITIES OF  
SPOTTED DEER (*Axis axis axis*) IN CAPTIVITY AT MALACCA ZOO (ZOO  
MELAKA)

By

Noor Baizura binti Ariffin

Research Report submitted in partial fulfillment of  
the requirements for the degree of  
Bachelor of Science (Biological Sciences)

Department of Biological Sciences  
Faculty of Science and Technology  
KOLEJ UNIVERSITI SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA  
2004





**PENGAKUAN DAN PENGESAHAN LAPORAN  
PROJEK PENYELIDIKAN I DAN II**

Adalah dengan ini diakui dan disahkan bahawa laporan penyelidikan bertajuk:

ETHOLOGICAL STUDY ON THE DIURNAL AND NOCTURNAL ACTIVITIES OF SPOTTED  
DEER (*Axis axis axis*) IN CAPTIVITY AT MALACCA ZOO

Oleh Noor Baizura Binti Ariffin, No. Matrik UK 5515 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.

Disahkan oleh:

Penyelia Utama

Nama : **Prof. Madya Dr. Mohd Effendy b. Abd. Wahid**  
Pensyarah  
Cop Rasmi : **Jabatan Sains Biologi**  
**Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi**  
**Kolej Universiti Sains dan Teknologi Malaysia**  
**(KUSTEM)**  
**21030 Kuala Terengganu, Terengganu.**

Tarikh: 13 Mac 2004

Ketua Jabatan Sains Biologi

Nama : **PROF. DR. CHAN ENG HENG**  
Ketua  
Cop Rasmi : **Jabatan Sains Biologi**  
**Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi**  
**Kolej Universiti Sains dan Teknologi Malaysia**  
**(KUSTEM)**  
**21030 Kuala Terengganu.**

Tarikh: 13 MAC 2004

*.....Specially dedicated to my mom, dad and brothers.....Also  
my friends Ina, Rose, Kak mas and Kak Ani.....Love you all  
forever.....*

*-ZURA-*

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I would like to express my deepest appreciation and sincere thanks to my supervisor, Prof. Madya Dr. Mohd Effendy Abd. Wahid from Department of Biological Sciences, Kolej Universiti Sains dan Teknologi Malaysia, Terengganu for his continuous and untiring assistance, guidance, support, advice and suggestions during the research of this project although busy with his further study at South Korea. Truly, this project might not be completed to this superb stage without the aid from you.

My greatest appreciation also goes to Mr. Noorazlan Bin Mohd Noor, the supervisor (curator) of Malacca Zoo, who had enthralled me with information regarding the subject of my observation. Thank you for your technical assistance and especially for your arrangement about keeper that will accompany me every day for night observation. Also not forgetting the director of Malacca Zoo and to all the zookeepers for the warm hospitality throughout my entire stay in the zoo.

My heartiest gratitude also reaches out to my buddy, Rose and my friend Aida who had being very helpful in answering to my needs regarding my project and had given me a full strengthen to finish my project there. Nice stay at the zoo with you!

Special thanks also to my family and my housemate and everyone else who had indirectly aided me in my project. Thank you very much for the moral support. Once again, thank you all.



## CONTENTS

|                         | PAGE |
|-------------------------|------|
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS        | ii   |
| CONTENTS                | iv   |
| LIST OF TABLE           | vii  |
| LIST OF FIGURES         | viii |
| LIST OF GRAPHS          | ix   |
| LIST OF MAPS            | x    |
| LIST OF APPENDICES      | xi   |
| ABSTRACT                | xiii |
| ABSTRAK                 | xiv  |
| <br>                    |      |
| 1.0 INTRODUCTION        | 1    |
| <br>                    |      |
| 2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW   |      |
| 2.1 Deer                | 4    |
| 2.1.1 Young Deer        | 5    |
| 2.1.2 Horns and antlers | 6    |
| 2.1.3 Coloring          | 9    |
| 2.1.4 Herds             | 9    |
| 2.1.5 Diet              | 10   |

|  |    |
|--|----|
| 2.1.6 Size                                     | 11 |
| 2.1.7 Breeding                                 | 11 |
| 2.1.8 Signals and Sensitivity                  | 13 |
| 2.1.9 Deer and people                          | 14 |
| 2.2 Axis deer                                  | 15 |
| <br>   |    |
| <b>3.0 METHODOLOGY</b>                         |    |
| 3.1 Research animal                            | 19 |
| 3.2 Study area                                 | 21 |
| 3.3 Observation and Data Collection Techniques | 26 |
| 3.4 Behaviors observed                         | 27 |
| 3.5 Data analysis                              | 28 |
| 3.6 Materials                                  | 28 |
| <br>   |    |
| <b>4.0 RESULTS</b>                             | 29 |
| 4.1 Feeding                                    | 33 |
| 4.2 Chewing                                    | 35 |
| 4.3 Resting                                    | 36 |
| 4.4 Moving                                     | 37 |
| 4.5 Social interaction                         | 39 |

|                        |    |
|------------------------|----|
| 5.0 DISCUSSION         | 40 |
| 5.1 Feeding            | 41 |
| 5.2 Chewing            | 43 |
| 5.3 Resting            | 44 |
| 5.4 Moving             | 45 |
| 5.5 Social interaction | 46 |
| 5.6 Others             | 47 |
| 6.0 CONCLUSION         | 48 |
| 7.0 REFERENCES         | 50 |
| 8.0 APPENDICES         | 52 |

## LIST OF TABLE

|   | Page |
|---|------|
| Table 3.1: List of tree include in the enclosure K3 | 23   |

## LIST OF FIGURES

|  | Page |
|--|------|
| Figure 3.2: The view of enclosure K3 that show the pellet and the place that keeper put the food for this deer | 22   |
| Figure 4.1: This picture show the herd of <i>Axis axis axis</i> having their food at plot C                    | 34   |
| Figure 4.2: This is the leaf that axis deer feed everyday. Local name for these leaves is 'Mengkirai'          | 34   |

## LIST OF GRAPHS

|   | Page |
|---|------|
| Graph 4.1: Overall percentage of time spent in difference plot of the enclosure from hours 0800 to 0000 of axis deer in captivity. ( $P>0.05$ ) | 31   |
| Graph 4.2: Total result of time spent for each behavior of <i>Axis axis</i> that occurred in phase 1, phase 2 and phase 3 ( $P<0.05$ )          | 32   |



## LIST OF MAPS

|   | Page |
|---|------|
| Map 3.1: Plan of the plot                     | 24   |
| Map 3.2: Geographical Mapping of Enclosure K3 | 25   |

## LIST OF APPENDICES

|   | Page |
|---|------|
| Appendix 1: Table 8.1a: Total frequencies of the position of axis deer for each plot in enclosure K3 for the whole observation time | 52   |
| Appendix 2: Table 8.1b: Overall data of behaviors that had been observed for the whole observation time                             | 52   |
| Appendix 3: Graph 8.1 The data of feeding behaviors that occur in phase 1, phase 2 and phase 3. ( $p < 0.05$ )                      | 53   |
| Appendix 4: Graph 8.2: The data of chewing behaviors that occur in phase 1, phase 2 and phase 3. ( $p < 0.05$ )                     | 54   |
| Appendix 5: Graph 8.3: The data of resting behaviors that occur in phase 1, phase 2 and phase 3. ( $p < 0.05$ )                     | 55   |
| Appendix 6: Graph 8.4: The data of moving behaviors that occur in phase 1, phase 2 and phase 3. ( $p < 0.05$ )                      | 56   |
| Appendix 7: Graph 8.5: The data of social interaction behaviors that occur in phase 1, phase 2 and phase 3. ( $p < 0.05$ )          | 57   |
| Appendix 8: Table 8.2a: An example of data sheet formatted for data collection of plot section                                      | 58   |
| Appendix 9: Table 8.2b: An example of data sheet for formatted for data collection for each behavior                                | 59   |
| Appendix 10: Table 8.3a: Summary result for each behavior occur at phase 1 in 21 days observation                                   | 60   |
| Appendix 11: Table 8.3b: Summary result for each behavior occur at phase 2 in 21 days observation                                   | 61   |
| Appendix 12: Table 8.3c: Summary result for each behavior occur at phase 3 in 21 days observation                                   | 62   |

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Appendix 13: Table 8.4a: Summary result for the distribution of deer in phase 1  | 63 |
| Appendix 14: Table 8.4b: Summary result for the distribution of deer in phase 2  | 64 |
| Appendix 15: Table 8.4c: Summary result for the distribution of deer in phase 3  | 65 |
| Appendix 16: Table 8.5: Mean of accumulated frequencies of occurrence of feeding, chewing, resting, moving and social interaction of <i>Axis axis axis</i> in captive according to phases time | 66 |
| Appendix 17: Figure of axis deer in enclosure K3   | 67 |
| Appendix 18: Pindaan-pindaan bagi jadual   | 69 |
| Appendix 19: Undang-undang Malaysia- Akta 76, Akta Perlindungan Hidupan Liar 1972, Senarai Pindaan   | 70 |
| Appendix 20: Undang- Undang Malaysia (Cetakan semula)  | 72 |

## ABSTRACT

The behavior of axis deer (*Axis axis axis*) in captivity had been studied to compare the behavior of captive deer and the wild axis deer. The study was carried out over 21 days, which comprise 252 hours with seven days before it for the pilot observation. The data for distribution of this deer around the enclosure had been collected to see the distribution of this deer for the whole day. The enclosure was divided into five parts and the position of the subjects were noted every 30 second. Generally, deer finished the day at plot C where the pellet was available and they have their food. 18.27 % was spent at plot A (front area), 24.27% at plot B (food area), 31.99% at plot C (food and moist area), 22.12% at plot D (mid and highest area) and only 3.36% at plot E (back area) at  $p > 0.05$ . The focused of study was the comparison of five types of behavior that were feeding, chewing, resting, moving and social interaction. Statistical analysis showed that there was a significant difference between the percentages of all behavior. 16.35% was spent for feeding, chewing 21.45%, resting 32.47%, moving 18.43% and social interaction 11.31% at  $p < 0.05$ . Total result detected that axis deer in captivity had changed their natural behavior. Otherwise, they still maintain their sensitive nature and still very alert of any changes that occurred around.

## ABSTRAK

Satu kajian tentang perlakuan rusa bintik (*Axis axis axis*) telah dibuat bagi membandingkan perlakuan rusa di dalam kurungan dan juga rusa yang hidup liar. Kajian ini telah dijalankan selama 21 hari yang merangkumi 252 jam dengan tambahan tujuh hari pemerhatian awal. Data tentang taburan rusa di sekeliling kandang telah diambil untuk melihat taburan rusa ini setiap hari. Kawasan kandang telah dibahagikan kepada 5 bahagian dan kedudukan rusa dicatatkan bagi setiap 30 saat. Rusa didapati banyak menghabiskan masa di plot C yang mana merupakan kawasan yang merangkumi tempat perletakan makanan. Sebanyak 18.27% dihabiskan di plot A (kawasan depan), 24.27% di plot B (kawasan makanan), 31.99% di plot C (kawasan makanan dan lembap), 22.12% di plot D (kawasan tengah dan agak tinggi) dan hanya 3.36% di plot E (kawasan belakang) pada kebarangkalian  $p > 0.05$ . Tumpuan utama kajian ini adalah terhadap perbandingan lima jenis perlakuan rusa bintik iaitu makan, mengunyah, berehat, bergerak dan juga berinteraksi antara satu sama lain. Analisis statistik menunjukkan terdapat perbezaan yang signifikan antara peratus perlakuan rusa tersebut. 16.35% diperuntukkan untuk makan, mengunyah 21.45%, berehat 32.47%, bergerak 18.43% dan berinteraksi antara satu sama lain sebanyak 11.31% ( $p < 0.05$ ). Hasil keseluruhan kajian mendapati, perlakuan rusa bintik di dalam kandang telah banyak berbeza daripada perlakuan asal mereka. Namun, sifat asal rusa yang amat sensitif dan terlalu berwaspada dengan keadaan sekeliling masih seperti sediakala.