

DISCRIMINATION OF FIVE SELECTED MANGROVE SPECIES
USING SPECTRAL REFLECTANCE DATA AT TOK BALI
KELANTAN AND SETIU, TERENGGANU

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2006

cln: 4801

1100046113



LP 39 FST 5 2006



1100046113

Discrimination of five selected mangrove species using spectra
reflectance data at Tok Bali, Kelantan and Setiu, Terengganu /
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**DISCRIMINATION OF FIVE SELECTED MANGROVE SPECIES USING
SPECTRAL REFLECTANCE DATA AT TOK BALI, KELANTAN AND
SETIU, TERENGGANU**

By

Noorfadhilah binti Khairi

**Research Report submitted in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Applied Science (Biodiversity Conservation and Management)**

**Department of Biological Sciences
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2006**

This project should be cited as:

Noorfadhilah, K. 2006. Discrimination of five selected mangrove species using spectral reflectance data at Tok Bali, Kelantan and Setiu, Terengganu. Undergraduate thesis, Bachelor of Applied Science in Biodiversity Conservation and Management, Faculty of Science and Technology, Kolej Universiti Sains dan Teknologi Malaysia, Terengganu. 63p.

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PROJEK PENYELIDIKAN I DAN II**

Adalah ini diakui dan disahkan bahawa laporan penyelidikan bertajuk: DISCRIMINATION OF FIVE SELECTED MANGROVE SPECIES USING SPECTRAL REFLECTANCE DATA AT TOK BALI, KELANTAN AND SETIU, TERENGGANU oleh Noorfadhilah binti Khairi no. matrik: UK 7751 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 Gunaan- Pemuliharaan dan Pengurusan Biodiversiti Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi, Kolej Universiti Sains dan Teknologi Malaysia.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost, I'm grateful to God without his permission, I would not finish this study in time as schedule. I would like to thank my main supervisor Mr. Kasawani Ibrahim and co-supervisor Prof. Madya Sulong Ibrahim. Thanks for accepting me as one of your student who always helped and guide me. Your advices and critics have helped a lot throughout this study.

I would also like to thank everyone in my family, particularly my beloved parent, for the financial and moral support through my study. Thousand of thanks for not losing hope during difficult times. The stars shine brightest on the darkest nights. Only Allah can repay all your sacrifice for me. Not forgotten my dearest and very special, Abrar Noor Akramin Kamarudin. Thanks what you have done for me.

I would be remiss if I did not acknowledge some of others who have worked with me, helped me, and taught me through this study. A lot of thanks to En. Habir, En. Nasir, Tuan Haji Muhammad Razali Salam, En Manaf ,En. Kassim, Ruzalizam, and Karthik, for helping and guiding me throughout the sampling period. Special thanks to En.Suffian and Dr. Chua for their time and advice teaching me using SPSS software. Without their help my project would not finish on time.

Lastly thanks to my housemate, Atie, Sal, Farah and Liana who made me laugh during the past three year. My Allah bless you.

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted at Tok Bali, Kelantan and Setiu, Terengganu. The aims of this study were to determine the spectral properties and to identify the significant wavelength in discriminating among five selected mangrove species at different location. Knowledge on these differences of wavelength was useful for species identification. Five mangrove species have been selected and they were *Rhizophora apiculata*, *Bruguiera cylindrica*, *Avicennia alba*, *Heritiera littoralis* and *Hibiscus tiliaceus*. At NIR region, the mean of spectral reflectance of five selected mangrove species at Tok Bali showed that the highest reflectance was recorded by *Rhizophora apiculata* with 84% of reflectance and the lowest was recorded by *Avicennia alba* with 69% of reflectance. Meanwhile at Setiu, the highest reflectance was showed by *Heritiera littoralis* with 81% of reflectance and the lowest was *Bruguiera cylindrica* with 73% of reflectance. Spectral reflectance of five selected mangrove species were statistically tested using canonical stepwise discriminant analysis of SPSS program. Fifteen wavelengths were produced in discriminating among five selected mangrove species at both locations. Student t-test showed that there were no significant differences between spectral reflectance of mangrove species at Tok Bali and Setiu ($P=0.345$, $P=0.778$, $P=0.753$ and $P=0.513$ bigger than 0.05). The spectral reflectance also influenced by several factors such as cloud cover changes, atmospheric condition, leaf internal structure and chlorophyll content.

PEMBEZAAN LIMA SPESIES TUMBUHAN PAYA LAUT TERPILIH MENGUNAKAN DATA PEMBALIKAN SPEKTRAL DI TOK BALI, KELANTAN DAN SETIU, TERENGGANU

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini telah dijalankan di Tok Bali, Kelantan dan Setiu, Terengganu. Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk menentukan sifat spektral dan mengenalpasti jarak gelombang yang signifikan bagi membezakan di antara kelima-lima spesies tumbuhan paya laut di kawasan yang berlainan. Pengetahuan berkaitan dengan pembezaan jarak gelombang ini sangat berguna untuk pengenalan spesies tumbuhan. Lima spesies tumbuhan paya laut telah dipilih iaitu *Rhizophora apiculata*, *Bruguiera cylindrica*, *Avicennia alba*, *Heritiera littoralis* dan *Hibiscus tiliaceus*. Pada spektrum infra-merah, purata pembalikan spektral bagi kelima-lima spesies di Tok Bali menunjukkan pembalikan tertinggi adalah *Rhizophora apiculata* dengan 84% dan yang terendah adalah *Avicennia alba* dengan 69%. Manakala di Setiu, *Heritiera littoralis* sebanyak 81% dan yang terendah adalah *Bruguiera cylindrica* dengan 73%. Pembalikan spektral tumbuhan paya laut ini diuji secara statistik dengan menggunakan analisis Canonical stepwise discriminant analysis dalam program SPSS. 15 jarak gelombang dihasilkan untuk membezakan kelima-lima spesies di kedua-dua kawasan. Student t-test membuktikan tiada perbezaan yang ketara di antara pembalikan spektral di Tok Bali dan Setiu ($P=0.345$, $P=0.778$, $P=0.753$ dan $P=0.513$ lebih besar daripada 0.05). Pembalikan spektral dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor antaranya ialah perubahan litupan awan, keadaan atmosfera, struktur dalaman daun dan kandungan klorofil.