

ANALYSIS OF MANURE ANIMAL BOOTS WITH
EMPHASIS ON FAT AT MANURE AND GARDEN
FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS THE SPAIN

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ATTRACTION OF MAN-MADE ANIMAL ROOSTS WITH EMPHASIS ON BAT
AT MANGROVE AND GARDEN AREA OF UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA
TERENGGANU

By

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANOVA	-	One-way analysis on variance
cm	-	centimeter
°	-	degree
°C	-	degree Celcius
ha	-	hectare
H _a	-	hypotheses alternative
H ₀	-	hypotheses null
m	-	meter
mm	-	milimeter
%	-	percentage
r _s	-	Spearman Correlation Coefficient
SPSS	-	Statistical Package of Social Science
UMT	-	Universiti Malaysia Terengganu

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ABSTRACT

The study of man-made animal roost is vital to develop conservation tools in animal's conservation efforts. This study was conducted at mangrove and garden area of Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT) to investigate the attraction of man-made animal roosts. A total of 48 man-made animal roosts have been placed at two sites respectively. A total of 31 individuals from four different classes were recorded which were Reptile, Arachnida, Aves and Insecta. Reptile is the most dominant animal with 68% followed by arachnida (16%), aves (10%) and insecta (6%). Garden site was most preferred by the animals (83.9%). Both designs marked equally in term of occupancy rate. West facing roosts attracted four classes of animals but there was no significant difference between the occupancy of animals within four directions. No bats have been found during the sampling. The occupancy of animals proven that there are several types of animals that attracted to man-made animal roosts especially at garden site compared to mangrove site. The increasing number of animals was indicated that the man-made animal roost has the feasibility as a conservation tools.

**TARIKAN HABITAT HAIWAN BUATAN MANUSIA DENGAN
MEMFOKUSKAN KEPADA KELAWAR DI HUTAN PAYA
LAUT DAN KAWASAN TAMAN DI UNIVERSITI
MALAYSIA TERENGGANU**

ABSTRAK

Kajian tentang habitat haiwan buatan manusia sangat penting untuk membangunkan sesuatu alat pemuliharaan di dalam usaha pemuliharaan haiwan. Kajian ini telah dijalankan di hutan paya laut dan taman di Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT) untuk mengkaji tarikan habitat haiwan buatan manusia. Sejumlah 48 habitat haiwan buatan manusia telah di gantung di kedua-dua kawasan penyelidikan. Sebanyak 31 haiwan yang berlainan kelas iaitu Reptilia, Araknida, Avian dan Serangga telah direkodkan. Reptilia merupakan haiwan paling dominant dengan 68% diikuti oleh araknida (16%), avian (10%) dan serangga (6%). Kawasan taman menarik lebih banyak bilangan individu haiwan (83.9%). Kedua-dua bentuk habitat haiwan merekodkan jumlah yang sama bagi kadar penghunian. Habitat haiwan yang menghala ke arah barat telah menarik empat kelas haiwan tetapi tiada perbezaan penting di antara kadar penghunian haiwan di empat arah mata angin. Tiada kelawar yang berjaya direkodkan sepanjang kajian. Penghunian haiwan membuktikan bahawa terdapat haiwan yang tertarik untuk menghuni habitat haiwan buatan manusia terutamanya di kawasan taman berbanding kawasan hutan paya laut. Peningkatan bilangan haiwan menandakan bahawa habitat haiwan buatan manusia mempunyai kemunasabahan sebagai alat pemuliharaan.