

DESCRIPTION OF RIPARIAN VEGETATION AT
ANSON RIVER, SETUL, TERENGGANU

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FACULTY SCIENCE DAN TEKNOLOGI
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU
2007

1100051212

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LP 22 FST 3 2007



1100051212
Description of riparian vegetation at Nyatoh River, Setiu,
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DESCRIPTION OF RIPARIAN VEGETATION AT NYATOH RIVER,
SETIU, TERENGGANU DARUL IMAN

By

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

Department of Biological Science
Faculty of Science and Technology
UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA TERENGGANU
2007

1100051212

This project should cited as:

Norehan A.L (2007). Description of Riparian Vegetation at Nyatoh River, Setiu Terengganu Darul Iman. Undergraduate Thesis, Bachelor of Science in Management and Conservation of Biodiversity, University Malaysia of Terengganu.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

With the name of the Almighty Allah s.w.t, I would like to dedicate this thank you to all people who involve in this study directly or indirectly. A special thanks to my supervisor, Cik Jamilah Mohd Salim@Halim for her advice, guidance and helps through this study.

I would like to acknowledge Tn Haji Razali Salam, who had put a lot of effort, energy, and be able to have patience while helping me finishing this study. To my partner, Shahril Syafiq Sulaiman who had helped me went through this hard years, a million thanks were awarded to him.

My gratitude goes to the WWF who has funded the logistic parts of research project, particularly to Mr. Nik Shibli and Miss Wong Eepin for assistance during field works.

I also want to express my deep thankfulness to my beloved families especially to my mum for her moral support, to my dad for his financial supports, to my best friend for his support through this stressful period of mine. To my friends; Chai, Dayu, Ieka, Jatul, Ash, and many more, thanks for giving me a valuable memories.

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ABSTRACT

Riparian areas have unique plant and soil attributes, often much different from the land and water environments that they connect. Well-vegetated riparian zones are important for sustainable ecosystems and its community livelihood. This study was conducted in riparian vegetation of Nyatoh River, Setiu Terengganu to describe its vegetation. The plots of 10 x 10 m² were established along Nyatoh River, where plants were sampled for herbarium specimens, identified and described. The vegetation consist of various life forms such as tree, shrubs, ferns, palmae, climbers, grasses. In total, 101 plant species belong to 56 families were found at the study site. Leguminosae being the most frequent family of woody plants occurred represented by 10 species. *Glutta velutina* was dominated lower downstream that indicate the adaptation to brackish water. Mangrove species found more abundant in the downstream area closer to the sea. The importance of plant species to the ecosystems and community livelihood are also discussed.

CIRI-CIRI TUMBUHAN TEPIAN SUNGAI DI SUNGAI NYATOH, SETIU TERENGGANU

ABSTRAK

Kawasan riparian mempunyai ciri-ciri tumbuhan dan tanah yang unik dimana ianya sangat berbeza dengan tanah dan persekitaran air yang berhubung kait dengannya. Tumbuhan riparian yang baik adalah amat penting untuk kesinambungan ekosistem dan kepada penduduk yang mendiami kawasan di tepi sungai. Kajian ini dilaksanakan bertujuan untuk mencirikan kepentingan tumbuhan riparian di Sungai Nyatoh, Setiu Terengganu terhadap ekosistem dan sumbangannya kepada komuniti penduduk setempat. Plot berukuran 10 x 10 m² telah dibina sepanjang Sungai Nyatoh dimana persampelan tumbuhan untuk specimen herbarium dibuat untuk mencirikan dan mengenal pasti tumbuhan tersebut. Tumbuhan riparian meliputi pelbagai bentuk hidup yang terdiri daripada pokok berkayu, pokok renek, paku pakis, pokok memanjat, palma, rumput dan juga herba. Secara keseluruhannya, sejumlah 101 spesies tumbuhan yang dipunyai oleh 56 famili ditemui di kawasan kajian. Pokok berkayu adalah jenis hidupan yang paling lazim ditemui dengan 21 famili direkodkan. Leguminosae adalah kumpulan famili tumbuhan jenis pokok berkayu yang paling banyak ditemui dengan 10 spesies dikenal pasti. *Glutta velutina* mendominasi kawasan hilir sungai yang mana ianya menunjukkan adaptasi dengan kawasan air payau. Di hiliran sungai, tumbuhan paya bakau mendominasi riparian. Kepentingan dan kegunaan tumbuhan ini kepada ekosistem dan kepentingan masyarakat sungai turut dibincangkan.