

A SURVEY ON BIRD DIVERSITY AT THE CAMPUS OF KOLEJ
UNIVERSITI SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA (KUSTEM)

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A SURVEY ON BIRD RICHNESS AT THE CAMPUS OF KOLEJ UNIVERSITI
SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA (KUSTEM)

By

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**JABATAN SAINS BIOLOGI
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PENGAKUAN DAN PENGESAHAN LAPORAN

PROJEK PENYELIDIKAN I DAN II

Adalah ini diakui dan disahkan bahawa laporan penyelidikan bertajuk: A Survey on Bird Richness at the Campus of Kolej Universiti Sains dan Teknologi Malaysia (KUSTEM) oleh Georgiana Majorie Charles Sinidol No. Matrik UK6908 telah diperiksa dan semua pembetulan yang disarankan telah dilakukan. Laporan ini dikemukakan kepada Jabatan Sains Biologi sebagai memenuhi sebahagian daripada keperluan memperoleh Ijazah Sains Gunaan Pemuliharaan dan Pengurusan Biodiversiti, Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi, Kolej Universiti Sains dan Teknologi Malaysia.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
KUSTEM	Kolej Universiti Sains dan Teknologi Malaysia
MNS	Malaysian Nature Society
PERHILITAN	Department of Wildlife and National Parks

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ABSTRACT

An avian richness study had been carried out for six months in Kolej Universiti Sains dan Teknologi Malaysia (KUSTEM), Terengganu, starting from July 2004 to December 2004. The main objective of this survey is to collect the data of birds' richness in KUSTEM. Direct observation method was used to conduct this study in five different sites. A total of 50 bird species representing 28 families of nine orders were recorded. *Alcedinidae* has the highest number of species observed, with five species. Five of the most common bird species observed include Asian Glossy Starling (*Aplonis payanensis*), Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), Peaceful Dove (*Geopelia striata*), White-throated Kingfisher (*Halcyon smymensis*) and Yellow-vented Bulbul (*Pycnonotus goiavier*). August and October were the peaks for number of species observed with 30 species. For daily observation, the 16th day showed the highest species observed with 22 species. Meanwhile, the highest number of species was observed at 0710 and 0810 with 27 species respectively. Station One had the highest number of bird species, where 29 species were observed throughout the observation period. Forty species (82%) are categorized as resident and common birds. Thirty species (72%) of birds observed are Totally Protected by the Protection of Wildlife Act 1972. The high bird richness and composition in the study area may be due to several factors such as habitats, weather, food abundance, birds' behaviours and human activities.

TINJAUAN KE ATAS KEKAYAAN BURUNG DI KAMPUS KOLEJ UNIVERSITI SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI (KUSTEM)

ABSTRAK

Kajian ke atas kekayaan burung di kampus Kolej Universiti Sains dan Teknologi Malaysia (KUSTEM), Terengganu, telah dijalankan bermula daripada Julai 2004 sehingga Disember 2004. Tujuan utama kajian ini adalah untuk mengumpulkan data kekayaan burung di kampus KUSTEM. Kaedah pemerhatian langsung digunakan di lima plot yang berlainan. Sejumlah 50 spesies burung daripada 28 famili dan sembilan order telah direkodkan. Famili *Alcedinidae* mempunyai jumlah spesies yang tertinggi, iaitu sebanyak lima spesies. Lima spesies burung yang paling biasa dijumpai termasuk Asian Glossy Starling (*Aplonis payanensis*), Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), Peaceful Dove (*Geopelia striata*), White-throated Kingfisher (*Halcyon smymensis*) dan Yellow-vented Bulbul (*Pycnonotus goiavier*). Bulan Ogos dan Oktober mencatatkan jumlah spesies tertinggi yang dijumpai iaitu sebanyak 30 spesies. Bagi pemerhatian harian, hari ke-16 mencatatkan jumlah spesies tertinggi dijumpai iaitu 22 spesies. Sementara itu, jumlah tertinggi spesies dicatatkan pada pukul 0710 dan 0810 dengan masing-masing berjumlah 27 spesies. Stesen Satu mempunyai jumlah spesies tertinggi, iaitu sebanyak 29 spesies diperhatikan. Sebanyak 40 spesies (82%) merupakan burung tempatan dan burung yang biasa ditemui di negara ini. Manakala, 35 spesies (72%) pula adalah dilindungi oleh Akta Perlindungan Hidupan Liar 1972. Jumlah kekayaan dan komposisi burung yang tinggi di kawasan kajian adalah berkait rapat dengan beberapa faktor seperti jenis habitat, cuaca, kelimpahan makanan, kelakuan burung dan aktiviti manusia.