

ATTRACTION OF BIRD FEEDER TO AMBIENT AIR BIRDS
IN THE AREA OF UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU

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FAKULTI SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU
2007

ATTRACTION OF BIRD FEEDER TO AVIFAUNA AT GARDEN AREA OF
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU

By

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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
Faculty of Science and Technology
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU
2007

1100051231

This project should be cited as:

Roshila, R. S. 2007. Attraction of Bird feeder to Avifauna at garden area of Universiti Malaysia Terengganu. Undergraduate thesis, Bachelor of Applied Science in Biodiversity Conservation and Management, Faculty of Science and Technology, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu. 71p.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

There were numerous people that assisted with this project and supported me from beginning to end. The subsequent are a few individuals that I would like to thank and acknowledge.

First, I would like to thank my supervisor as well as Final Year Project Coordinator, Mr Wong Chee Ho, for his great support, encouraged me to look at my project and editorial criticisms of the final document. My course mate who involve in the same project, Nurrul Asyikin Zainal for her assistance and constantly pushing me forward in my project progress.

Secondly, thank to the lab staff for the helps given; Mr. Mohammad Embong, Tuan Haji Razali Salam. Thank, also for other lecturers and many people who are involved indirectly that have been supportive throughout this project. Thank to a number of friends especially Nor Zulaikha Che Mat assisted with data collection and data entry and I am appreciating of that. To the Department of Biological Sciences, thanked for its financial support and helping to facilitate many ways for the birds study. At last, Faculty of Science and Technology, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT) gives me a chance to do my project.

Finally, special thank to my lovely family for their constant and moral support. My mother, for her maintains support for everything that I do and her friendship. My father should be thanked for his financial assisted and advised. My fiancé, thanked for his love, understanding, and mental support that he continues to give me every day. He has been a part of the project through his sincerely of help, references collection and always remained confidants in my ability to complete this project even when I was not so sure. Lastly, thank to my brothers for their encouragement and support.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

cm	-	centimeter
DWNP	-	Department of Wildlife and National Park
g	-	gram
%	-	percentage
H	-	value of Kruskal-Wallis test
IBA	-	Important Bird Area
IUCN	-	International Union for Conservation of Nature
km	-	kilometers
m	-	meter
N	-	north
U	-	value of Mann-Whitney test
UMT	-	Universiti Malaysia Terengganu
WBCA	-	Wild Bird Conservation Act
WWF	-	World Wildlife Fund

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ABSTRACT

The study of bird feeder attraction had been conducted at the garden area of Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT) for six months started from August 2006 until January 2007. The importance of this study is as an alternative to conserve bird population. The purpose of this study is to identify and check the species of bird presence via bird feeders and to examine the feasibility of bird feeder as a conservation tool. Direct observation method was used to observe appearances of birds on or around bird feeders. A total of 361 sightings representing 12 bird species from 10 families of two orders have been observed at sampling area. At this, 103 sightings (28.5 %) were attracted to the bird feeder. The most dominant species of bird attracted is the *Pycnonotus goiavier* with 71 % of sightings. Ground feeders attract the most bird visits, which represent 68 of sightings (66 %). January was the peak number of birds attracted to the bird feeder with 47 sighting. In conclusion, three species attracted to bird feeder in which *Pycnonotus goiavier* was the major species. The feasibility of bird feeder was necessary and appropriate as a conservation tool due to high bird attraction.

TARIKAN BEKAS MAKANAN BURUNG KE ATAS KEPELBAGAIAN BURUNG DI KAWASAN TAMAN UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA TERENGGANU

ABSTRAK

Kajian mengenai tarikan bekas makanan burung telah dijalankan di kawasan taman Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT) selama enam bulan bermula pada Ogos 2006 sehingga Januari 2007. Kepentingan kajian ini adalah sebagai pilihan untuk pulihara populasi burung. Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk mengenalpasti dan menyemak kehadiran spesies burung melalui penggunaan bekas makanan burung dan untuk menguji kebolehlaksanaan bekas makanan burung sebagai alat konservasi. Kaedah pemerhatian secara langsung digunakan bagi memerhati kehadiran burung pada atau sekitar bekas makanan burung. Sejumlah 361 bilangan pemerhatian burung daripada 12 spesies dan 10 famili (dua order) telah diperhatikan di kawasan kajian. Daripada ini, didapati 103 bilangan pemerhatian (28.5 %) tertarik pada bekas makanan burung. Spesies burung paling dominan hadir pada bekas makanan burung ialah *Pycnonotus goiavier* dengan jumlah 71 peratus pemerhatian. Catatan pemerhatian burung paling tinggi pada bekas makanan burung adalah di atas tanah, dengan 68 pemerhatian (66 %). Bulan Januari mencatatkan bilangan tarikan burung yang tertinggi sebanyak 47 pemerhatian. Kesimpulannya, tiga spesies tertarik kepada bekas makanan burung dimana *Pycnonotus goiavier* merupakan spesies utama. Kebolehlaksanaan bekas makanan burung adalah perlu dan sesuai sebagai alat konservasi disebabkan tarikan burung yang tinggi.