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**A PRELIMINARY STUDY ON DISTRIBUTION OF RIPARIAN VEGETATIONS  
AT SUNGAI BARI, SETIU, TERENGGANU**

**By**

**Haramaini Binti Arifin**

**Research Report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree  
of Bachelor of Science (Marine Biology)**

**Department of Marine Science  
Faculty of Science and Technology  
KOLEJ UNIVERSITI SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA  
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To all the people who shared their love and knowledge with me……



JABATAN SAINS SAMUDERA  
FAKULTI SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI  
KOLEJ UNIVERSITI SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

**PENGAKUAN DAN PENGESAHAN LAPORAN  
PROJEK PENYELIDIKAN I DAN II**

Adalah ini diakui dan disahkan bahawa laporan penyelidikan bertajuk: **A Preliminary Study of Distribution of Riparian Vegetations at Sungai Bari, Setiu, Terengganu** oleh **Haramaini Bt. Arifin, UK 8048** telah diperiksa dan semua pembetulan yang disarankan telah dilakukan. Laporan ini dikemukakan kepada Jabatan Sains Samudera sebagai memenuhi sebahagian daripada keperluan memperolehi Ijazah Sarjana Muda Sains (Biologi Marin), Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi, Kolej Universiti Sains dan Teknologi Malaysia.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Title page</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>Approval Form</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>Acknowledgement</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>Table of contents</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>List of Tables</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>List of Figures</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>List of Abbreviations</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>List of Appendices</b>	<b>xi</b>
<b>Abstract</b>	<b>xii</b>
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Objective	4
<b>2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	
2.1 Definition of Riparian	5
2.2 Definition of Mangrove	7
2.3 Ecotone	8
2.4 Cluster Analysis	8
2.5 Diversity Index	9
2.6 Herbarium	10



2.7	Life Form	10
<b>3.0</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	
3.1	Description of Study Area	12
3.2	Map of Study Area	12
3.3	Study Design	13
3.4	Materials	15
3.5	Vegetation Sampling	16
3.5.1	Transect Line Method	16
3.5.2	Plant Identification	20
3.6	Data analysis	22
3.6.1	Univariate Analysis	22
3.6.2	Multivariate Analysis	23
3.6.3	Plant community structure	23
<b>4.0</b>	<b>RESULTS</b>	
4.1	Existing of riparian vegetations	27
4.2	Data Analysis	34
4.2.1	Univariate Analysis	34
4.2.2	Multivariate Analysis	36
4.2.3	Plant Community Structure	38
5.0	<b>DISCUSSION</b>	41
6.0	<b>CONCLUSIONS</b>	50

<b>References</b>	53
<b>Appendices</b>	57
<b>Curriculum vitae</b>	98

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1: List of plots rejected and not rejected	26
Table 4.2: Nomenclature of riparian species	27
Table 4.3: Existing of riparian vegetation in Sungai Bari	29
Table 4.4: Number of individual species of riparian vegetation	33
Table 4.5: Summary of mean DBH, height and stem form at Sungai Bari	33
Table 4.6: Summary of species richness, evenness, and diversity (Species)	34
Table 4.7: Summary of species richness, evenness, and diversity (Plot)	35
Table 4.8: Summary of community structure	39

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Channel cross section showing vegetation zones	6
Figure 3.1: Location of study area for Sungai Bari, Setiu, Terengganu.	12
Figure 3.2: Sungai Bari.	13
Figure 3.3: Flow chart of study design.	14
Figure 3.5: The diagram of sampling plots layout.	17
Figure 3.6 (a): Transect unit.	18
Figure 3.6 (b): Transect unit at sampling site.	18
Figure 3.7 (a): Uncounted tree.	19
Figure 3.7 (b): Counted tree.	19
Figure 4.1: Cluster Analysis.	36

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS / SYMBOLS

DBH	Diameter at Breast Height
PC-ORD	(Multivariate Analysis of Ecological Data)
DGPS	Digital Global Positioning System
km	kilometers
m	meter
%	percentage
°C	degree celcius
S	Species richness
E	Species Evenness
H	Species diversity
$\Pi$	3.142
cm	centimeter

## LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Data sheet form	57
Appendix 2: Result of vegetation inventory	59
Appendix 3: Characteristics of vegetation species	69
Appendix 4: Picture of riparian species	85
Appendix 5: Result from PC-ORD	89
Appendix 6: Results from the rejected plots	94

## ABSTRACT

The specific objectives were to determine of riparian species, to study the distribution of vegetation and to study the species richness, species evenness and species diversity. Sungai Bari was chosen as a study area which was located at Setiu, Terengganu. Transect Line Method was used to collect data while herbarium was used for plant identification. One plot was set up for each transects line at both side of the river. After built one transect, observation were done at each transect. The vegetation data were analyzed using univariate technique contained in the PC-ORD software package. The univariate data were species richness, species evenness and species diversity. Similarity matrices were constructed using the Cluster Analysis. The analysis were also using quantitative estimate of density of individuals, dominance, and frequency for describing the structure of riparian plant community. This vegetation results indicated that this river was mainly covered by riparian vegetation such as palmae, shrubs, climbers, fern and trees. Overall, total of 20 species belonging to 14 families were found and identified in the study. From the 14 total plots, only 6 plots were built while the other 8 plots were rejected. This area has no data and observation was only done. For species, *Acrosticum speciosum* was the species richness, 4.0, *Eugenia longiflora* was the species evenness, 1.0 and *Acrosticum speciosum* was the species diversity, 1.283. For plot, plot 8 showed the species richness and species diversity with 16 and 2.286 respectively. Species evenness was plot 1 with the value 1.0. From Cluster Analysis, there were 2 major groups of species and two sub groups. The vegetation data was calculated using the formula for describing the structure of plant communities. Density, dominance, frequency and important value can be determined for each species. Seedling of *Flagillaria indica* was

recorded as the highest density with 0.0332. For frequency, *Acrosticum speciosum* sapling was the highest with 0.666. Dominance value for *Melalueca leucadendron* with 21.2351 was the highest. Important value for *Melalueca leucadendron* was recorded as the highest with 57.3229. This area was mangrove ecosystem with several number of mangroves vegetation. The abundance of fern shows that this area still has salt water and there was transition zone between seawater and freshwater land or ecotone.



## ABSTRAK

Objektif utama kajian ini adalah untuk menentukan spesies riparian. Untuk mengkaji taburan spesies riparian dan untuk mengkaji 'species richness', 'species evenness' dan 'species diversity'. Sungai Bari dipilih sebagai kawasan kajian yang terletak di daerah Setiu, Terengganu. Transect Line Method digunakan untuk mengumpul data manakala herbarium digunakan untuk mengenalpasti spesies. Selepas satu transect dibuat, pemerhatian dijalankan pada setiap transect. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan teknik 'univariate' dalam perisian PC-ORD. Data-data adalah 'species richness', 'species evenness' dan 'species diversity'. Matrik kesamaan diperolehi dengan menggunakan Analisis Cluster. Data analisis juga menggunakan penganggaran kuantitatif seperti density, dominant dan frekuensi untuk menjelaskan komuniti tumbuhan riparian. Keputusan menunjukkan bahawa sungai ini mengandungi tumbuhan riparian seperti palma, pokok renek, pokok memanjat, fern dan pokok berkayu. Secara keseluruhannya, sebanyak 20 spesies daripada 14 family telah dikenalpasti dan dijumpai di kawasan kajian. Daripada jumlah 14 plot, sebanyak 6 plot telah dibuat manakala 8 plot terpaksa ditolak. Plot yang ditolak tidak mempunyai data dan hanya pemerhatian yang dapat dijalankan. Spesies *Acrosticum speciosum* adalah 'species richness', 4.0. '*Eugenia longiflora*' adalah 'species evenness', 1.0 dan '*Acrosticum speciosum*' adalah species diversity, 1.283. Untuk plot, plot 8 menunjukkan 'species richness' dan 'species diversity' dengan nilainya adalah masing-masing 16 and 2.286. 'Species evenness' adalah plot 1 dengan nilainya adalah 1.0. Daripada Analisis Cluster, jarak peratusan tertinggi adalah spesies berikut; *Melaleuca leucadendron*, anak benih *Melastoma malabathricum*. *Barringtonia racemosa*, and anak pokok *Acrosticum speciosum*. Jarak

peratusan terendah adalah *Melaleuca leucadendron*, anak benih *Melastoma malabathricum*, *Barringtonia racemosa*, anak pokok *Acrosticum speciosum*, anak pokok *Flagilaria indica*, *mamecyclon edule*, *Licuala spinosus*, *Calophyllum inophyllum*, dan *Eugenia grandis*. Data juga dihitung dengan menggunakan formula untuk menjelaskan mengenai struktur komunitas tumbuhan. Densitas, dominansi, frekuensi dan nilai penting dapat ditentukan untuk setiap spesies. Anak pokok *Flagillaria indica* direkodkan sebagai nilai tertinggi dengan nilai 0332. Untuk frekuensi, anak pokok *Acrosticum speciosum* adalah nilai tertinggi yaitu 0.666. Nilai dominansi untuk *Melaleuca leucadendron* dengan 21.2351 adalah yang tertinggi manakala nilai penting *Melaleuca leucadendron* direkodkan sebagai tertinggi dengan 57.3229. Kawasan sungai ini merupakan kawasan ekosistem payau laut yang mempunyai kehadiran pokok bakau dalam kuantiti yang sedikit. Kelimpahan pokok piai lasa dan dominasi oleh pokok gelam menunjukkan kawasan ini merupakan kawasan peralihan antara kawasan berpayau dan kawasan kering.