

CHRISTIDAE FOUND AT FOREST FRINGE OF SETU,
TERENGGANU

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FAKULTI SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI
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CHIROPTERAN FAUNA AT FOREST FRINGE OF SETIU, TERENGGANU

By

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Research Report submitted in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the degree of
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**PENGAKUAN DAN PENGESAHAN LAPORAN
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RESEARCH REPORT VERIFICATION**

Adalah ini diakui dan disahkan bahawa laporan penyelidikan bertajuk: CHIROPTERAN FAUNA AT FOREST FRINGE OF SETIU, TERENGGANU oleh CHANG KEW FONG, no. matrik: UK 10956 telah diperiksa dan semua pembedaan yang disarankan telah dilakukan. Laporan ini dikemukakan kepada Jabatan Sains Biologi sebagai memenuhi sebahagian daripada keperluan memperoleh ijazah SARJANA MUDA SAINS GUNAAN (PENMULIHARAAN DAN PENGURUSAN BIODIVERSITI), Fakulti Sains dan Teknologi, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Symbols		Means
N	-	north
E	-	east
°	-	degree
°C	-	degree Celsius
cm	-	centimeter
m	-	meter
g	-	gram
%	-	percentage
±	-	more or less
mm	-	millimeter
s	-	second

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ABSTRACT

A 30-days study on Chiropteran fauna at Kampung Nyatoh of Setiu was carried out from August 2006 until January 2007. The objectives of this study were to investigate the diversity of bats and to establish a checklist of bats species found at Setiu area for future reference. A total of 97 individual bats were captured and seven recaptured bats, comprising of four families and six species. Three species were megachiroptera, *Cynopterus brachyotis*, *Eonycteris spelaea*, and *Megaerops ecaudatus* from family Pteropodidae. Meanwhile microchiroptera species were *Miniopterus magnater* from the family Vespertilionidae, *Taphozous longimanus* from family Emballonuridae and *Hipposideros diadema* from Hipposideridae. *Cynopterus brachyotis* was the dominant, followed by *Eonycteris spelaea*, *Miniopterus magnater*, *Megaerops ecaudatus*, *Taphozous longimanus* and *Hipposideros diadema*. Females were more frequently captured than males and the percentage of recapture was low. The highest number of captured was on the month of January. Meanwhile, the lowest captured was on December. Overall, the species diversity of bats at Setiu area was low due to the duration of study, climatic and anthropogenic factor.

FAUNA CHIROPTERAN DI KAWASAN PINGGIR HUTAN SETIU, TERENGGANU

ABSTRAK

Suatu kajian 30-hari ke atas fauna Chiropteran telah dijalankan di Kampung Nyatoh, Setiu dari Ogos 2006 hingga Januari 2007. Objektif kajian ini ialah untuk mengkaji diversiti kelawar dan menghasilkan suatu senarai semak spesies kelawar yang ditemui di kawasan Setiu untuk rujukan pada masa hadapan. Sejumlah 97 individu kelawar berjaya ditangkap dan tujuh merupakan kelawar yang ditangkap semula (recaptured), terdiri daripada empat famili dan enam spesies. Tiga spesies adalah megachiroptera, *Cynopterus brachyotis*, *Eonycteris spelaea*, dan *Megaerops ecaudatus* daripada famili Pteropodidae. Sementara itu spesies mikrochiroptera adalah *Miniopterus magnater* daripada famili Vespertilionidae, *Taphozous longimanus* daripada famili Emballonuridae dan *Hipposideros diadema* daripada famili Hipposideridae. *Cynopterus brachyotis* adalah yang paling dominan diikuti oleh *Eonycteris spelaea*, *Miniopterus magnater*, *Megaerops ecaudatus*, *Taphozous longimanus* dan *Hipposideros diadema*. Betina lebih kerap ditangkap berbanding jantan dan peratusan tangkap-semula adalah rendah. Jumlah tertinggi tangkapan adalah pada bulan Januari. Manakala jumlah tangkapan terendah adalah pada bulan Disember. Secara keseluruhan, diversiti kelawar di kawasan Setiu adalah rendah disebabkan oleh jangka masa kajian, faktor cuaca dan anthropogenik.